

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly
Illustrated

June
1896

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Political Situation:

In Editor's Comments
In Department of Caricature
In "Record of Current Events"
In "Leading Articles of the Month"

Articles on Alaska:

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Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Missionary and Pioneer,
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The Boundary Dispute
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The People's Food:

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Three Western Cities:

St. Louis: This Year's Convention City (with
14 illustrations)
Omaha: A Newspaper Anniversary
Minneapolis: A Celebration of the Original
Settlement

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

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The Resorts About the Great Lakes.

BY W. H. CHAPPLE.

When teacher at school used to say, "name the Great Lakes," it was always very easy to begin, "Lake Superior, Lake Michigan," etc. After naming the first it used to be added, rather proudly, if in parenthesis, "the greatest body of fresh water in the world," and there was a nod of approval from the teacher.

Now come some recent geographical writers who question the truthfulness of the answer. Off in the centre of the Dark Continent beyond the pale of civilization they claim there exists a body of fresh water which, in area, surpasses Lake Superior. It is the much disputed Lake Victoria Nyanza. By the recent discovery of a hitherto unknown bay along its southern coast, its known area is so largely increased that Lake Superior is in danger of losing its proud distinction.

Up to the present time, Lake Superior has been credited with an area of 31,000 square miles and Lake Victoria Nyanza with 30,000 square miles. However, it is certain that Lake Superior will not fall to second place simply from hearsay exploration and survey. Fuller explorations and more careful surveys must be obtained and they will be awaited with much interest by geographical students and loyal countrymen.

Whatever may be the outcome of further investigation, one thing is certain, the popularity of the Lake Superior region for summer outings will never be eclipsed by that of the lake in the Dark Continent. The zones are against it.

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REST VS. GAIETY.

Enterprising citizens have not been slow in anticipating the demand. There are a score of quiet summer hotels located on the shores of as many lakes. Remote from railroad communication, some of them, so that the additional romance of a short stage journey of two or three miles is necessary in reaching them, but in every instance the managements of these several hotels vie with each other in the entertainment of guests; not the fashionable balls, the gleam and flash of society whirl, but a quiet home-like entertainment that appeals to the finer sensibilities. A man who never fished in his life would fall in love with the sport immediately upon introduction into one of these hostleries. A man who never glanced along the barrel of a shot gun would have a new field of enjoyment suddenly opened before him; but then, hunting and fishing are only two considerations. The summer resorts of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan are distinctly recuperative—building up the tired nervous system. They have not been established long enough to become the

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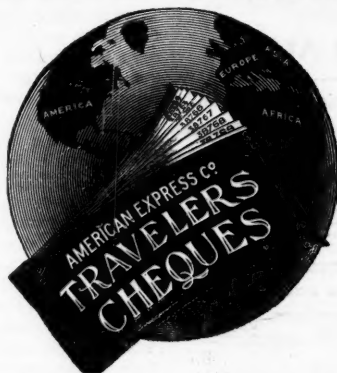


centers for the gathering of fashionable societies from the cities; in fact, it is doubtful whether they ever will be. The very atmosphere and scenery suggest quiet and rest—a change from business activity or society whirl to the peace of rippling streams and wooded dells of the inland, or the characteristic brownstone cliffs and pebbly beach, if along the shores of the inland seas. Saratoga, Newport and the other famous watering places will never find rivals in the resorts of the Superior region, because it is a different class of entertainment that one gets along the lakes; everything artificial is held in abeyance. It is the natural work, as left by the Creator that attracts the visitors. In Ashland, Bayfield, Marquette and the other cities along the coast there are resort hotels that announce the fashionably weekly social dances and have other regular weekly attractions.

THE BRULE RIVER.

The Brule river just west of Ashland is probably the best trout stream in the country; it is a succession of rushing rapids and placid pools, and having been so long under the protection of the state, it is well stocked with fish. Many citizens from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Duluth and Pennsylvania cities have club houses located along this stream and spend several weeks every summer in them. Until this season it was not open for promiscuous fishermen, but now everybody shares alike and all have equal rights to catch the finny fighters.

It is impossible to touch fully upon all the phases of resort life in the Superior region, they are so numerous; but to conclude without mentioning the camp life would be out of the question. There are so many places for genuine, unrestricted camp life. Hundreds from the cities have tasted of its sweets, and come from the south and the cities of the north central states for no other purpose than to spend a few weeks in genuine outing. Pike's Bay, Big Bay, Bark Bay Siskiwit and a hundred other places are frequented by the canvas houses during the summer months, while a score of other places sought out by the more adventuresome parties are added to the list every year.



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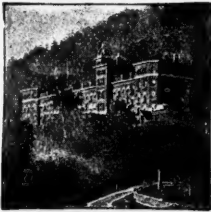
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The shores of Lake Superior at
every point where the yachts, row
boats, etc., of a party can make a
safe landing are pre-empted by
these camping parties for months
at a time, while the twelve Aposte
Islands at the head of Chequa-
magon Bay, and their numerous
neighbors, form happy domains
over which the sway of the camp-
ers' will is imperial. It has only
been within the past ten years
that "camping out" or the real
outing spirit has so fascinated the
people of Wisconsin. Business
men almost desert their cities,
and this favorite pastime is
spreading to other cities with
amazing rapidity. It is natural
that these campers should all
flock to the Lake Superior region,
because it is so far north, cool,
and abounds with the scenes
that mingle in a sunshine of mem-
ory of the joys of camp life.

MADELINE ISLAND.

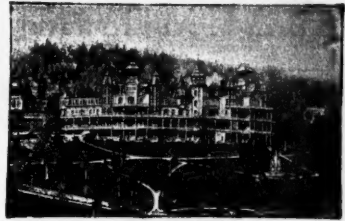
Madeline Island, the largest of
the Apostle group, with its halo
of romance, its traditions of the
past, now almost deserted if it
were not for the summer camp-
ers, is the most frequented spot
in the northwest for campers.
There has been much discussion
regarding the plan of taking it
entire as a grand park for the
state of Wisconsin. Twelve miles
in length by six wide, it abounds
in numerous bays and coves just
suiting the fancy. Roads that
were constructed a hundred years
ago afford pleasurable spins for
those who take their bicycles to
the tents with them; they are
narrow and trail through the
towering pines, with verdant tops
sometimes touching in a living
archway fifty feet above the hard
gravel beneath. Bicyclists have
been known to race along the
water's edge of Big Bay where
the incessant lapping of the waves
keeps the sand hard packed like
a cinder track.

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reached? Those coming from the
extreme East or the Great Lake
states come by boat. During the
summer season the voyage is a
most enjoyable one, as storms
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American Plan Hotel.

Conducted in a manner to attract patronage of the best class.

of boats on the Great Lakes, and the late addition of a sister boat is some indication of the popularity which pleasure voyages on the Great Lakes are obtaining. A sea voyage, say some, is too long and tedious. Besides, on old ocean there is always that interminable swell that bespeaks sea-sickness.

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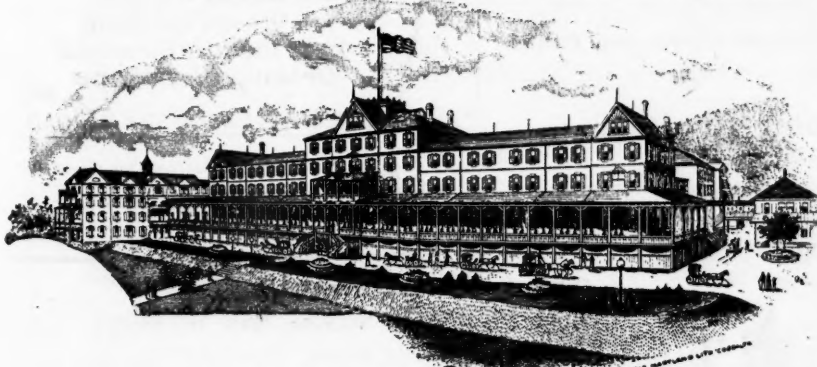
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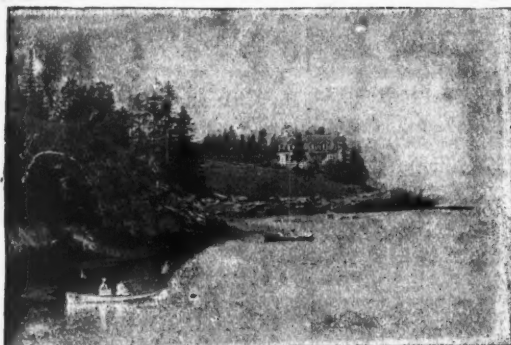
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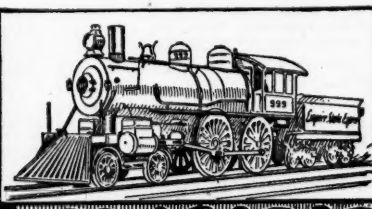
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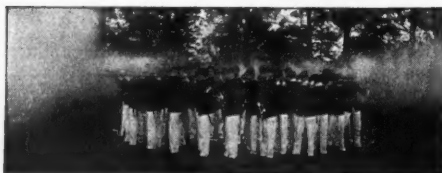
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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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M. MÉLINE, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1896.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The McKinley Tidal Wave.

The fifty states and territories of the Union (not including Alaska) had, with the week ending Saturday, May 16, completed the appointment of delegates to the convention which will assemble at St. Louis on the 16th of June. The McKinley tidal wave had been rolling ever higher as the state conventions were held one after another; and when the Republicans of Vermont on April 29 declared for McKinley instead of for Reed, while on April 30 under circumstances of the wildest excitement and enthusiasm the Republicans of Illinois abandoned their own candidate, Senator Cullom, and declared for McKinley by a vote of 832 to 503,—it became apparent that the coalition against Ohio's candidate could not possibly offer successful resistance to a movement that was of the people rather than the politicians. On May 7 the Indiana convention was held in Indianapolis, and the opponents of McKinley exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the sending of an instructed delegation to St. Louis. But their efforts only made their defeat the more conspicuous and overwhelming. The Michigan convention was held on the same day, and it declared for McKinley with scarcely a dissenting voice. On the day before, the Republicans of California had endorsed McKinley with unmistakable enthusiasm. The total number of delegates to the convention is 916. The number of votes necessary to secure a nomination will be 459. It has been claimed by the active promoters of Mr. McKinley's canvass that at least one hundred more delegates than the number necessary to make a choice are pledged in advance for their candidate.

Strength of the Other Candidates.

Mr. McKinley's support is as wide as the country; while no other candidate will enter the convention with much strength outside of the delegates from his own state or immediate section. Thus Speaker Reed will be voted for on the first ballot by the delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, together with some scattered members of several Southern delegations. Senator Allison will be supported by the delegates from his own state of Iowa, and a very few from Southern states. Governor Morton, for whom so much outside strength was at one time claimed by his manager, Mr. Platt, seems to have no delegates except those of the state

of New York; and it will be difficult to hold these together, inasmuch as the popular sentiment throughout the state is far more strongly inclined toward McKinley than toward Morton. Senator Quay will receive the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation on the first ballot, unless he shall have decided to end the farce before allowing it to go as far as an actual vote. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, now expects to have his name presented, and to secure the support of more than half of the delegates of his own state. The other candidates have disappeared.

McKinley's Nomination Practically Certain.

Unless, therefore, something entirely unexpected should happen before the convention meets, Mr. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, will be nominated either by acclamation or by a good majority on the first ballot. Mr. McKinley has from the beginning been the most prominent of all the Republican candidates. His character and his general attitude toward the principal questions of the day are quite as well known as those of any man in the Republican party. Four years ago he was chosen as permanent chairman of the great Minneapolis convention, which renominated President Harrison. At that time, a combination of Republican politicians, headed by Mr. Platt, of New York,—striving to compass in some way the defeat of Mr. Harrison,—selected Mr. McKinley as their candidate; and the attempt was made to "stampede" the convention in favor of its presiding officer. The Ohio delegation changed its vote to McKinley, and for a moment it seemed quite possible that an irresistible impulse might do for this favorite son of Ohio what had been done under somewhat similar circumstances for Garfield in the convention of 1880. But Mr. McKinley protested with earnestness; and those who pretend that he was a party to the attempt to nominate him at that time do him great injustice. It should be borne in mind, however, that there was a very general agreement on the floor of the Minneapolis convention that McKinley should be the nominee in 1896. That great gathering of 1892 was divided into two almost equal parts, one part passionately demanding the nomination of Blaine, in spite of his illness and declination, while the other half sturdily, and at length successfully, held out for Harrison. One sentiment, however, pervaded the whole conven-

tion, and it would be impossible to say which half entertained it most heartily. That sentiment was one of admiration for Mr. McKinley and of expressed or tacit understanding that he should have the nomination of 1896 for the asking. It has not suited the purposes of the Warwicks of the Republican party to remember how pervasive was this McKinley sentiment in 1892. But the plain voters who are not Warwicks, and whose own personal interests are not bound up with those of any particular candidate, do not so easily forget.

*The Absence
of
Blaine.*

The great mass of voters in a democracy will always seek a leader and a name to rally around. Most men seem to have forgotten that the chief fact in the psychology of the political situation this year has been the absence of the magical name and the magnetic personality of James G. Blaine. For more than twenty years, a great part of the Republican party had been devotedly attached to Mr. Blaine and had desired his election to the presidency above all other political objects. There had been nothing local or sectional in the support of Mr. Blaine, and his death made room in the popular Republican heart for some one else. Mr. McKinley, who is not a pretentious man, but rather a very modest and unassuming one, would be quite the last to claim for himself that extraordinary power of captivation which kept men for a whole generation under the spell of Mr. Blaine's ambitious leadership. But if the Ohio citizen is not so dazzling a figure, it is only a pitiable mark of ignorance or blind prejudice to set Mr. McKinley down as a personage lacking in distinction,—a commonplace politician without any mind of his own or any strong characteristics, or an amiable and time-serving public man of inferior intelligence, vacillating opinions, and scant endowment of courage. Mr. McKinley is, on the contrary, one of the strongest and most satisfactory political figures the United States has produced in the past generation. He is a man of singular highmindedness, of true dignity without affectation, and of a sterling integrity that all who know him regard as his domi-



From a new photograph taken for the *Mail and Express*, copyrighted by S. V. Courtney, Canton, O.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR., OF OHIO.

nant trait. Through his long service in Congress he held the esteem and respect not only of his Republican colleagues, but also of his Democratic opponents, to an extent perhaps unequalled in the case of any other Republican congressman since the party began.

*Protection as a
Republican
Dogma.*

Mr. McKinley is unquestionably the advocate of a high protective tariff. But if one may believe the speeches and the platforms that have emanated from fifty state Republican conventions this year, Mr. McKinley simply represents his party on the tariff question. A great national party was never more unanimous on an important question of public policy than are the Republicans of the United States to-day in their profession of faith in protective tariffs. Some years ago, there seemed to be growing up gradually a free-trade wing of the Republican party, especially in the Mississippi valley. But the

Republicans of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois are no longer doubtful on the tariff question, but are as unanimously outspoken for stiff and uncompromising protection as the Pennsylvanians themselves. The tariff of 1890,—known as the McKinley bill, because Mr. McKinley was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and leader of his party on the floor,—was at least a consistent measure, to the making of which great study had been devoted; and the outcome was the expression of a broad theory rather than a mere jumble of log-rolling concessions to clamorous private interests. There was a reaction; and in the Congressional elections immediately following the promulgation of the new tariff bill the Democrats gained a great victory.

*The
Anti-McKinley
Tariff.*

The verdict of the people was apparently in favor of an entirely different theory—namely, that of a tariff for revenue only. The Democrats were therefore justified in repealing the McKinley tariff. Their weakness was exhibited, however, when they undertook to obey the popular mandate in substituting a revenue tariff for a high protective one. The measure that they produced was a miserable makeshift, utterly lacking in logic, partial to some interests and hostile to others, savagely mutilating the consistent protective system of the McKinley bill. It was more objectionable as a discriminating tariff than its predecessor was, while proving itself neither in theory nor in results to be a tariff for revenue. The industries of the United States, although developed under a protective policy, could in our opinion adapt themselves to the changed conditions that would result from the adoption of a non-discriminating, reasonable tariff for revenue only. But the country seems now to have discovered that it prefers an isolating policy of protection rather than a policy which would reach free trade by the process of battering holes in the protection walls at haphazard intervals.

*The
Money
Question.*

There is another great question that this year's campaign seems destined to settle for some years to come, and that is the question of our monetary standard. A few years ago, the Republican party was rather ambiguously committed to a "bimetallism" which preferred to wait for international action, but was not definitely against some possible plan of separate American restoration of silver as a full money metal. The country was trying to get the bearings of the subject; and the average politician, like the average citizen, had not altogether made up his mind. Those who have been so cock sure that they know all about the currency question,—whether free silver men or gold standard men,—have not in fact been much wiser than their fellow citizens who were in doubt. The currency question has a good many sides, and it allows room for a great variety of truly honest and fairly intelligent opinions. But out of the

nebulous state of the American public mind two diametrically opposite conclusions have been taking solid form. One conclusion is that the United States,—which is in fact upon the gold basis like the other chief commercial nations,—cannot afford to cut away from these moorings, and must therefore give the world firm notice that America will make contracts and do business on the same basis which now underlies the exchanges of the world.

*Republicans
are for a
Gold Standard.*

This is the view that nearly all of the Republicans of the United States have at length adopted. The monetary planks in the state platforms this year are very different from those of former years, for they are no longer timid and ambiguous, with the exception of one or two adopted very early in the season. The most oracularly meaningless of all was that which the Ohio Republicans adopted; and this fact more than anything else has endangered Mr. McKinley's nomination. It is asserted in behalf of Mr. McKinley that he was in no wise responsible for the phrasing of the Ohio platform; but it would have been far better if his own state had taken as clear a stand as the Republicans of Indiana and Illinois have assumed. The Republicans of Illinois declared themselves opposed

"to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only, and under such restrictions, that parity with gold can be maintained."

The financial plank of the Indiana platform, adopted May 7, reads as follows:

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

These monetary expressions adopted by the Republicans of Illinois and Indiana represent unquestionably the overwhelming opinion of the Republican party, except in the far West and in some parts of the South. It is not likely that more than one-tenth of the delegates to the St. Louis convention will represent the free-silver doctrine. The California convention declared for free silver, but it also endorsed McKinley as the candidate; and this, if it means anything, must be interpreted as meaning that California Republicans are for the party first and for their minority views on monetary questions only as a secondary consideration. The Colorado delegation, under the lead of Senator Teller, will be disposed to put the silver question first and the party second. Senator Wolcott, who though a free-silver



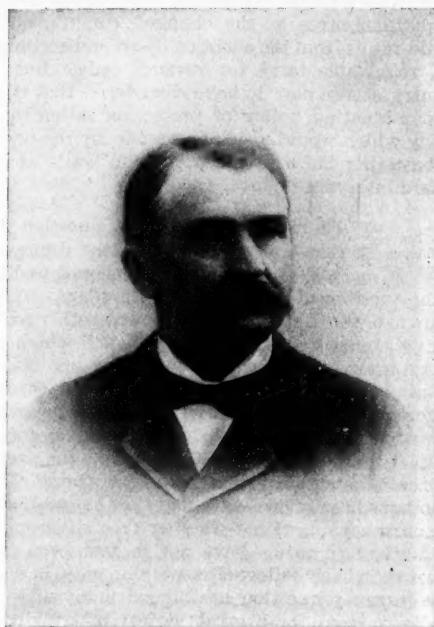
SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER, OF COLORADO.

man had declared that he would support the action of the St. Louis gathering, was not sustained by the majority of the Colorado convention. Senator Teller received an endorsement of the most ardent description, and the entire delegation to St. Louis was instructed to act with Teller to the end.

Where
Mr. McKinley
Stands. It is morally certain that the St. Louis convention will adopt a monetary plank equivalent in meaning to those that most of the states have already adopted. Many well-meaning persons, particularly in New York city and other Eastern communities, have been much disturbed in their minds by the vehemence and clamor with which the opponents of Mr. McKinley have been calling upon that gentleman to define his position on the money question. For many days the Wall street element,—always predisposed to hysteria, and singularly deficient in ordinary common sense,—was kept in a state bordering upon frenzy, because Mr. McKinley would not gratify his opponents by expressing himself upon the questions of the day. Yet, all this time, nothing was so manifest in the drift of public opinion as the emergence of the Republican party from all fog and doubt on the money question; and nothing was plainer than that any Republican, whether McKinley, Allison, Reed, or Robert T. Lincoln, if nominated at St. Louis, would have to stand

squarely upon an anti-silver platform. The election does not occur until next November. If Mr. McKinley should be nominated he would be obliged to endorse the St. Louis platform, and furthermore would be compelled to express his opinions with the utmost clearness in his letter of acceptance and in subsequent utterances through the eighteen weeks more or less that must intervene between the convention and the election. Nothing could have been less needful than all this frantic appeal for Mr. McKinley's views on the silver question. Nobody who is fairly well informed has supposed for a moment that Mr. McKinley's monetary views differ in any important respect from those of John Sherman, William B. Allison, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, or any other prominent Republican who lives east of the Missouri River.

The Democrats
and the
Money Question. What the money market might better have concerned itself about was the life and death struggle going on in the Democratic party over this same question of gold and silver. While the Republicans were emerging, clear and strong, for sound money against free silver, the Democrats have seemed, all things considered, to be gravitating toward the opposite pole. The Southern states are apparently more determined than ever to bring the money question into the front place and to array themselves upon the side of silver; while in the great Middle West the free-silver wing of the party seems stronger than ever before. It is significant of the turn of the tide that Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, who is a Presidential

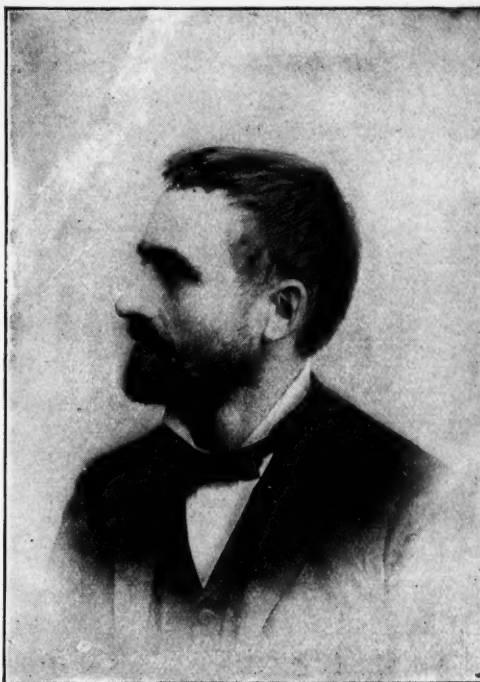


GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, OF INDIANA.

aspirant, should have abandoned his non-committal attitude and come out for free silver; while ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, also a candidate, is making it clear that he is quite open to conviction on the question. The Illinois Democracy, under the intense and powerful leadership of Governor Altgeld, who is one of the foremost advocates of free coinage, is likely to give its adherence to that doctrine in the Chicago convention. Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, will head the delegation of his state, and will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination on a free-silver platform. He is regarded in many quarters as the most probable nominee. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, also very conspicuous as a writer and orator on the side of free-silver coinage, will be the most influential member of the delegation from his state. Mr. Bland, Senator Vest and their pro-silver friends will control the delegation from Missouri; while Senator Blackburn seems much more likely than Secretary Carlisle to typify the sentiments of the Kentucky delegation. It begins, therefore, to seem probable that the Eastern Democrats, representing the gold-standard views of President Cleveland, will find themselves in a minority at Chicago in July. Such is the present outlook.

The Cuban Situation.

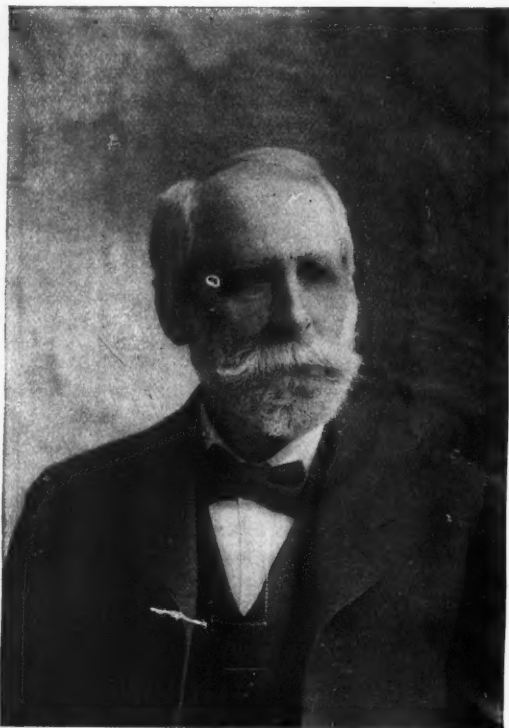
Nothing very decisive has occurred in the Cuban situation since last month, although a little flutter of excitement was occasioned in May by the fact that two or three American citizens, captured by the Spanish on board the filibustering schooner *Competitor*, were summarily sentenced to death by court-martial. Our government at once protested, taking the ground that under existing treaties between the United States and Spain these men are entitled to a regular trial before the civil tribunals. Execution of the sentences was accordingly postponed; and it is not likely that Spain will ever venture to put these Americans to death. The letters sent from Cuba by special representatives of the New York newspapers have been particularly offensive to General Weyler; in consequence of which several more of the American correspondents have been expelled from the island, among them being Mr. James Creelman, representing the *World*. Mr. Creelman's high reputation for pains taking accuracy, established in the war between Japan and China, serves him in good stead when his statements of fact are disputed by the Spanish military authorities in Cuba. Mr. Creelman charges against the Spanish generals a policy of deliberate butchery of inoffensive Cuban laborers that is brutal and shocking in the extreme. Reluctant as we are to believe that so atrocious a policy could be pursued in this closing decade of the nineteenth century, we must nevertheless accept as truthful the descriptions which Mr. Creelman and other American correspondents have sent. The Atlantic Squadron of our new navy remains in readiness; and so great is its strength that it could drive Spain from Cuba on a week's notice with perfect ease.



GOVERNOR ALTGELD, OF ILLINOIS.

The Greater New York.

One of the truly historical events of the past month has been the signing of the so-called "Greater New York bill" by Governor Morton. This act unites the municipalities of New York City and Brooklyn, and adds to them Long Island City, a place of approximately 50,000 people, and Staten Island, which lies in New York Harbor. The aggregate population now exceeds 3,000,000, and there is ample room for several millions more in unoccupied areas on Staten Island and Long Island, and north of the Harlem River. Brooklyn, with its population of approximately 1,200,000 souls, has never had any self-centred existence. It has been merely a great residential district of the metropolis. The highest ends of municipal progress will doubtless be served by the consolidation. Much of the opposition which was expressed against the bill signed by Governor Morton was due, not to a disapproval of the project of a Greater New York, but to the particular method. For some time to come the union will exist only in name. A commission must now be designated to devise a charter and recommend a practical scheme for making the union a working affair. Many believers in consolidation would greatly have preferred that a charter should be first drawn up and then submitted to the people of the Greater New York for ratification, the adoption of the charter carrying with it the approval of consolidation. But the order



HON. ANDREW H. GREEN, OF NEW YORK.

has been reversed. To Mr. Andrew H. Green, of New York City, more than to any one else, belongs the credit of the splendid consummation. Mr. Green has worked for many years to bring about this object, and his efforts have been entirely disinterested and public-spirited. Many good things in the past history of New York have been accomplished

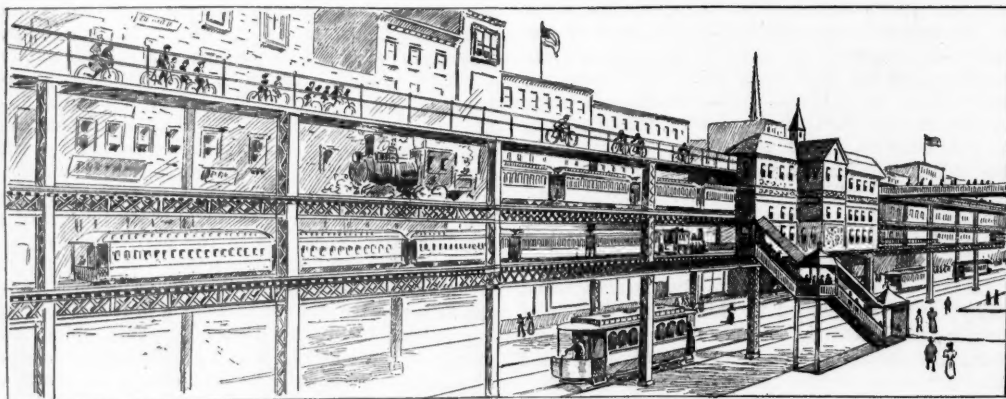
through Mr. Green's efforts, no other man having done more than he to promote the laying out of Central Park, the reservation of the great new parks north of the Harlem River, the utilization of the Hudson bank for the magnificent Riverside Drive and Park, and several other matters of large consequence to the people of the city.

Transit Projects.

It is altogether reasonable to expect that the success of the Greater New York project will hasten the accomplishment of several much-needed projects for improving the transit facilities of the metropolis. At least two new bridges, besides the great Brooklyn Bridge now existing, are urgently needed across the East River. The project of a bridge across the Hudson River seems to be taking on definite engineering and financial plans, and its construction will not only serve the convenience of travelers from the West and South, but will also have the effect to increase very greatly the suburban population on the New Jersey side of the river. The congestion of north and south transit lines on Manhattan Island grows constantly more serious, and the speedy construction of the proposed underground line is to be desired above all things. Meanwhile, there has been much talk of radical improvements in the elevated railway system, a second story for express trains having been proposed, with a bicycle track to crown the whole structure. What New York wants first is the absolute assurance that the rapid-transit underground line will not be abandoned or postponed; and then it may consider the immediate improvement of the elevated system. There can be no danger that the traffic will not suffice to make both systems busy and profitable.

Affairs Abroad.

In Europe there has been a lull, pending the Czar's coronation. Now that the great event has passed into history, with due magnificence and *éclat*, we are told we may see



From *The Journal*.

THE PROPOSED DOUBLE DECK AND BICYCLE-PATH REARRANGEMENT OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

fresh developments of Russian policy that will astonish us not a little. In South Africa things are at a deadlock, with no present prospect of getting any better. In England, the ministry seems to be floundering in the midst of legislative proposals which it will be unable to carry, but which have filled the country with clamors of controversy that, so far as can be seen at present, are warranted to last until the end of the century.

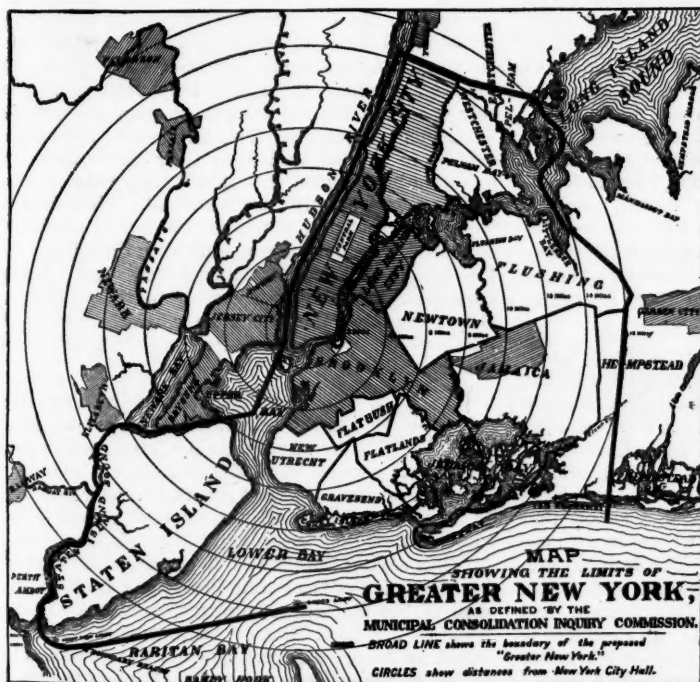
The Ill-Luck of the Salisbury Government.

There is an uneasy impression in the British air that the new government is not exactly having the good luck which was hoped for it. Never was so strong a ministry, so united a majority behind it, or such a galaxy of notable men in office. Never was the opposition so disheartened, outnumbered, and demoralized. But, somehow or other, the ministry of all the talents, with a majority of all the votes, seems to be unfortunate, both at home and abroad. It may not be Lord Salisbury's fault, or Mr. Chamberlain's; but nothing they put their hands to prospers. The feeblest and most distracted of English ministers never had to face a more humiliating reverse than that which Lord Salisbury encountered in connection with Armenia. After all his diplomacy, all his persuasion and all his menaces, the position of the Armenians has not been improved. As a net result of the Russian distrust of the author of the Anglo-Turkish convention, the European concert has been broken up, and the Sultan can practically count

upon the support of Russia in opposing the demands of England. In the Western hemisphere, Lord Salisbury gets "no forrarder." He has not been able to come to terms with Venezuela, and the whole affair continues to drag on,—except for the fact, reported about May 18, that Venezuela on advice of the United States agrees to pay the petty indemnity demanded for the arrest last year of a British policeman on the disputed frontier at Uruan. But this does not help the main controversy.

The Slump in South Africa.

But South Africa is the scene of the worst predicaments of the British ministry. It is quite possible that any other minister in Mr. Chamberlain's place would have no more to show as the result of four months of an active African policy than Mr. Chamberlain can produce to-day. One thing we may, however, be certain of; and that is, no minister, no matter how imbecile, could have less to show than the trophies which have fallen to the share of Mr. Chamberlain. President Kruger has had the best of Mr. Jameson; he has "bested" the Uitlanders; he has "bested" Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and now he has "bested" Mr. Chamberlain. The net result of four months' attempt to shake the position of the shrewd old gentleman who is said to tyrannize over the Transvaal, has been to establish British impotence, to convince even Mr. Chamberlain himself that he can do nothing, and to reduce a somewhat high-flying Colonial Secretary to a condition of collapse.



"Joe" To-Day as Yesterday the same.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of the assets of the Empire. He began well. He seemed to approach questions in the right spirit, and there was a cheery and confident ring about his assertions which for the moment stood him in good stead with the country. Here at last, it was thought, England had a strong man,—a man who knew his own mind, who knew what he could do, and who was determined to get it done. In place of that, we find out that Mr. Chamberlain is still Mr. Chamberlain; a clever man, who does not know his facts; who is inclined to bluster, and who, when fairly cornered, has a constitutional predisposition to plunge, even when the plunge will land him in the abyss. His method has not succeeded in South Africa; and as Mr. Chamberlain is just now in a very tight place indeed, the

world is watching with some degree of interest to see whether he will advance or retreat from a position which is manifestly untenable. It is now evident that the wily old man in Pretoria has been playing with Mr. Chamberlain for the last three months; and Mr. Chamberlain does not like it. It hurts his vanity, which is his most vulnerable point; and were it possible to do so desperate an act, no one would be surprised if he made good the words which he has been reported to utter, and dispatched an army corps to achieve by arms that which he has failed to secure by diplomacy. This, indeed, is what the advocates of immediate action have all along been working for.

What the High Imperialists Wanted.

Their policy has been perfectly clear. When Dr. Jameson failed, their idea was that England should take up his cause, launch an ultimatum, and follow it up by the dispatch of a fully-equipped army of 20,000 to 30,000 men. Believing this to be the only way out of the situation, they have worked toward that end with a steady perseverance. Twice Mr. Chamberlain was reported to have declared, without reserve, that he longed for nothing so much as an opportunity to wipe his slate clean and re-establish the impaired authority of Great Britain. "If the Boers would only give me an excuse," he said, "there is nothing I would like better." It was further reported that he had sent private messages to President Kruger to the effect that he was perfectly prepared to fight the Boers, whether or not they had made an alliance with Germany; for he would never abandon the quasi-suzerainty secured by the Convention of 1884. These stories have fostered the hopes of those who knew perfectly well from the first that President Kruger would never come to England. They told Mr. Chamberlain that Kruger would never come to London; but Mr. Chamberlain thought he knew better. "I have information," he declared, "that you do not know anything about;" and for two months he buoyed himself up with the expectation that President Kruger would come to negotiate on Mr. Chamberlain's own terms. The result turned out exactly as the Uitlanders and their friends in England had predicted.

President Kruger Closes the Door.

President Kruger, after being somewhat pressed for an answer to the invitation, showed his hand, and on the 21st of April dispatched a reply to Mr. Chamberlain, which must have made that gentleman particularly uncomfortable when he read it. President Kruger told him, in effect, that he would not come to London unless it was clearly understood that there should be no interference whatever with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. The dispatch proceeded with uncompromising directness to demolish the only proposal which Mr. Chamberlain had made, other than that of inviting the President to visit the Colonial Office. If the Boers would adopt measures which would remedy the acknowledged grievances of the Uitlanders, Mr. Chamberlain, as a

quid pro quo, would give a complete guarantee in future to the Republic against any attack on its independence from any part of the British dominions, or from any foreign power. It is not difficult to see what an opening this gave to a diplomatist as wary as Paul Kruger. He replied, dryly, that Great Britain is at present under obligations to restrain any attack upon the independence of the Transvaal from the British dominions; and that Mr. Chamberlain only therefore offers to give the Republic what it already has. As for a guarantee against attack by a foreign power, "this government has never desired or required any such guarantee." With this dispatch the door was decisively closed on Mr. Chamberlain's little scheme.

What Would Mr. Chamberlain Try Next?

What would Mr. Chamberlain do to open it? For a short time the Uitlanders and their friends believed that if Mr. Chamberlain found the door shut in his face, he would try to break it open by some military expedition. But they did not know Mr. Chamberlain, nor did they realize the conditions under which he had to work. With a sigh, Mr. Chamberlain accepted the situation, and vented his wrath on the Uitlanders, whom he accused of having spoiled his game by preventing Kruger's acceptance of his invitation, and also by fermenting an agitation in England, which irritated and alarmed the Boers. It is not the first time that prophets have been held responsible for the accuracy with which they predicted events. We had therefore to witness the spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain awkwardly retreating before Paul Kruger, and recommending the Uitlanders to rely upon the justice of their cause, but practically telling them that they need no longer rely upon him for anything more than the writing of eloquent dispatches. The Uitlanders, upon their side, were furious, and fixed their hopes upon an agitation by the press that might coerce Mr. Chamberlain into war with the Transvaal. Their efforts were not promising much success, when suddenly the cards were once more shuffled in their favor by the action of the Boers themselves. For, when everything was moving smoothly in their interest, they committed themselves to a course which, if persisted in, would have rendered it difficult to avoid hostilities.

The Sentences Against the Reformers.

The fresh change of opinion was due to the sentences which were passed by the Pretoria Court against the Uitlanders accused of participation in the insurrection. The evidence against them was overwhelming. It was agreed that all the accused should plead guilty. This they accordingly did, and, as a reward for thus saving the time of the courts and facilitating the action of the Public Prosecutor, four leading men of the Reform Committee, including Colonel Rhodes—Mr. Cecil Rhodes' brother—and Mr. Hammond, an American, were condemned to death. The sentences were at once commuted. Each of the other sixty of the accused was sentenced to a fine of

£2,000, two years' imprisonment, and three years' banishment. Considering that the accused represented all the leading men of the gold mining community, and that they were intimately connected with the British element throughout South Africa, the reinforcement which such a policy gave to the advocates of war with the Boers was evident.

*The
Deciphered
Telegrams.*

No sooner, however, had the tide of feeling risen against the Boers on account of the sentences passed on the Reformers, than President Kruger adroitly turned it the other way again by publishing the telegrams which had passed in cipher between the Reformers at Johannesburg, Dr. Jameson, and the British South Africa Company at Cape Town. These telegrams confirm what has been publicly notorious ever since Mr. Rhodes visited England, but which had not been officially stated, except in the report of the Orange Free State delegates to their Volksraad. They show what Mr. Garrett in the *Cape Times* has over and over again admitted, that Mr. Rhodes supported by all the means at his disposal the attempt to overthrow the Transvaal government. He aided and abetted the insurrectionary movement, and mustered Jameson's troopers in readiness to assist the Reformers after they had risen in rebellion. He acted, in short, as the Elizabethan worthies acted in the Low Countries, when with the great Queen's connivance and support they fought the Spaniard

with whom England was at peace. A still more recent and pertinent precedent is to be found in the support given by the Czar, Alexander II., to the Servian revolt against the Sultan, with whom Russia was at peace.

*What is
England to
Do Now?*

The situation being as it is, the only policy possible now is to let the Uitlanders take their chances until the permanent forces underlying the situation have reasserted themselves. The loyal "Afrikanders," whether British or Dutch, who were temporarily dismayed and confounded by the recent events, are beginning to find their feet, and to see that all is not lost in South Africa. Nor is there any need of their despairing of the position so long as Mr. Rhodes lives, and is ready and willing to lead them. To get Mr. Rhodes back into the Cape Parliament as speedily as possible, to place him at the head of a united loyalist party working for the federation of South Africa, to reknit the shattered alliance between the English and Dutch loyalists at the Cape; in short, to secure for the Cape the headship of a united South Africa, instead of allowing that to be grasped by the Boers of the Transvaal—are the objects for which the most far seeing friends of the British Empire are working in South Africa. But it would be utterly fatal for the success of any such policy if there were any talk of military expeditions against the Boers.



From the Pretoria Press.

TRANSVAAL MOUNTED POLICE ESCORTING TRANSPORT RIDERS WITH INFECTED OXEN BACK OVER THE BORDER TO THE PROTECTORATE.

*The Rising
in
Matabeleland.*

The situation in the Transvaal is, however, of less sensational interest than the position of affairs in Rhodesia. For some reason or other, not yet clearly discerned by the best authorities on the spot, the Matabele have risen, massacred a score of English settlers, and threatened Bulawayo with a force estimated to be fifteen thousand strong. The reports have been singularly contradictory. Telegrams arrived day by day for a month which would have led us to believe that the whole country was up in arms, that all the whites were besieged in Bulawayo and one or two other towns, and that the British garrison were fighting for their lives against an overwhelming force of savage warriors. And yet the very arrival of these telegrams from all parts of Rhodesia showed that the telegraph wires were not cut, nor does communication with Bulawayo by the ordinary mail service appear to have been suspended for a single day. In Dr. Jameson's opinion the whole rising might have been suppressed in a day if only there had been at Bulawayo a man who could lead. But the proper leader was at Bow Street, London, on trial, and Mr. Rhodes, hurrying up from Beira, was down with fever on the frontier. When the rebellion broke out there were one thousand three hundred men in the Chartered Company's service,—three times as many as the force with which Dr. Jameson conquered Lobengula. The situation was serious enough to induce President Kruger to offer help to the threatened colonists—for in face of the black danger all whites are of one race; but Sir Hercules Robinson declined the proffered help, and contented himself with ordering up to Charterland the troops that were lying idle at Natal and at the Cape. The opinion of South Africa seems to be that the Afrikanders can settle accounts with their own natives; and Mr. Chamberlain has contented himself with ordering sufficient troops to Natal and Cape Town to replace those—not one thousand in all—who have gone to the front.

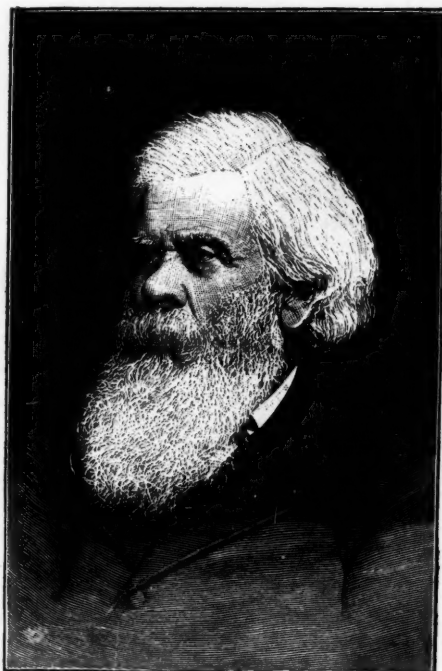
*The Rinderpest
in
South Africa.*

The rinderpest, which is sweeping its deadly way through the herds of the natives within and without the British dominions, is necessitating stringent measures of pole-axe isolation which may, as likely as not, have precipitated the rising. It is probable that the cattle disease will prove a far more miserable curse to South Africa than either the despotism of the Boers, the impatience of Dr. Jameson, or the rebellion of the Matabele. It is compelling the Boers to impose a strict quarantine blockade along their frontier, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether any blockade can be enforced rigidly enough to preserve the Transvaal from the plague. Khama's cattle have been smitten, and there is no news as yet of the abating of its ravages. The Matabele are said to be led by a son of Lobengula, who is conspicuous on a white horse as he leads the impis into battle. They were assured by their witch-doctors that success

was certain at the time of the full moon; but they seem to have fared badly when they made their combined attack upon Bulawayo. Note that in Damaraland also the natives have risen against the German garrison. They were unsuccessful at first, but the Germans lost two officers, and the end is not yet. Germany has decided to dispatch more troops to South Africa and to permanently strengthen her garrisons.

*The
Imperial
Factor.*

The case against Dr. Jameson was again adjourned—this time for six weeks, just long enough for him to run out to Cape Town and back, but not long enough for him to reach Bulawayo. The Cape Parliament opened with May. Mr. Rhodes would have been in his seat to defend his action and to rally the forces of the Imperialists, but he was marching with a relief column from Salisbury to Bulawayo—his first business being to restore order in Rhodesia. It is a significant fact that it was not till the control of the Chartered Company's police was taken over by the Colonial Office that the rebellion broke out in Matabeleland. It may have been a mere coincidence, but, bearing in mind the bloody and costly experience of Downing Street in South Africa, it is not without suggestiveness. Lord Grey is hard at work at Bulawayo by this time, and when he meets Mr. Rhodes it may be expected that order will once more reign in Charterland. But it will not be due to Mr. Chamberlain or to the Imperial troops.



THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES, OF AUSTRALIA.

John Bull
and
His Children.

The Australian contingent at Johannesburg forwarded to Lord Grey an offer to raise a fully equipped force of 1,000 men for service against the Matabele. This offer deserves to be remembered, together with the gallant proposal of the Eighth New Brunswick Hussars, one of the finest of the Canadian cavalry regiments, to send 600 soldiers to assist in the reconquest of the Soudan. Blood seems to be a great deal thicker than water; and the one solid gain claimed by the English press as a result of all the recent botheration is that it has made John Bull and his children realize more clearly than they did before that they are, after all, one family, wherever they may chance to have pitched their tents. Not much progress has been made in the discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's tentative proposal of an Imperial Customs Union. Mr. Loring, who was secretary to the Imperial Federation League, has placed on record some of the difficulties which have hitherto barred all progress in that direction. They are briefly as follows:

1. The colonies chiefly send England food and raw products. How can England put a tax on such commodities coming from foreign countries?
2. To give an appreciable advantage to the colonies, England should levy a 10 per cent. duty on foreign imports. This would entail additional taxation of £32,000,000.
3. The colonists raise one-fourth of their revenue by taxing imports, chiefly British goods. How are they to raise the £13,000,000 now received by customs duties if free trade is established within the Empire?
4. Finally, what would the colonial protected industries do if suddenly deprived of the tariff which enables them to compete with the British manufacturer?

The Colonial
Zollverein
Idea.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell told the Senate of the Dominion that, while he would welcome a preferential arrangement whereby mutual advantages would be secured, he could not accept a Zollverein on a free trade basis. The London *Times* published last month an interesting article on the subject, from which we quote the following figures (corrected):

	Total		Other
Colonial Group.	Revenue.	Customs.	Sources.
Australasia.....	£29,164,830	£7,706,082	£31,458,748
Canada.....	7,274,940	3,839,623	3,435,317
South Africa.....	6,491,132	1,730,189	4,760,943
	£42,930,902	£13,275,894	£29,635,008

This is a very respectable showing, especially when one remembers that the revenues of the various provinces of the Canadian Dominion do not figure in the table. Were they included, it would be found that these nascent commonwealths levy a revenue one-half as large as that which the mother country collects, and that they rely less upon customs than England does, although England swears by free trade. The colonial *ad valorem* tariffs run pretty much as follows in percentages: Natal, 7 to 12; New South Wales, 10 to 15; Cape, 16; New Zealand, 20 to 25; Canada, 35, and Victoria, 40 to 50.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH INTRODUCING THE BUDGET.

There is not much chance of getting them to accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation. It is to be remarked that the project of Australasian Federation is at present under very serious consideration, and that the death of the venerable Sir Henry Parkes, long known as the Father of Federation, will not retard the progress of his ruling idea.

A Hundred
Million
Budget.

There was no sign in Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Budget that the ministry contemplates making any change in the direction of the Zollverein. Last year they had a realized surplus of £4,210,000. This year, with an estimated revenue of £101,074,000, they expect a surplus of £1,708,000. Some slight modifications in the death duties will dispose of £200,000; £100,000 will go in a trivial reduction of the Land Tax; increased grants to voluntary schools will swallow up—if the Education bill passes—£125,000; leaving a balance of £975,000, which is to be devoted to the relief of the landlords' rates. England's fiscal system remains exactly as it was. She raises £20,756,000 by customs, £26,800,000 by excise, £16,100,000 by income tax, and makes a profit of £3,743,000 out of the post office. The national debt now stands at £652,000,000,—£190,000,000 lower than it was thirty-nine years ago. England's national revenue and yearly budget is of about the same volume as that of the United States.

*Rate Relief for
England's
Splendid Paupers.*

The disposition of the surplus depends upon the passage of two measures—the Education bill and the Landlords' Relief bill. These bills have both been introduced. The Agricultural Rating bill, introduced by Mr. Chaplin, decrees that after March 31, 1897, the occupiers of agricultural land in England shall be liable, in the case of every rate to which this act applied, to pay one-half of the rate in the pound payable in respect of buildings and hereditaments. This in practice amounts to a subsidy from the Imperial Exchequer of £1,550,000 per annum in relief of the "Splendid Paupers," as the landed aristocracy has been dubbed. Mr. Chaplin said the Government had not the slightest doubt that the relief given by the bill would go wholly and directly to the tenant; but every one else, including the tenants, doubts it very much. The Liberals are stoutly combating the proposal to subsidize the landlords. But the great fight of the Session will not rage over the Agricultural Rating bill. The place of honor is reserved for the Education bill of Sir John Gorst.

*Sir John
Gorst's
Exploit.*

Sir John Gorst is a very clever man,—too clever, indeed, for Lord Salisbury safely to introduce him into his Cabinet. As a reward, he has achieved the rare distinction of reviving for a second time one of the two great parties which govern the Empire. His first exploit was to revive the Conservative party, which, after 1869, was utterly hopeless and helpless. He undertook to democratize its organization; and to him, more than to any other single man, Lord Beaconsfield owed the victory of 1874. Now it would almost seem as if Sir John Gorst, seeing that the Conservative party was no longer in need of a "pick-me-up," had been unable to resist the temptation of showing the world that his hand has not lost its cunning, and that he, better than any other statesman, had the gift of breathing upon the dead bones of a political party and making them live once more. His Education bill has at last supplied the discomfited Liberals with something to fight about. It has given them a fairly good fighting cause, and it has compelled them to leave off sulking in their tents, and to come forth in battle array into the open field. For the first time since the last general election, the Liberals feel that they have something worth fighting for, and a cause in which it is not impossible they may win. And all this they owe to Sir John Gorst.

*What Liberals
Think
of His Bill.*

The Education bill, which has roused the fighting spirit of the Liberals, is not likely to pass as it stands, if indeed it passes at all. Its importance arises, not from what it proposes to do, but almost entirely from the effect which its proposals have upon the Liberal party. That has been immediate, and exists. What Sir John proposes to do will not come

into operation for some time yet, if at all. Now this is what the Baptist Union—Dr. Clifford being their most eloquent and earnest mouthpiece—sees in the bill. The Baptists unanimously condemned the measure, because in their opinion it will do the following evil things. Its effect, they say, will be:

(a) To lower the standard and to lessen the efficiency of the education given in public elementary schools; (b) to degrade, to weaken, to prevent the extension of, and extensively to supersede, School Boards; (c) to introduce creeds and catechisms into public elementary schools and so to abolish the clause in the Education act, 1870, which provided that only unsectarian religious instruction should be given in Board Schools; (d) to substitute for School Boards (which are elected by ratepayers to provide and to manage public elementary schools) an Education Committee, to be appointed by County and County Borough Councils, which will not be directly responsible to the people; and (e) to secure for denominational schools, under the management largely of the clergy and used by them for sectarian and, in many instances, sacerdotal purposes, additional grants of public money, amounting to four shillings for every scholar, without placing such schools even partially under the management of representatives of the public elected for this purpose.

*Much Cry
and
Little Wool.*

The slogan is sounded, the drum ecclesiastical everywhere is beating to quarters, and there is to be a renewal, all over the land, of the fierce internecine wrangle which preceded the Education act of 1870. The Liberals, especially the Nonconformists, are donning their reddest war-paint, and the citizen everywhere is adjured to gird up his loins and go forth to the battle in the sacred cause of the People *versus* Priests. The newspapers bristle with reports of the fervent oratory of divines who, with Dr. Clifford, have persuaded themselves that the country has never been at a graver crisis in its history, and therefore it behooves all good men and true to rally for the coming death-grapple with the forces of the Evil One. The National Liberal Federation has solemnly cursed the bill with bell, book, and candle. The Liberal Leaders are to oppose it root and branch, and will fight it until they are gagged into impotence. So our English friends have a lively time before them—although it is likely to be a case of much cry and little wool.

*The True
Standpoint.*

The Bill should be judged from the point of view of an educationist who has a single eye for the interests of education. This is not a time when any nation can afford to play tricks with education. There are signs not a few that already the superiority of the education given in Germany to the Germans is enabling the German manufacturer to beat England, out of hand, in markets which had long been hers. There is reason to fear that in industrial competition the better educated workpeople of Germany will discomfit England's less instructed artisans as decisively as the legions of Moltke walked over the hasty

levies of the French. And for the same reason. The Germans were better trained. It is education that does it. And in education England is behind. The very existence of the nation,—its food and clothing from day to day,—are coming more and more to depend upon its ability to hold its own in the markets of the world, where at present it is badly handicapped by the superior education of the Germans. And yet this, of all moments is seized as that in which church and chapel have to fight a battle royal over religious differences!

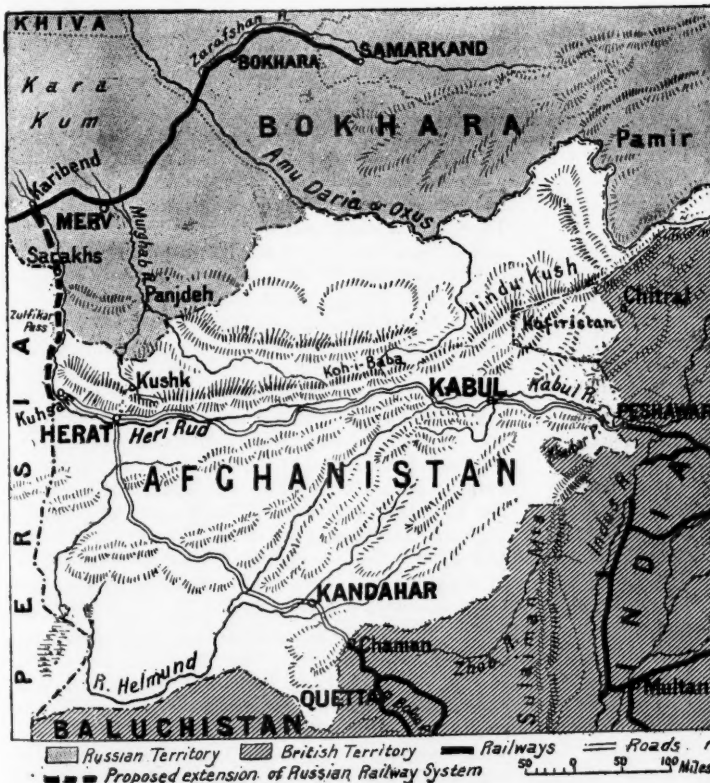
The Irish Land Bill. The difficulty which will attend the passing of the Education bill will tend to render impossible the passage of the Irish Land bill. These legislative measures cannot pass through the narrow gateway of a single Session. Comparatively little progress has been made with the debatable measures of the Government. Mr. Gerald Balfour, in introducing the Irish Land bill, attempted to go as far in the direction of meeting Irish opinion as is compatible with the maintenance of Unionist conviction. His bill covers the whole subject, dealing both with fair rents, purchase, and the question of improvements. But it is far too elaborate to be described here. Suffice it to say, that he proposes to facilitate the purchase of their

holdings by the tenants, spreading over the repayment of the purchase-money from forty-nine to seventy years, and relaxing the conditions which have hitherto clogged the operations of the Purchase act. He also throws out the suggestion that the statutory term for which rents are fixed should be extended to thirty years, accompanying this with a proposal for an automatic readjustment of rents to prices. It is a pretty scheme, but it will probably never get through committee. On the whole, the Irish are willing to take what they can get, and wait for more.

A Tremendous Rumor.

One of the most astonishing rumors that gained ground toward the time of the Czar's coronation was to the effect that the Russians, having baptized the Bulgarian baby, Boris, and having dispatched an influential semi-ecclesiastical mission to arrange for the union of the Abyssinian and Greek Orthodox Churches, were arranging for a far more magnificent and sensational *coup* in the politico-religious domain. It was reported that Marshal Yamagata had *carte blanche* to conclude a treaty of alliance with Russia based on the partition of Turkey, and the recognizing of Japan as the dominant sea-power of the Pacific. As a bait, and by way of sealing the alli-

ance, it was reported that the Marshal was prepared to offer a no less sensational bribe than the formal acceptance of the Greek Orthodox religion as the national creed of the Japanese. If the Japanese saw their way to make a good "deal" with Russia on this basis, it is not at all certain that they would find any theological scruples standing in their way. Count Ito ten years ago declared that he thought it would be well for Japan to adopt Christianity, not because Christianity was the only true faith, but because it was one of the conventions of the comity of modern nations that a great power should be Christian. "It is," he said with engaging frankness, "just the same thing as wearing a dress suit at a dinner party. When you go to dine, you always wear black trousers; it is not that the black trousers are better than blue or any other color, but it is an established conventionality that, in evening dress, trousers should be black. So among modern nations



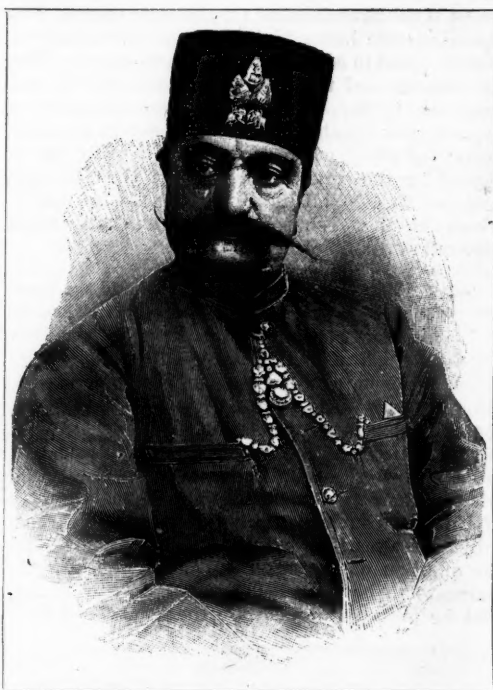
it is a convention that the great powers should be Christian." Such political Christianization of Japan could hardly be a triumph of the Church, but it would undoubtedly produce an immense effect upon the popular imagination.

*Russia's
"Deal" with
China.*

Li Hung Chang was also one of the great figures at Moscow, where it was understood he was prepared definitely to conclude the much-talked-of secret treaty with Russia, which would give her an ice free port for the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway. This it is now said, will not be Port Arthur, for that would affront the *amour propre* of the Japanese too much; but it will probably lie near the mouth of the Yalu river. Northern Mongolia will pass more or less under the direct authority of Russia, which can already do pretty nearly what she pleases with that barren but extensive region. There is also talk of commercial privileges to be conceded on the northern frontier. These, however, do not amount to much. What is important is that Prince Lobanoff, Russia's foreign minister, should sit, as it were, at the receipt of custom with the two eastern powers bowing low before him, and bidding against each other for his favor. The immense growth of Russian influence throughout Asia is the foremost fact in the international situation.



THE NEW SHAH, MOZAFFER-EDDIN MIRZA.



THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

*The Persian
Satrapy.*

The news on May 1 of the assassination of the Shah of Persia reminded us of the existence of another country which is practically a Satrapy of St. Petersburg. The position of St. Petersburg is such that the ruler of Teheran is always more or less her humble servant, and the new Shah is not likely to raise any objection to the extension of the Russian railway to the neighborhood of Herat, the determination to construct which was announced in April. This notification of renewed Russian activity on the Afghan frontier has not created anything like the commotion that might have been anticipated. There is reason to believe it was determined upon in order to prevent the dispatch of any Indian troops to the Soudan. Our map (on page 655) makes the situation plain. Prince Lobanoff is said to be meditating raising the Egyptian question, and although that is probably an exaggeration, there is no doubt that Russia and France have been laying their heads together in order to give John Bull a reminder that he has no permanent lease in Egypt.

*The Sultan's
Attitude.*

There has been no important news from the Soudan. The Egyptian army with 2,000 English troops, has taken up a position in readiness to advance on Dongola when the temperature falls. Osman Digna has been repulsed in some small skirmishes near Suakim, but nothing decisive has been done. The Italians have failed to come to terms with the Abyssinians, and

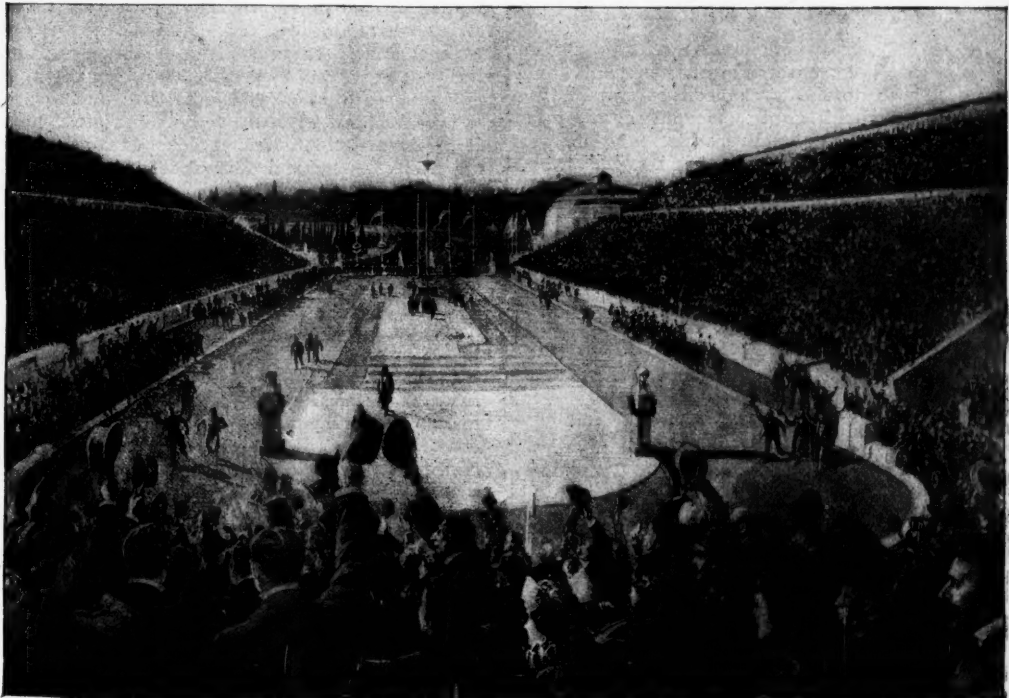
have extracted the remnant of their garrison by heavy payments in hard cash. The Sultan has, so far, shown no desire to interfere with the Dongola expedition. Nothing fresh is reported about Armenia, but ominous rumors have been current as to the desire of the Sultan to expel the American missionaries from Asiatic Turkey. This would bring England and the United States into line at once, and, as it would compel France to support the representations of England, it is probable that the Sultan will be better advised.

French Affairs. The whirligig of French politics has unseated Prime Minister Bourgeois, and has put in his place M. Méline, who has been best known outside of France for many years as the McKinley of the French republic,—the foremost advocate of a high protective tariff. Our frontispiece is a good portrait of the new Prime Minister. The withdrawal of M. Hanotaux from the French foreign office did not prove to be of long duration; for M. Méline has restored him to that post, and the international position of France is thereby distinctly stronger. Although still a young man, M. Hanotaux has an old head upon his shoulders; and he understands better perhaps than any other man how to make the Russian alliance really advantageous to French interests. Our special correspondent, the Baron de Coubertin, by the way, sends us this month

a most valuable article, from his point of view as a patriotic French republican, dealing with the arrangement that brings the Russian and French policies into harmony. M. de Coubertin greatly desires that Americans should understand and appreciate what is commendable in French policies and public life.

*Greece and the
Olympian
Games.*

It was M. de Coubertin who organized the Olympian games which have been reinstituted so successfully at Athens; and he is president of the International Association under the auspices of which the games will be held every four years. He writes us that the Athenians are so enthusiastic over the recent celebration that they are anxious that Greece shall be the permanent meeting place; but it is likely that the games of the year 1900 will be held in Paris. The Greeks are realizing more keenly every day the great misfortune that befel them some weeks ago in the death of Tricoupis, their one great statesman. He had served as Prime Minister during the larger part of the time for perhaps twenty years; and he was one of the most accomplished public men of modern times. The games attracted many visitors to Athens; and gradually little Greece will find her greatest source of wealth and her best guaranty of political safety in the pilgrims from Europe and America who will visit her shrines and enjoy her climate.



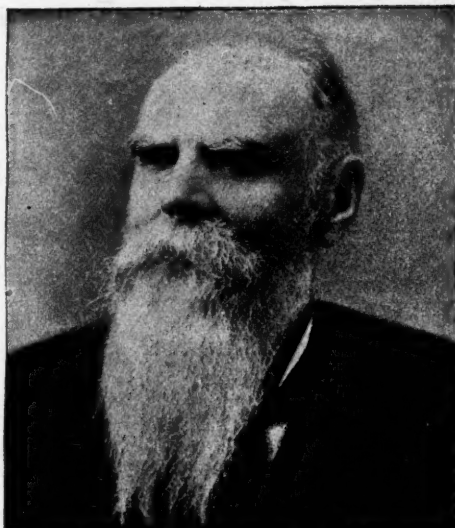
THE RECENT OLYMPIAN GAMES AT ATHENS.

*The Late
Dr. Austin
Abbott.*

Among Americans who have recently died, no worthier representative of the highest type of our citizenship could be named than Dr. Austin Abbott, who was Dean of the Law School of the New York University, a distinguished member of the bar, and a public-spirited Christian gentleman whose quiet aid has helped along many a good cause. Dr. Abbott, as most of our readers may remember, contributed the character sketch of the late David Dudley Field which appeared in this REVIEW after Mr. Field's death. Dr. Abbott had been intimately associated with David Dudley Field, and was especially familiar with the history of law codification in New York, and the other great professional causes with which Mr. Field was identified. Dr. Austin Abbott was a member of a very distinguished family. The late Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, also a distinguished lawyer and writer, was one of his brothers, and two brothers survive him, namely, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, of Cambridge. In their earlier professional life, before Dr. Lyman Abbott entered the ministry, Austin Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Lyman Abbott practiced law in New York under the firm name of Abbott Brothers. Their father was Jacob Abbott, author of a great number of books which helped to educate the last generation, and their uncle was John S. C. Abbott, who wrote the life of Napoleon, the History of the Civil War, and many other books.

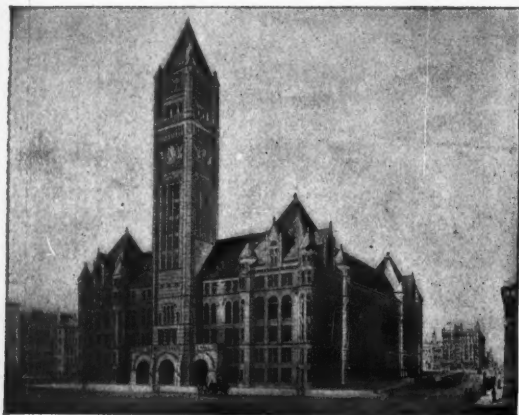
*An Incident in
the Story of
a Western City.*

Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we have had occasion to refer to the development of two Western cities,—to St. Louis as the splendid metropolis of the central Mississippi valley, which is to entertain great conventions this summer, and to Omaha as a town of 160,000 inhabitants which the proprietor of a newspaper that is twenty-five years old this month has seen grow from a village of perhaps 2,000 inhabitants. But it would be a most unfortunate

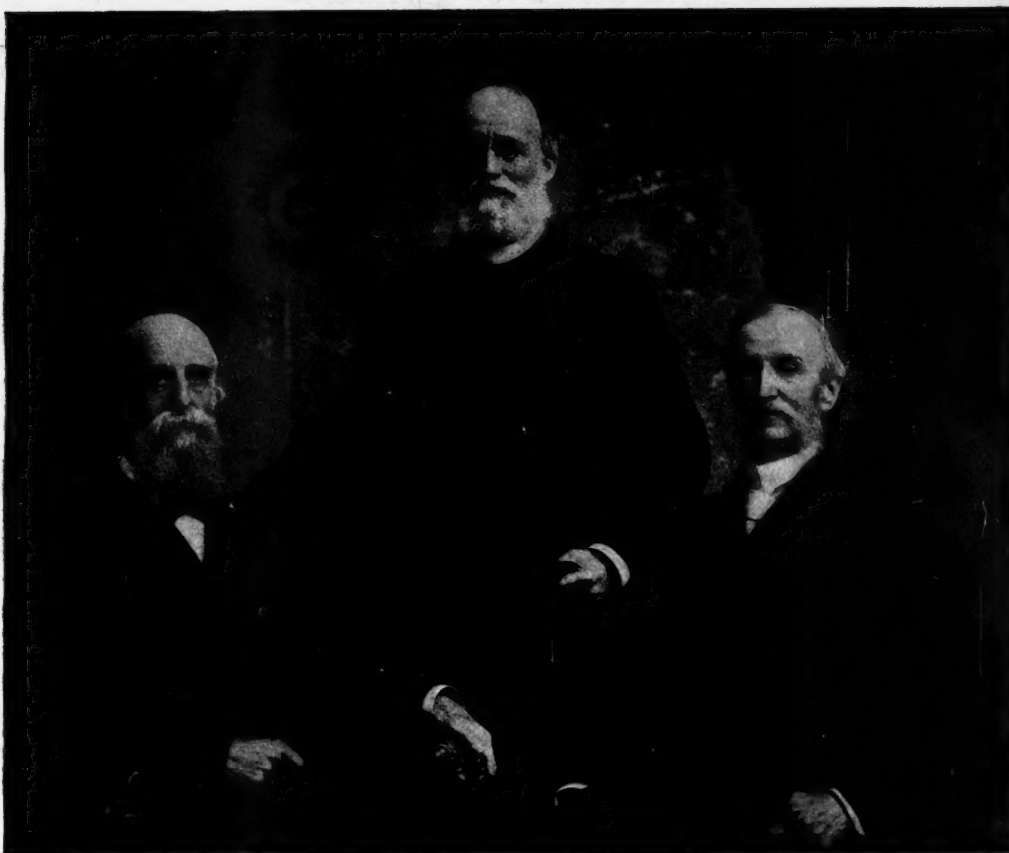


COL. JOHN H. STEVENS.

oversight if no allusion were made to a remarkable occasion in the history of still another Western city, which was planned for the 28th of May. This occasion was the removal to a public park, to be preserved for museum purposes, of the original house built upon the west bank of the Mississippi River where the city of Minneapolis now stands. Colonel John H. Stevens, after service in the Mexican war, received a special permission from the government to enter what was then a reservation withheld from settlement, and appropriate a homestead farm of 160 acres. Colonel Stevens accordingly took possession in 1849, and erected his house. During all these years he has remained a prominent citizen of the town; and it was part of the programme fixed for May 28 that Colonel Stevens, himself still in vigorous health, should ride at the head of the procession, while 25,000 school children were to witness the removal of the old homestead, and the whole town was to be given over to festivities. Minneapolis now claims a population of 200,000; and what was once Colonel Stevens' farm is now at the heart of the city, covered with massive buildings and worth scores of millions. Somewhere near the centre of it is the new City Hall and Court House, lately completed at a cost twice as great as that of the new St. Louis City Hall a picture of which our readers will find on another page. The park system of Minneapolis, in which the pioneer homestead is to be enshrined, is one of the most attractive and comprehensive to be found anywhere, and probably superior in natural charms and in future possibilities to any in the world possessed by a city of less than half a million inhabitants. That one man should have witnessed developments so stupendous may seem well nigh incredible to posterity.



THE NEW MINNEAPOLIS CITY HALL. (COST \$4,000,000.)



Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
Editor of the *Outlook*.

Rev. Edward Abbott, D.D.,
Editor of the *Literary World*.

The late Austin Abbott, LL.D.,
Editor of the *University Law Review*.

THREE DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 16 to May 16, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 16.—The Senate debates the resolution of Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) to investigate the facts connected with the recent bond issue....The House adopts the resolution appointing managers of the National Soldiers' Homes.

April 17.—The Senate continues to debate the bond issue resolution... In the House the payment of private war claims is discussed.

April 18.—The House of Representatives only in session; the general deficiency appropriation bill (\$4,791,340) is reported.

April 20.—In the Senate the Indian appropriation bill is considered....The House passes the general deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriations, without material amendment.

April 21.—In the Senate debate of the Indian appropriation bill the sectarian school question is raised.... The House declares, by a vote of 109 to 47, that James

E. Cobb (Dem.) is not entitled to a seat for the Fifth District of Alabama; absence of a quorum prevents the seating of Albert E. Goodwyn (Pop.).

April 22.—The Senate continues to debate the Indian appropriation bill....Mr. Goodwyn (Pop., Ala.) is seated by vote of the House.

April 23.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....The House debates the general pension bill.

April 24.—The Senate adopts many amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill....The House continues debate of the general pension bill.

April 25.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill (aggregating, after Senate amendments, nearly \$37,000,000)....The House spends most of the day in discussing the general pension bill.

April 27.—The Senate considers the naval appropriation bill....In the House, the general pension bill passes third reading.

April 28.—The Senate debates the provision in the

naval appropriation bill for four battle ships....The House passes the general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54 (Republicans and Populists for, and Democrats, with six exceptions, against).

April 29.—The Senate accepts the statue of Father Marquette placed in the Hall of Statuary of the Capitol by the State of Wisconsin....The House discusses the Bankruptcy bill.

April 30.—The Senate considers the naval appropriation bill....The House closes general debate of the Bankruptcy bill, and confirms the title of Messrs. Allen, Williams, and Spencer, Democrats, of Mississippi, to their seats.

May 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), discuss party politics....The House debates the Bankruptcy bill.

May 2.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill, after amending it so as to provide for two battle ships instead of four, and for ten torpedo-boats to cost not exceeding \$500,000....The House passes the Bankruptcy bill (substantially what is known as the Torrey bill) by a vote of 157 to 81.

May 4.—The Senate discusses the bond investigation resolutions....The House debates the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

May 5.—The Senate begins consideration of the river and harbor bill....The House, by a vote of 81 to 161, refuses to agree to the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill reducing the number of battle ships; the bill goes to conference.

May 6.—In the Senate, the bond-inquiry resolution is amended, by a vote of 35 to 20, so as to instruct the Finance Committee, instead of a select committee, to make the investigation....The House adopts a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on May 18.

May 7.—The Senate passes the bond-sale resolution by a vote of 51 to 6....The House passes private pension bills.

May 8.—The Senate further considers the river and harbor bill....The House adopts a resolution giving clerks to members the year round.

May 9.—The Senate only in session; the river and harbor bill is debated.

May 11.—The Senate discusses the rival claims of Santa Monica and San Pedro, Cal., for a deep-sea harbor....The House considers District of Columbia bills.

May 12.—The Senate amends the river and harbor bill by providing for an engineer board to examine and report on the harbors of San Pedro and Santa Monica, Cal., and report on the disposition of the \$2,900,000 appropriated by the bill....The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce votes to report favorably the Nicaragua Canal bill, with amendments.

May 13.—The Senate passes the river and harbor bill by a vote of 57 to 9; the bill appropriates about \$12,000,000 directly, and continues contracts amounting to about \$64,000,000....The House discusses the contested election case of Rinaker (Rep.), against Downing (Dem.), of the Sixteenth Illinois District, and sends the case back to committee.

May 14.—The Senate resumes consideration of the Dupont election case....The House debates private pension bills.

May 15.—The Senate, by a vote of 31 to 30, decides that Henry A. Dupont is not entitled to the vacant Delaware seat....The House passes 101 private pension bills.

May 16.—The Senate only in session; the resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), for an inquiry into the cases of the *Competitor* captives in Havana is adopted.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 16.—Maine Republicans indorse the candidacy of Speaker Reed for the Presidency.

April 21.—Democratic conventions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island indorse ex-Governor William E. Russell for President....A woman is accepted as a juror in Denver, Col....Governor Foster (Dem.), of Louisiana, is re-elected by a majority of over 23,000 on the face of the returns.

April 22.—Maryland and Connecticut Republicans send uninstructed delegates to St. Louis....Alabama Democrats nominate Joseph F. Johnston for Governor on a free silver platform....The New York Assembly passes the Greater New York bill over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster.

April 23.—Virginia Republicans instruct for McKinley, Pennsylvania Republicans for Quay....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

April 24.—Governor Morton, of New York, signs the bill regulating the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments.

April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, tenders his resignation.

April 28.—The Ohio Legislature adjourns, after passing an anti "sweat-shop" law....Citizens of New York City and Brooklyn hold a mass-meeting to ask Governor Morton to veto the Greater New York bill....Alabama Republicans hold two conventions which select Reed and McKinley delegates, respectively; the Alabama Populists nominate Representative Goodwyn for Governor.

April 29.—Vermont Republicans declare for McKinley; Georgia Republicans send one Reed delegate-at-large to St. Louis....Pennsylvania Democrats indorse the candidacy of ex-Governor Pattison for the Presidency; Michigan and Nebraska Democrats declare for sound money, and Mississippi Democrats for free silver.

April 30.—Illinois Republicans instruct for McKinley, and nominate Capt. John R. Tanner for Governor....The New York Legislature adjourns.

May 5.—In the St. Paul (Minn.), municipal election, the Republicans elect their entire city ticket and all but one of the Aldermen.

May 6.—The California Republican convention adopts a free-coinage platform, and instructs for McKinley....President Cleveland issues an order extending the civil service rules to 30,000 more employees of the government.

May 7.—Indiana Republicans nominate James A. Mount for Governor, and instruct St. Louis delegates for McKinley....Michigan Republicans instruct delegates-at-large for McKinley, and adopt the financial plank of the national Republican platform of 1892....Tennessee Democrats declare for free silver, and nominate ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor for Governor....New Jersey Democrats demand the gold standard.

May 9.—Nevada Republicans choose St. Louis delegates without instructions, and adopt a free-silver platform.

May 11.—Montana Republicans adopt a free-silver platform, and elect uninstructed delegates to St. Louis.

....Governor Morton signs the Greater New York bill.
....The Louisiana Legislature meets and organizes.

May 12.—Delaware Republicans hold two conventions, and send two sets of uninstructed delegates to St. Louis.

May 14.—West Virginia Republicans instruct St. Louis delegates for McKinley, and declare for sound money.

May 15.—President Cleveland nominates Pension Commissioner Lochren to be United States Judge for the District of Minnesota; Deputy Commissioner Murphy is promoted to be Judge Lochren's successor as head of the Pension Bureau.

May 16.—North Carolina Republicans nominate D. L. Russell for Governor, and choose McKinley delegates to St. Louis....The A. P. A. boycott on McKinley is announced as withdrawn by the convention of the order in Washington, D. C. . Idaho Republicans adopt a free-silver platform, and instruct St. Louis delegates to work for McKinley if no free-silver candidate is available.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 16.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces the budget in the British House of Commons; he reports the surplus in the treasury the largest ever known.

April 18.—The Vienna Municipal Council again elects

Dr. Lueger Burgomaster, by a vote of 98 to 43, his previous election having been rejected by the Emperor.

April 20.—A bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands is introduced in the British House of Commons; it excites the bitter opposition of the Liberals....The German Reichstag debates the question of government interference in the practice of dueling.

April 21.—The French Senate again refuses a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry....The German Reichstag unanimously adopts a resolution calling on the federal governments of the Empire to abolish the practice of dueling.

April 23.—The French Ministry resigns; the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 283 to 268, refuses to adjourn, and reaffirms its position....The lower house of the Austrian Diet, by a vote of 173 to 61, rejects a proposed scheme of universal suffrage....The German Reichstag passes on second reading the bill fixing export duties on sugar.

April 26.—In the Spanish Senate elections, a large majority for the government is returned.

April 27.—M. Méline is requested by President Faure to form a new cabinet.

April 28.—M. Méline forms a new French cabinet composed of Moderates and Republicans.



"ON A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO."—GREATER NEW YORK BILL SIGNED MAY 11.
The "Greater New York" tandem may now hope to keep ahead of Chicago's high wheel.
From the *Herald* (New York).

May 1.—Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, is appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight. The Shah of Persia is assassinated by a revolutionist.

May 2.—The Nicaraguan rebellion is declared suppressed by the government. The second son of the late Shah of Persia is proclaimed as his successor in office.

May 3.—The new Shah of Persia is enthroned in Tabriz.

May 5.—President Krüger opens the Volksraad of the Transvaal Republic.

May 6.—Herr Strohbach is elected Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Lueger taking the place of Vice-Burgomaster.

May 7.—The Austrian Reichsrath passes third reading of the electoral reform bill, by a vote of 234 to 19; the bill adds 72 Deputies to the Reichsrath.

May 8.—The Italian government announces its policy of retaining Kassala.

May 9.—The Italian Premier di Rudini announces that General Baratieri will stand trial for the Adowa disaster.

May 11.—The British Admiralty issues an order to dissolve the flying squadron.

May 13.—General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Transvaal Republic, is elected Vice-President.

May 14.—The Brazilian Congress is opened at Rio de Janeiro.

May 15.—The Emperor of Austria confirms the election of Herr Strohbach as Burgomaster of Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 16.—The brothers Diaz, American citizens in Cuba, are arrested by the Spaniards.

April 17.—Representatives of the European powers at Constantinople protest against the appointment of a Mussulman as Governor of Zeitoun as a violation of the agreement between the Porte and the powers.

April 19.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is welcomed at St. Petersburg by the Grand Duke Vladimir; the Turkish ambassador visits the Czar.

April 20.—The conference called to discuss the preliminaries to international negotiations on the subject of bimetalism meets at Brussels, delegates being present from Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Roumania, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. The Italian government refuses the Russian Red Cross expedition permission to land at Massowah.

April 21.—Peace negotiations between the Italians and the Abyssinians are broken off. The Canadian House of Commons passes the bill relative to the appointment of the Bering Sea Commission.

April 22.—International Arbitration Congress meets in Washington, D. C.

April 24.—Members of the Johannesburg reform committee plead guilty to high treason against the Transvaal Republic. Dygert, the young American imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Havana, is released by order of Captain-General Weyler.

April 27.—Mr. Chamberlain states in the British House of Commons that it has been decided to withdraw the invitation to President Krüger to visit London. John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, pleads guilty at Pretoria of treason to the Transvaal Republic. The steamer *Bermuda* leaves Jacksonville, Fla., pre-



THE "COMPETITOR" PRISONERS.

UNCLE SAM TO GENERAL WEYLER AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT: "Don't fire,—it means war!"

From the *Herald* (New York).

sumably loaded with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

April 28.—John Hays Hammond, Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, and Charles Leonard, the five members of the Johannesburg reform committee guilty of treason against the Transvaal government, are condemned to death at Pretoria; Hammond is an American citizen, the other four are British subjects.

April 29.—The death sentences imposed on the members of the Johannesburg reform committee are commuted by the Transvaal government.

April 30.—Cipher telegrams implicating officers of the South Africa Company in the Transvaal raid are made public at Pretoria.

May 3.—Edwin F. Uhl, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, is officially received by Emperor William in Berlin.

May 4.—In the British House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain reads a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, denying any previous knowledge of plots against the Transvaal Republic.

May 8.—American citizens seized on the ship *Competitor*, and alleged to be filibusters are tried by court-martial in Havana.

May 9.—The five alleged Cuban filibusters from the *Competitor* are sentenced to death in Havana.

May 11.—Spain agrees to postpone the execution of the *Competitor* prisoners in Cuba, at the request of the United States. The Turkish Minister at Washington is recalled.

May 12.—Russia is reported to have taken possession of shore land in Che-Foo, China.

May 16.—Captain-General Weyler forbids the exportation of leaf tobacco from the Cuban provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

April 16.—The government of Venezuela agrees to pay the German railway claims and to guarantee the interest due.

April 17.—A syndicate in Dublin agrees to pay \$15,000,000 for the pneumatic (bicycle) tire patent business.... Insurance agents are instructed to cancel fire policies in New York on buildings affected by the Raines liquor tax law.

April 18.—The London Building Trades decide to strike May 1.

April 20.—The London and Universal Bank (limited) suspends.

April 22.—The Grand Jury at St. Johns, N. F., dismisses the indictments against the directors of the Commercial Bank, but finds a true bill against Manager Cooke.... The American National Bank of Denver, Col., is closed.

April 24.—The Grand Forks National Bank, of Grand Forks, N. D., is closed.

April 30.—The Dominion of Canada closes a contract with the Franco-Belge Steamship Company for direct steamship service between Canada, France and Belgium, the company to receive an annual subsidy of \$50,000.... The South and West Grain and Trade Congress holds its third annual session at Charleston, S. C.

May 1.—The structural iron works and bridge builders in Pittsburgh demand an increase of wages.... A judicial decree is signed for the sale of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. and Coal and Iron Companies.

May 2.—Milwaukee mattress makers and Kansas City plumbers and gasfitters go on strike for higher wages.... More than 9,000 coal miners in the Birmingham (Ala.) district suffer a reduction in wages of 2½ cents per ton.

May 4.—A consolidation is announced between the Clark Thread Works of Newark, N. J., the Kearny & Paisley Mills of Scotland, and the J. P. Coates Thread Company of Glasgow, Scotland.... The street railway employees of Milwaukee, Wis., begin a general strike for advance in wages and recognition of the union; over 1,200 men go out, and every line in the city is tied up.... The National Electrical Exposition is opened in New York City.

May 5.—About 2,600 men go on strike in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.... The first branch of the Union of Textile Workers to be formed in the South is organized in a Georgia cotton mill.

May 6.—Reductions in wages of from 7 to 9 per cent. are announced in the leading mills of Maine, to take effect May 18; about 3,500 operatives are affected.

May 11.—An injunction is obtained in the United States Courts to prevent a boycott of Armour & Co. by their striking firemen and the Industrial Council of Kansas City.

May 13.—A bolt and nut pool is formed in Boston; prices of bolts and nuts are increased 50 per cent.

May 14.—The North American Commercial Company is authorized by the United States government to take not more than 30,000 male seals, if so many can be taken without injury to the herd.

May 15.—A commission from the Japanese government comes to the United States to study the workings of electrical power and telephone systems.

May 16.—Six thousand dock laborers go on strike in Rotterdam.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS AND CELEBRATIONS.

April 21.—At the commemoration of the birth of Shakspeare by the Birmingham (Eng.) Dramatic and Literary Club, a letter is read from President Cleveland on the relations between the American and English peoples.

April 23.—The American memorial window in the Shakspeare Church at Stratford-on-Avon is unveiled by Ambassador Bayard.

April 27.—The Theosophists of America meet in convention in New York City.... A celebration in honor of General Grant's birthday is held in Galena, Ill.

April 30.—The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution holds its annual meeting at Richmond, Va.... The Daughters of the American Revolution meet in New York City.

May 1.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins its quadrennial session in Cleveland, Ohio.



STRATFORD-ON-WASHINGTON.

"PUNCH" (TO SHAKSPEARE): "Sir, how like you this letter?"

SHAKSPEARE: "The President protests too much, methinks!"

"Surely if English speech supplies the token of united effort for the good of mankind and the impulse of an exalted international mission, we do well to honor fittingly the name and memory of William Shakspeare."—Letter from President Cleveland read at the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club on the thirty-second annual Shakspeare Commemoration.

From Punch (London).

May 2.—The celebration of the national millennium of Hungary is begun in Budapest.

May 4.—Exercises in honor of the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Horace Mann are held in New York City.

May 5.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New London, Conn., is celebrated with appropriate exercises. . . . The semi-centennial jubilee of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is celebrated.

May 6.—The National Municipal League begins its third annual conference in Baltimore.

May 12.—Sweden celebrates the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden. . . . A statue of General Hancock is unveiled in Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

April 18.—The trustees of the Carnegie Art Gallery of Pittsburgh announce prizes (authorized by Mr. Andrew Carnegie) of \$5,000 for the best, and \$3,000 for the second best oil painting by American artists, the paintings to be shown at an exhibition in the galleries beginning November 3, 1896, and afterward to become the property of the galleries.

April 22.—Mr. Paderewski leaves \$10,000 in the United States to be given as prizes for musical compositions.

May 1.—In the annual debate between representatives of Harvard and Yale Universities, the decision is awarded to Yale.

May 2.—The new site of Columbia University, in New York City, is dedicated. . . . John D. Rockefeller agrees to give Vassar College \$100,000 for a new building.

May 9.—The friends of Barnard College raise the last \$23,000 of the \$100,000 necessary to pay off the mortgage on the new site, thus securing a building fund.

May 15.—It is announced that the son and daughter of the late William S. Houghton, of Boston, give to Wellesley College \$100,000 for a memorial chapel.

CASUALTIES.

April 18.—The old Pennsylvania Railway station in Philadelphia is burned; two firemen are killed by falling walls; eight Pullman and thirty passenger cars are destroyed; the total loss is estimated at \$350,000.

April 20.—A tornado in Ohio kills several people, injures others, and does damage to property.

April 21.—The steel ship *Charles R. Flint* is burned at sea, and is totally destroyed.

April 25.—The business part of Cripple Creek, Col., is burned; the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

April 26.—A tornado in Kansas does much damage and causes some loss of life. . . . A cave-in of mines near Chihuahua, Mexico, buries 67 miners, of whom only a few are rescued.

April 28.—The steamer *Wyanoke*, of the Old Dominion

Line, sinks in collision with the U. S. cruiser *Columbia*, near Norfolk, Va.

April 29.—The town of Cripple Creek, Col., is again visited by fire, and this time is completely destroyed; three lives are lost.

April 30.—By a collision off Noosung the *On Ito* with 200 men is lost.

May 4.—Many persons lose their lives by the collapse of a building in Cincinnati.

May 10.—Twenty-three new cases of cholera and sixteen deaths are reported in Alexandria, Egypt. . . . Fire on the lumber docks of Ashland, Wis., destroys property to the value of \$500,000, and causes the loss of several lives.

May 11.—A steamboat boiler explosion on the Mississippi River below Vicksburg results in the loss of eleven lives.

May 15.—A terrific tornado in northern Texas is believed to have caused the death of 200 persons and the destruction of property to the value of \$1,000,000.

May 17.—A tornado passes over several Kansas towns; many lives are lost.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 18.—In New York City the thermometer registers 90 degrees, the highest April temperature ever recorded there by the Weather Bureau.

April 20.—The Dutch in East India lose over sixty men, killed and wounded. . . . Marriage of Princess Alexandra of Coburg and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

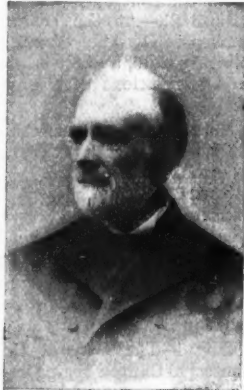
April 22.—Princess Marguerite of Orleans is married to Major Patrice McMahon at Paris. . . . Baron von Hammerstein is convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years of penal servitude, loss of civil rights for five years, and to pay a fine of 1,200 marks at Berlin.

April 24.—The Southern Historical Association is organized at Washington, D. C.

April 25.—The United States battle ship *Massachusetts* makes an average speed of 16.15 knots an hour, thus proving herself the fastest ship of her class in the world.

April 29.—The schooner *Competitor* is captured by a Spanish gunboat off the Cuban coast.

May 4.—General Baldissera, Italian commander in Abyssinia, raises the siege of Adigrat.



REV. DR. W. H. GREEN,
of Princeton.



FRANCE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALY AND GUNS TO
ABYSSINIA.
From *Jugend* (Germany).

- May 6.—The rainy season begins in Cuba.
 May 10.—A serious riot occurs in Budapest, in connection with a socialist meeting.
 May 12.—The British Home Office refuses to reopen the case of Florence Maybrick.
 May 14.—The United States battle ship *Oregon* makes 16.78 knots an hour.
 May 15.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul* makes an average speed of 20.34 knots an hour between Southampton and New York.

OBITUARY.

- April 18.—Admiral W. Cornish Bowden, 70.
 April 19.—Austin Abbott, the eminent lawyer and legal writer, 64....Arthur I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, afterwards United States Senator, 73....Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, head of Southern work of W. C. T. U....Ex-Congressman Willard Ives, of Watertown, N. Y., 90.
 April 20.—Baron Moritz de Hirsch, the financier and philanthropist, 63....John Alexander Thynne, fourth Marquis of Bath, 65.
 April 21.—Jean Baptiste Léon Say, French statesman and economist, 70....H. P. Ingerslov, Minister of Public Works in the Danish Cabinet.
 April 22.—Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Indiana, 70....J. Denovan Adam, R. S. A., 55....Alex. Alardyce, novelist, 50.
 April 23.—Ex-Gov. David H. Jerome, of Michigan, 67....George Munro, the publisher, 79.
 April 25.—Gen. Nicholas Greusel, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 79.
 April 26.—Sir Henry Parkes, ex-Premier of New South Wales, 81....Ex-Congressman John W. Houston, of Delaware, 82.
 April 27.—M. Emile Duval, French barrister and journalist, 69.
 April 28.—Henrich Gotthard von Treitschke, German publicist, 62....M. Pierre Blanc, of the French Chamber of Deputies, 90.
 April 29.—Ex-Congressman William F. Russell, of Ulster County, N. Y., 84....William Lockhart, F. R. C. S., 85.
 April 30.—Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, saw manufacturer, 52....Frederick Henry Geffcken, German publicist, 65....William A. Holcomb, president of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, 64.
 May 1.—The Shah of Persia, 67.
 May 3.—George Simmons Coe, a leading financier of New York City, 79....Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons....Alfred William Hunt, the well-known English painter, 66....Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., 61.
 May 4.—Andrew S. Fuller, the noted horticulturist and entomologist, 68....William S. Newell, prominent in New York insurance circles, 58.
 May 5.—James Gallagher, Democratic politician of New Haven, Conn., 76....Ex-Judge José Carlos Mexia, prominent as a Mexican jurist, legislator, and journalist, 59....Col. John Thomas North, the "Nitrate King," 54....Jacob H. G. Fjelde, Norwegian sculptor, 37.
 May 7.—Cardinal Luigi Galimberti, titular Archbishop of Nice, 60....Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, K. C. B.
 May 9.—Captain J. D. Johnston, surviving ranking officer of the Confederate Navy, 98....Col. Frank K. Hain, vice-president and general manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York City, 59.

May 11.—Henry Cuyler Bunner, journalist and writer of humorous fiction, 41....Deputy Controller Richard Alsop Storrs, of New York City, 66....Enrico Cernuschi, political economist, 73....Ex-Congressman James R. Johnson, of California....Judge Telesphora Fournier, the well-known Canadian jurist, 73....Dr. William Reynolds Salmon, of Wales, 106.

May 12.—Dr. Germain See, the distinguished French physician, 76.

May 13.—Nora Perry, poet and story writer, 53.

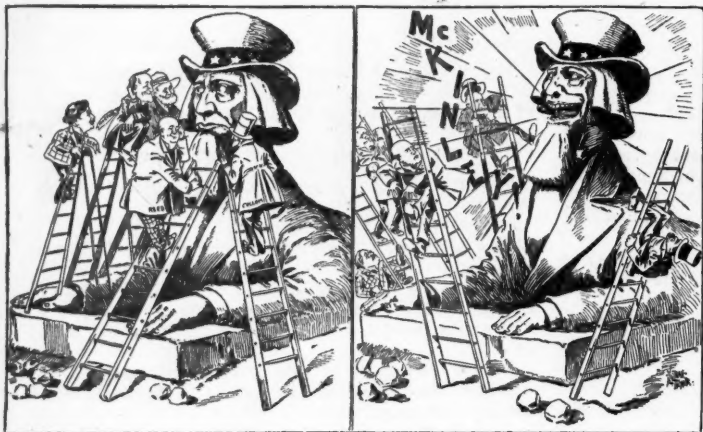
May 15.—Rear-Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, U. S. N. (retired), 77....Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore, secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 52.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Following are the dates of some of the important college and university commencements of 1896:

- June 2, University of Cincinnati.
 June 3, Boston University, the Universities of Mississippi and North Carolina, and Evelyn College.
 June 4, Case School of Applied Science, Bryn Mawr College, Rollins College, Teachers' College, New York University, and the Universities of Colorado and Minnesota.
 June 5, Wittenberg College, U. S. Naval Academy.
 June 9, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania.
 June 10, Barnard, Earlham, Elmira, Hanover, Iowa, Racine, Roanoke, Tabor, Vassar, Washburn, and Wells Colleges; Butler, Columbia, Columbian, Fisk, Lake Forest, Princeton, Purdue, and West Virginia Universities; the Universities of Denver, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
 June 11, Carleton, Coe, Dickinson, Drury, Franklin and Marshall, Georgetown, Illinois, and Knox Colleges; Illinois Wesleyan, Kansas Wesleyan, Otterbein, and Upper Iowa Universities, and the Universities of Missouri and Wooster.
 June 12, U. S. Military Academy, Hampden Sidney and Monmouth Colleges, Johns Hopkins and Northwestern Universities.
 June 13, Haverford College, Syracuse University.
 June 15, Armour Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America.
 June 16, Rutgers and Smith Colleges.
 June 17, Antioch, Colorado, Delaware, Kalamazoo, Lafayette, Mt. Holyoke, Norwegian Lutheran, St. John's, Tufts, Wabash, and Whitman Colleges; Brown, Lehigh, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Pacific, Vanderbilt, Washington and Lee, and Western Reserve Universities, and the Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Rochester, and Virginia.
 June 18, Cornell, Hillsdale, Kenyon, Lebanon Valley, Olivet, and Yankton Colleges; Cornell, Denison, Heidelberg, Lawrence, Washington, and Wilberforce Universities; Rose and Worcester Polytechnic Institutes.
 June 19, Tulane and Colgate Universities.
 June 23, Wellesley College.
 June 24, Amherst, Beloit, Dartmouth, Oberlin, Ripon, South Carolina, Washington and Jefferson, and Williams Colleges; Harvard, Yale and Wesleyan Universities.
 June 25, Albion, Allegheny, Buchtel, Hamilton, Doane, Hobart, Middlebury, Park, Union, Trinity, and Wheaton Colleges; Alfred University, and the Universities of Wisconsin and Vermont.
 July 1, Colby University.
 August 6, University of the South.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THEY INQUIRE OF THE SPHINX,

And what the Sphinx at last exclaims is "McKinley!"

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



"I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY."

The hand of Mark Hanna closes McKinley's mouth.—From the *Herald* (New York).



THE POLITICAL SANDWICH MEN ON THE ROAD TO ST. LOUIS.

JUDGE: "Well, it does look like McKinley."

From *Judge* (New York).



"THERE'S ONLY ONE GIRL IN THE WORLD FOR ME."
The Republican party has evidently made its choice.
From the *Examiner* (San Francisco).



M'KINLEY TO REED AND MORTON.
"We've grown up together, but I've done all the growing."
From the *Herald* (New York).



HIS EXCELLENCY GROVER CLEVELAND: "Where on earth is that dog now?"—From *Life* (New York).



"COME LIVE WITH ME AND BE MY LOVE!"
(Uncle Sam is wooing Cuba, while jealous Spain is plotting revenge in the shadow.)—From *Life* (New York).



THE PIED PIPER UP TO DATE.

The Silver Mine Owner leads his dupes, Democrats and Republicans alike, a merry dance to their political ruin.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



SPAIN'S LITTLE KING TAKES HIS MEDICINE.

Uncle Sam prescribes for Castilian arrogance and personally administers the dose.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



JONATHAN'S TRIBUTE.

JONATHAN (to Mr. Bull): "We've had our differences, boss, but we both go nap on this coon!"

From the *Daily Courier* (Birmingham).



JOHN BULL'S TOUR IN THE SOUDAN.

LORD SALISBURY (agent for Cook and Co.): "Your camel is quite ready, sir."

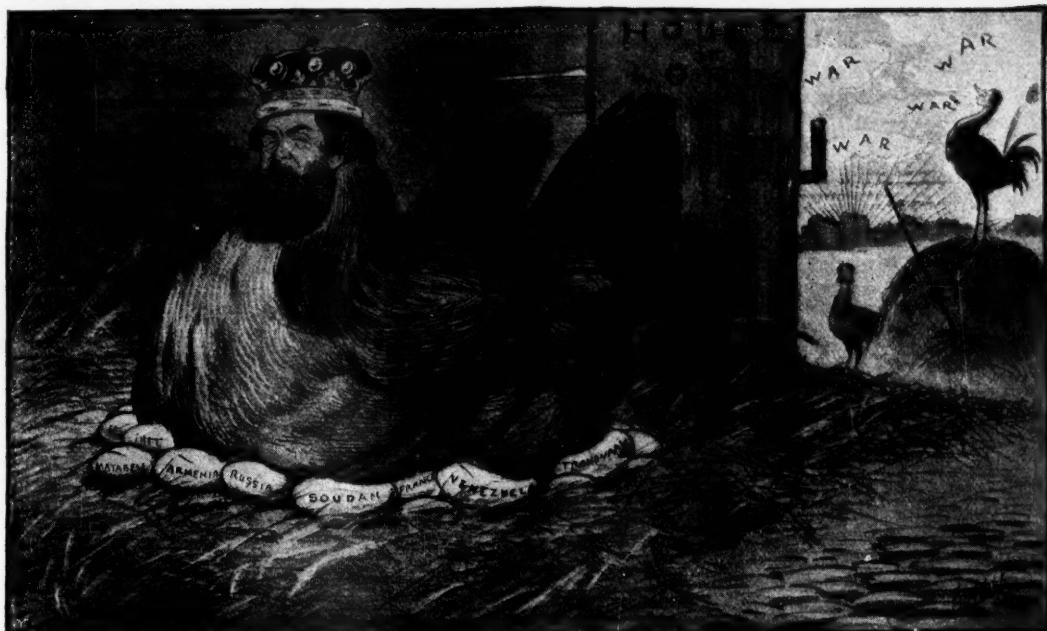
JOHN BULL: "But how far am I going?"

LORD SALISBURY: "You had better leave that to us, sir."

JOHN BULL: "That's all very well, but I should like to have a programme. Suppose I'm stopped?"

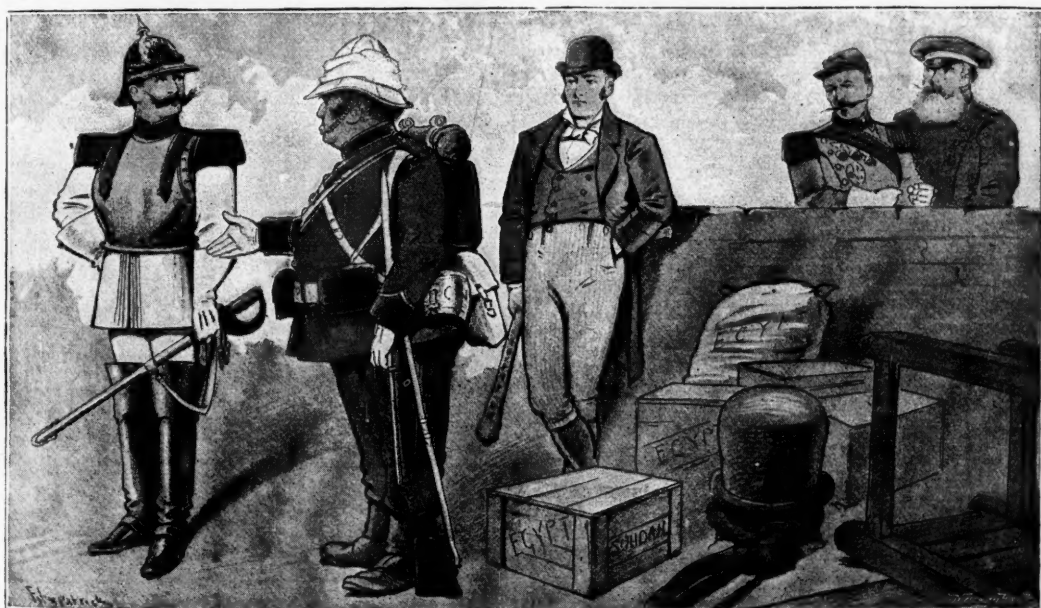
LORD SALISBURY: "Then you'll have to come back again."

From *Picture-Politics* (London).



"HATCHING TROUBLES."

An Irish conception of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

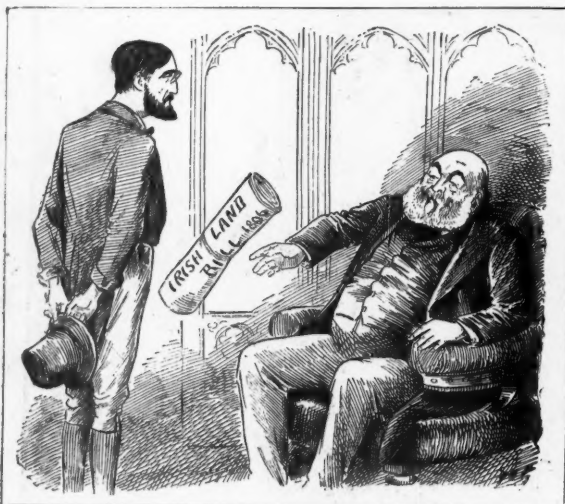


A FRIEND WORTH HAVING (APROPOS OF THE NEGLECT OF IRISH REFORMS).

JOHN BULL (to the Kaiser): "Forget and forgive; I won't do it again."
FRANCE: "You have to reckon with me yet."

RUSSIA: "And with me, too."
PAT: "You'd better make friends with me too, John, before the row rises."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



THE TAKE-IT-OR-LEAVE IT IRISH LAND BILL.

LORD SALISBURY: There! take it or leave it, but don't talk about it. I shan't mind if you don't take it. It will save me a lot of trouble.

From *Picture Politics* (London).



THE ALLIANCE TRIPLE TRICYCLE.

GERMAN EMPEROR (inflating Italian wheel): "I think it'll run a little while longer now!"

From *Punch* (London).



"DISARMED!"

LORD SALISBURY (aside to Mr. Punch, as they watch the fencing-bout between Mr. Chamberlain and President Krüger): "Hum! Joe's style's a trifle 'too open.' There's something to be said for the 'old school' after all."

From *Punch* (London).



THE TUSSELE OVER EGYPT.

Turkey is to be induced to unroll the Egyptian question, but for certain reasons she will have no luck with it.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



HE DECLINES THE INVITATION.

CHAMBERLAIN TO KRÜGER: "Ducky, ducky, ducky, come here and be killed!"

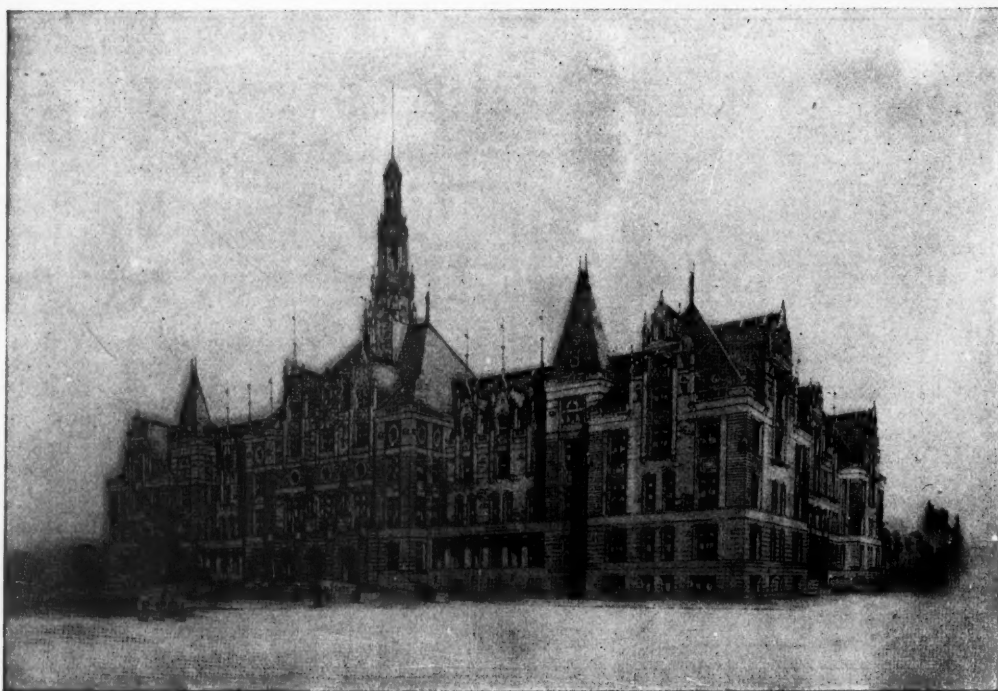
From Moonshine (London).



KRÜGER AS THE COMING MAN,—A RHODESIA PROPHECY.

"Rumors from Johannesburg are current that a warrant is out against Mr. Rhodes in connection with the forwarding of arms to the Transvaal. If true, this is Oom Paul's crowning triumph, and we shortly expect to witness the old gentleman guiding the destinies of South Africa, the Reform Committee at his feet, Rhodes and Jameson under arrest, the British Empire summoned to answer for her transgressions, and Mr. Chamberlain inanely smiling, out-generaled and awed into obedience."

From the Bulawayo Sketch (Bulawayo, Mashonaland).



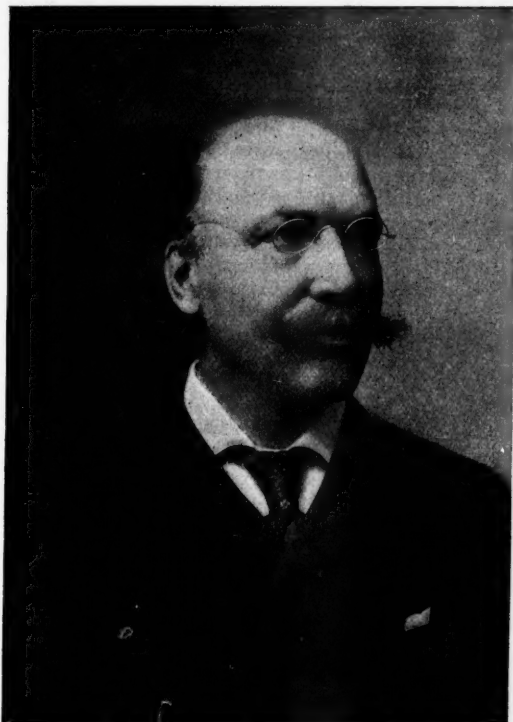
THE NEW CITY HALL, ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS: THIS YEAR'S CONVENTION CITY.

UNTIL a few days ago, St. Louis claimed fifth place among the cities of the United States. But Governor Morton's approval of the Greater New York bill on May 11 canceled Brooklyn from the list, and St. Louis was accordingly advanced to the fourth place. Justice requires it to be said that if the proposed Greater Boston should become a fact, New England's capital, which now holds fifth place, would take precedence of St. Louis. But, within existing municipal bounds, the population of St. Louis is exceeded only by that of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Careful computation this year places the population of St. Louis at about 610,000. Its growth has been rapid and constant since the census of 1890, when it was found to have 451,770 people. Boston and Baltimore, which in 1890 had almost the same population as St. Louis, have been left well behind in the development of the past five years. It must be borne in mind, however, that these two eastern cities have only about half as great a municipal area as that of St. Louis; and thus they fail to receive credit for the increase of important suburbs lying outside of the boundary lines. St. Louis,—except for those suburbs which lie upon the Illinois side of the Missouri river,—retains within its municipal area of sixty-one square

miles practically all the population which in any proper sense pertains to the one great industrial community.

For a portion of the present month of June, according to various trustworthy indications, the population of St. Louis is going to be swelled to something like three-fourths of a million. This extraordinary increase will be in consequence of the influx of many scores of thousands of Mississippi Valley Republicans who are intent upon making the National Convention which opens on June 16 a memorable occasion in our political history. Not all of the visitors to St. Louis will see the Convention at work; but it is not unreasonable to estimate that the Convention Hall will be entered at one session or another—during the week, more or less, of the Republican conclave—by a hundred thousand different men. This REVIEW last month informed its readers that the great permanent Exposition Hall of St. Louis was to be adapted for the purposes of this year's Republican Convention; but although that plan had been agreed upon several months ago, it was subsequently abandoned in favor of the project of a temporary structure especially designed for convention purposes. This structure, a picture of which will be found on a subsequent page, is

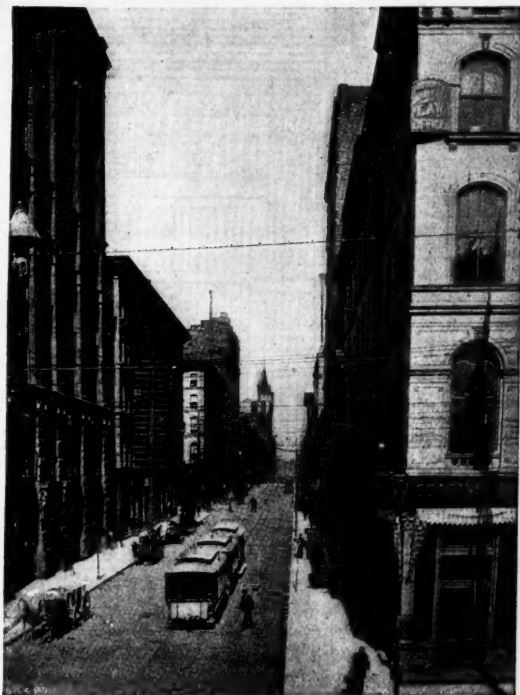


MAYOR CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.

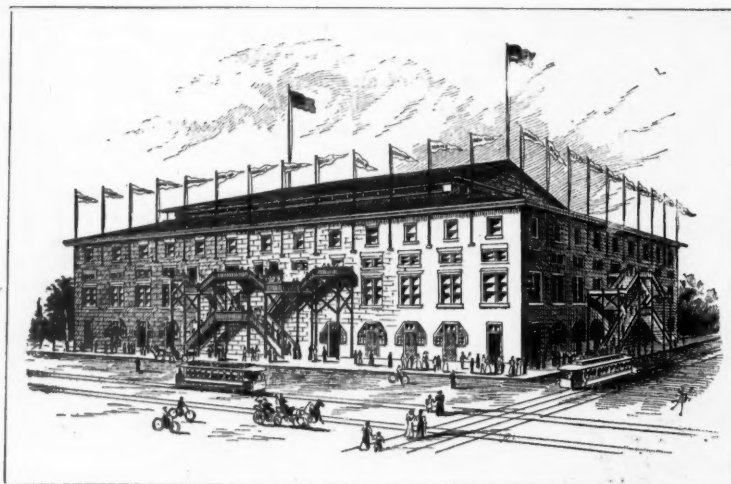
now undergoing completion. Although erected with marvelous rapidity, it has nothing of the shed-like appearance of the famous Chicago "Wigwags" which have in former presidential years been hastily constructed of rough pine boards for convention purposes. This St. Louis hall is covered with white "staff,"—the same material which made the World's Fair buildings look like marble palaces; and it will comfortably seat 14,000 people, all of whom will be able to see well and to hear well. The citizens of St. Louis are spending \$75,000 in order to provide this very superior convention hall. It stands upon a piece of vacant city land immediately adjoining the new City Hall, a picture of which will be found on the first page of this article. It is within half a dozen blocks of the vast Union railroad station, the principal hotels, the post office, the telegraph offices, and all the other chief central facilities of the town.

St. Louis entertained the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1888; but it has never before welcomed the Republicans of the country. It has usually been counted a strongly Democratic city. At present, however, it is more completely controlled by the Republicans than any other great town in the entire country. The Democrats had been in office until the municipal election of 1893. At that time the Hon. Cyrus P. Walbridge, a Republican lawyer, who had served four years as Presi-

dent of the City Council, was elected Mayor by a large majority. His term will expire next year. The legislative department of the city government is composed of an upper and a lower chamber. The more popular branch is called the House of Delegates, and it is made up of twenty-eight men, each of whom represents one of the twenty-eight wards of the city. The upper branch of the municipal legislature is called the Council, and it is composed of thirteen men, who are elected by vote of the whole city. Now it happens that not only is the Mayor a Republican, but every one of the thirteen members of the Council belongs to that party, and twenty-four of the twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates are also Republicans. The heads of executive departments are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. Mayor Walbridge has filled most of these positions with Republicans, and the department heads have in turn given most of the subordinate places to men of their own political faith. The consequence is a more thoroughgoing Republican city government than any other that can be found to-day in the United States. Although non-partisanship is ultimately to be demanded everywhere, the people of St. Louis at present find it practically desirable to be able to hold one party or the other completely responsible for the whole administration of city affairs. The unprejudiced observer must concede that Mayor Walbridge's appointments have been



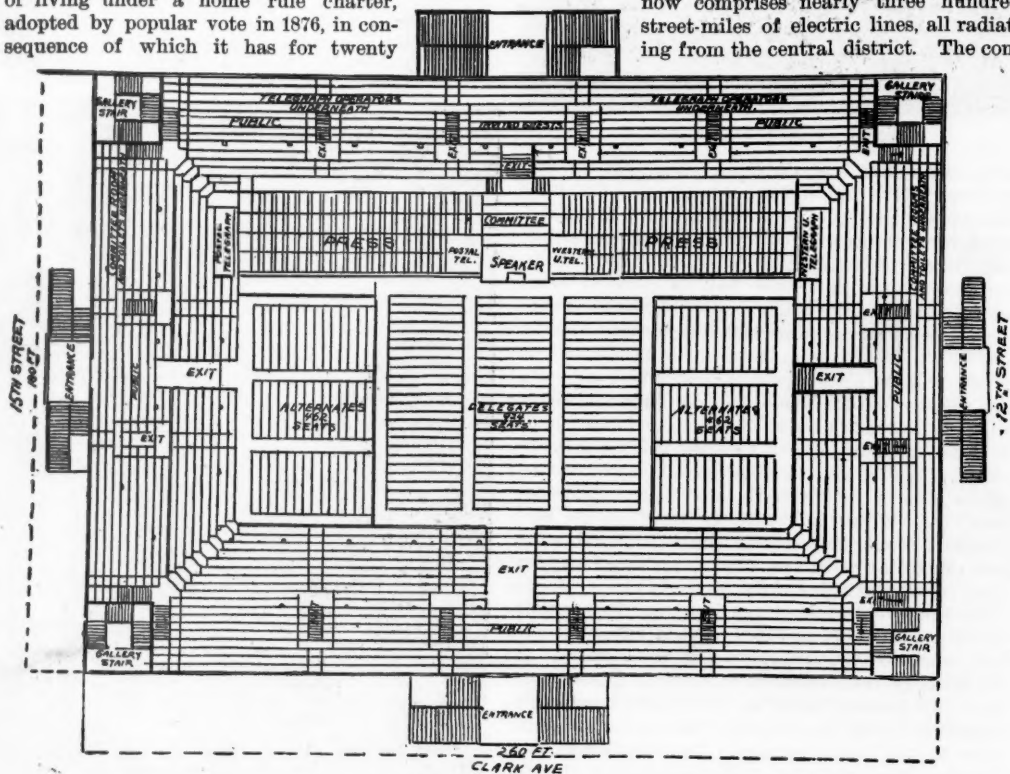
OLIVE STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM FOURTH STREET.



THE CONVENTION HALL OF 1896.

for the most part excellent and that, as American city government goes, St. Louis is now an unusually well administered city. It has the great advantage of living under a home rule charter, adopted by popular vote in 1876, in consequence of which it has for twenty

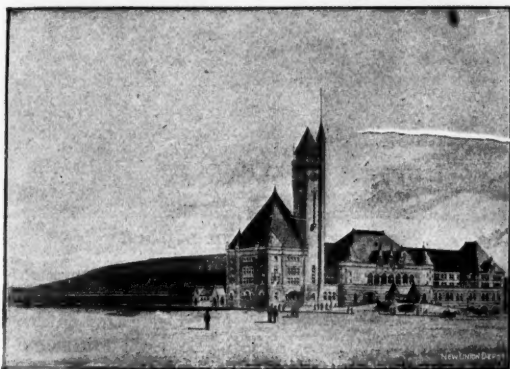
years been practically free from interference by the State legislature. Those who were familiar with St. Louis as it was before 1890, but who have not recently visited the town, will be amazed at the transformation that has been wrought within the past five or six years. The chief factor in this remaking and expansion has been the electric trolley system of local transit. St. Louis was until lately an exceptionally compact city. Most of its homes, as well as its factories and business houses, were to be found within a radius of two or three miles from the spot where the Union station now stands. But within the past six years the old horse-car lines have all been made over into electric trolley roads, which have been extended until the entire system now comprises nearly three hundred street-miles of electric lines, all radiating from the central district. The con-



FLOOR PLAN FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

sequence has been an almost magical development of a great residential zone, three or four miles wide, the outer edge of which lies upon the average about six miles from the centre of the city. Within this belt are thousands of attractive new homes, the typical St. Louis residence being a square, detached, red brick house, standing within a small plot of well-kept ground.

While the new residence districts have thus been developing, a corresponding movement has been



THE UNION PASSENGER STATION.

going on in the central district, where great modern office buildings and tall warehouses, on the New York and Chicago pattern, have quite changed the aspect of Pine street, Olive, Chestnut, Market, Broadway, Fourth street, Sixth street, and the other best known central thoroughfares. The old time mud of winter and blinding dust of summer have given place to substantial granite block paving throughout the central parts of the town; and the task of keeping the streets cleansed and sprinkled



THE GREAT EADS BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

is better performed than in most American cities,—perhaps better than in any except New York under its present régime.

The unmistakable air of prosperity that St. Louis wears, is in marked contrast with the ill-concealed signs of distress which many of the smaller cities of the West are evincing in consequence of the frightfully depressed business conditions of the past three or four years. In times like these, the larger centres usually prosper at the expense of their lesser rivals. There is a certain momentum, due to the immense aggregation of interests, which keeps a large town growing, even when the country in general languishes. It must be remembered that St. Louis is at the centre of a greater mileage of railways than any other city in the world. It is also claimed that within a radius of five hundred miles there is a greater population surrounding St. Louis than around any other American city within like radius. The reason for this fact is readily

enough explained by the central geographical position of the Missouri metropolis. A five-hundred-mile sweep includes Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Chicago, and the great states of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, with portions of other states. Moreover, Arkansas, Texas, and the great Southwest, have begun to develop amazingly, and St. Louis is the chief distributing centre for that region, as it is also for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

As a manufacturing centre the progress of St.

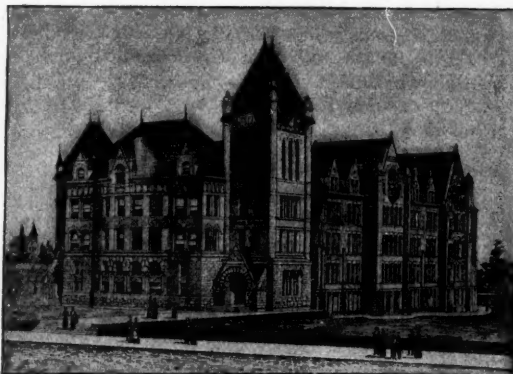


THE NEW PLANTERS' HOTEL.

Louis has been exceedingly rapid. Few persons in the East are aware that it now takes practically first rank as a centre of boot and shoe manufacturing, while its metal industries are of enormous importance. At its very doors are the vast coal fields of Southern Illinois; and iron ore is abundant at a short distance in Missouri. Thus, considered as an industrial community, St. Louis has at length reached the point where its own momentum makes certain a large future growth. It will be a city of a million inhabitants within ten or twelve years.

The passenger traffic of St. Louis all centres in the Union station, which is the largest and most imposing railway terminal building in the United States, if not in the world. The station is about a mile due west from the end of the great steel bridge which crosses the Mississippi. A tunnel connects station and bridge. Several years ago the business men of St. Louis, objecting to the monopoly tolls that were exacted by the bridge company, erected a rival structure known as the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, three miles further north. But their anticipations were doomed to disappointment through the superior financial strategy of the other company, by virtue of which the control of the new bridge was speedily secured. At present the Union station, both bridges, and practically all other transfer, switching and terminal facilities in and about St. Louis, belong to one great terminal company. While this monopoly arrangement is open to the criticisms which monopolies invariably bring upon

squares, and are fine structures which would make a very dignified and imposing appearance if they were placed on four sides of an open space.



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new City Hall, not yet quite ready for occupancy, will have cost less than \$2,000,000. It will serve the purposes of such a structure for several generations to come; and St. Louis is to be congratulated upon getting off so easily, where other American cities have been swindled into the expenditure of several times as much money for city buildings which are superior neither for public adornment nor for practical uses. Moreover, when the city government, a few months hence, moves into this new building, not one penny of public indebtedness will have been incurred on account of the structure. The work has been carried on rather slowly for several years, and fully paid for out of current revenues.

This policy has been one of necessity rather than of deliberate choice. The constitution of Missouri,



FOREST PARK,—MUSIC STAND.

themselves, it has also those counterbalancing advantages of superior harmony and method which unified control makes readily possible.

Although public buildings and establishments of general interest in St. Louis are rather closely concentrated, no attention whatever has been paid to their harmonious grouping; and there is no such thing as a central open square, to make public architecture more effective or to facilitate the movement of local passenger traffic. The post office, court house, Exposition building and new City Hall occupy entire



SCENE IN MISSOURI BOTANICAL (SHAW'S) GARDEN.

some twenty years ago, fixed a 5 per cent. limitation upon municipal indebtedness. The assessed valuation of St. Louis is \$326,500,000. The public

debt has for a long time been in excess of the 5 per cent. limit, and now stands at \$21,000,000. Consequently no new indebtedness has been incurred for several years, and all public improvements must be paid for out of the proceeds of taxation, or other sources of current income.

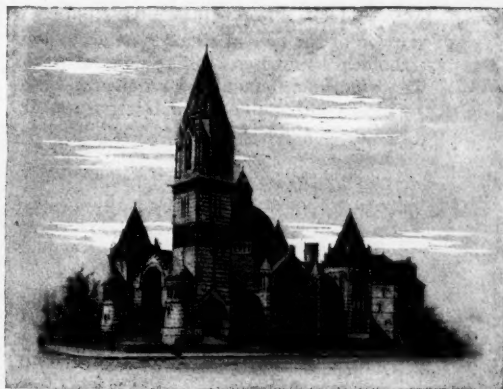
The large volume of municipal debt is due to circumstances in the earlier history of the city. Previous to 1876 there was no limitation upon the amount of the debt, and there was not only an extravagant municipal government, but an even more reckless county government, heaping up obligations against the same community of taxpayers. When the city of St. Louis, in 1876, detached itself from St. Louis County, it assumed the full county debt. The fact that the 5 per cent. limit has for a long time practically nullified the city's borrowing power, has obviously had a tendency to check public improvements. But it has also led to policies of careful and economical expenditure; and perhaps no other large town in the United States, in the past ten years, has obtained such good results for so comparatively small an investment of public money.



ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON TERRACE.

Another interesting consequence of the inability of St. Louis to draw upon the municipal credit, has been the large extension of the plan of special assessments in making public improvements, where ever that plan could be introduced. Thus the city has been solidly repaved at the expense of abutting property owners; it has been thoroughly supplied with a sewer system on the same fashion; while various other improvements and services, including the sprinkling of streets, are paid for mainly out of contributions secured by the method of special assessment.

Great expense has been incurred in providing the city with a new system of water-works, with the most powerful pumping plant in the world, by virtue of which the very dubious-looking Mississippi fluid (composed of water and much else besides) is distributed in ample quantities and with adequate pressure throughout the entire city. Great subsidence basins, completed only this year, now rid the water of 90 or 95 per cent. of the earthy and vege-



THE NEW JEWISH TEMPLE (A. F. ROSENHEIM, ARCHITECT).

table substances which the Mississippi-Missouri stream usually holds in solution. For further purposes of purification, it is proposed to construct a complete filtration plant. The necessity of borrowing money for these costly extensions of the water-works is obviated by keeping the water rates on a scale which produces enough surplus revenue to pay the cost of additions to the plant.

It is to be noted, as a point of great interest, that St. Louis no longer pollutes the Mississippi River with the garbage and similar refuse which had become so seriously objectionable to the communities living further down the river. Under the Mertz system of converting garbage into soap grease and dry fertilizers, St. Louis has been able to relieve the Mississippi, and, at the same time, to find in the motive of private gain an effectual means by which to secure a satisfactory collection and disposal of domestic waste.

St. Louis is not well supplied with small parks and open squares, nor has any use been made for purposes of parkways or recreation grounds of the beautiful river-banks, which might easily have been reserved for such purposes. Not very far from the centre of the city, however, one finds the Missouri Botanical Garden, formerly known as Shaw's Garden, and the Tower Grove Park, both of which are highly cultivated and developed, and are counted among the city's principal attractions. More remote from the centre of the city, but easily accessible by the trolley lines, is the Forest Park,—of fourteen hundred acres,—already one of the finest and most noteworthy parks in the world, and destined to be the great pleasure ground of the city. There are half a dozen other parks, of considerable dimensions and of good capabilities, in different parts of the municipal area.

As a city of attractive homes, where the average standard of life is high and where comfort seems to have gained so wide a prevalence that poverty is a minimum quantity, St. Louis may challenge comparison with any city of its size in the world. The

passage by swift trolley car makes it feasible for a large proportion of the men of small incomes to own their own homes somewhere in the zone of outer wards. The wealthier element is domiciled in mansions of the most comfortable and attractive appearance; and it is quite the local fashion to build these mansions in so-called "places," or "terraces,"—which are, in effect, private streets or parkways, with perhaps a half dozen houses on either side of the street or parkway and with an ornamental entrance at each end. The finer residence districts of St. Louis have a great number of these "places," which constitute one of the most distinctive features of the town.

The attractiveness and comfort of the city would be vastly enhanced if the smoke nuisance could be completely abated. Most of the factories are in the central districts, and these use an Illinois soft coal, which makes the city almost as black as Pittsburgh was before the era of natural gas. Inasmuch as the coal fields are very near, it has been suggested that nothing could be more simple and practicable than the electrical transmission of power and heat from great plants erected a few miles from St. Louis on the Illinois side, thus saving the transportation of the coal and completely ridding the city of its pall of smoke. Such a step of progress, coupled with the proposed filtration of the water supply, would give St. Louis a most enviable fame. Besides the direct benefits that would result, there would be an advertising value in it all that could scarcely be overestimated.

St. Louis has long been famous for its highly developed public school system, which begins with the kindergarten and ends in a combination high-school and normal-school of great excellence and thoroughness. Professor Woodward's Manual Training School, in connection with the Washington University, has served as a pioneer and a model; and the history of technical and practical instruction in the United States will accord a large chapter to this St. Louis institution. Professor Halsey S. Ives, who directed the Fine Arts department of the World's Fair at Chicago, has for a number of years been the director of the Fine Arts Museum and Art School of St. Louis,—which, like the Manual Training School, form a part of the Washington University. Professor Ives has not only promoted esthetic culture in general, but he has rendered great service to St. Louis by showing how art may profitably serve industry. For example, the making of stoves is one of the large manufacturing interests of St. Louis, and Professor Ives has been successful in showing the workmen and designers how to increase very greatly the beauty and value of their product by employing true principles of decorative art in their adornment of cast-iron stoves.

The success of their annual fair and exposition, and of attendant autumnal fêtes, has for a dozen years or more been an occasion of just pride to the people of St. Louis. The permanent exposition hall is a magnificent building, centrally located, which has played a great part in the popular instruction and amusement of the great Southwest. No other city in the world has been able, half so well, to manage yearly expositions.



THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Republican Convention is not the only great gathering that will use the new Convention Hall this summer. It must be remembered that the People's party will hold their convention in St. Louis in July; and if the Democratic convention at Chicago should declare for the gold standard this People's party convention would assume immense importance as a great rally of the free-silver forces of the country. Still later in the season, the National Convention of Democratic Clubs will be held in St. Louis, and will use the new hall. The convention of the Knights of Father Matthew, the great Catholic temperance organization, will gather in most impressive numbers early in August; and the National Convention of Street Railroads is also to be held this season in the same building.

Thus St. Louis may well be termed the "Convention City of 1896." It seems to us that the Democrats, instead of going to Chicago in July, might well have decided upon St. Louis and made the choice unanimous,—especially in view of the fact that the facilities promise to be so perfect. No other point in the entire country is so accessible for the purposes of a national conclave; and undoubtedly great public gatherings of the kind mentioned in the *REVIEW* last month,—political, educational, religious, social, and industrial,—will in future years, with increasing frequency, decide upon St. Louis as their place of meeting.

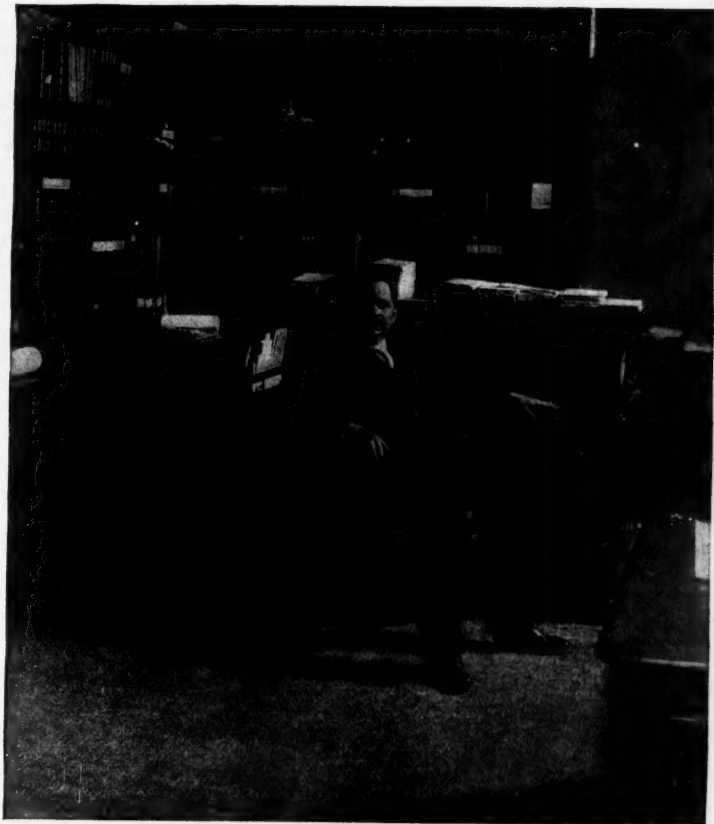
THE PEOPLE'S FOOD—A GREAT NATIONAL INQUIRY.

PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER AND HIS WORK.

IT is indicative of the advance of scientific research that, in a New England college,—a college for culture as distinguished from the scientific school,—two scientific enterprises have had their beginning and have within twenty years come to receive the support of both state and national governments and grown to national importance. It is also significant of the increasing influence of our higher educational institutions that, while these enterprises have required as the foundation of their success the scholarly spirit and profound inquiry which belong to the higher university life, they also take hold upon the most practical interests of the daily life of the people. The institution is Wesleyan University at Middletown in Connecticut. The enterprises are: 1, the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and 2, the Investigation of the Laws of Nutrition and the Economy of the Food of Man. The pioneer in their promotion is Dr. W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry in the Wesleyan. The food investigations as they are now being carried on are closely connected with the Experiment Stations, and a description of the one calls for reference to the other.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Nearly forty-five years ago, a company of farmers joined themselves together in the little German village of Moeckern, near the city of Leipsic, and under the influence of the Leipsic University, called a chemist to their aid and (with later help from government) organized the first agricultural experiment station. Liebig in Germany, Boussingault in France, Lawes and Gilbert in England, and other great pioneers had been blazing the path of progress for years before. A great deal of research bearing upon agriculture had been and is still being carried on in the schools and universities, but the action of these Saxon agriculturists in 1851 marks the beginning of the experiment station proper,—the organi-



PROFESSOR ATWATER IN HIS LIBRARY.

zation of scientific research with the aid of government "as a necessary and permanent branch of agricultural business."

The seed thus sown has brought forth many fold. In 1856 there were five; in 1861, fifteen; in 1866, thirty; and to-day there are more than one hundred experiment stations and kindred institutions in the different countries of Europe. Some are connected with the great universities or agricultural technical schools, others are independent and supported by societies. In each of them, from one to ten or more investigators are engaged in the discovery of the laws that underlie the practice of farming, and in finding how they are best applied.

So rapid and so sure has been the progress of this enterprise in both hemispheres, that private persons, educators, societies, and governments have learned the usefulness and indeed the necessity of these in-

stitutions, not for the farmer alone, but for all who are dependent upon the products of the soil. The movement is extending to Asia and to South America;—everywhere, indeed, its importance is coming to be felt.

EARLY EFFORTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Naturally, thought in the United States was turned in this direction. Excellent experimental work was carried on in many places, especially by chemists. At a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture in December, 1873, Prof. W. O. Atwater, who had just come to Wesleyan from studies of chemistry in Europe, delivered an address upon the subject which was ably enforced by his former teacher, the veteran agricultural chemist, Prof. S. W. Johnson, of the Sheffield Scientific School. The farmers present, although they were not familiar with the intricacies of science, were wise enough to appreciate its usefulness. They decided then and there to make an effort toward the establishment of such an institution in Connecticut. Plans were made for meetings of farmers from different parts of the State, and a systematic campaign was instituted under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, of which the Hon. T. S. Gold was secretary. The ground had already been prepared by previous labors of the gentlemen last mentioned and others, and at the next session of the legislature a bill was brought forward making an appropriation for an experiment station. But the idea was new, the legislature was conservative and the appropriation was refused. The campaign was repeated the next season and a bill brought before the next legislature, but without success.

At this juncture Mr. Orange Judd, the well-known founder of the *American Agriculturist*, who was then a resident of the State, came forward and offered to give \$1,000 on his own part and, on the part of Wesleyan University, the use of rooms in the chemical laboratory of Judd Hall, the scientific building which he had donated to that institution, if the legislature would make a grant of \$2,800 a year for two years. This turned the scale, the appropriation was made and the station was established in the autumn of 1875 with Professor Atwater as director. Two years later the question of continuing the enterprise and establishing it on a permanent basis came before the legislature. It was a time of great financial stress. Old appropriations were being cut down and new ones entirely refused. Nevertheless, such was the impression which this youthful enterprise had made in the state that even the farmers from the small towns, who, strange to say, had been its strongest opponents at the outset, favored the enterprise most heartily, and a bill "to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment," and making a permanent appropriation of \$5,000 per annum, passed both houses without a dissenting voice.

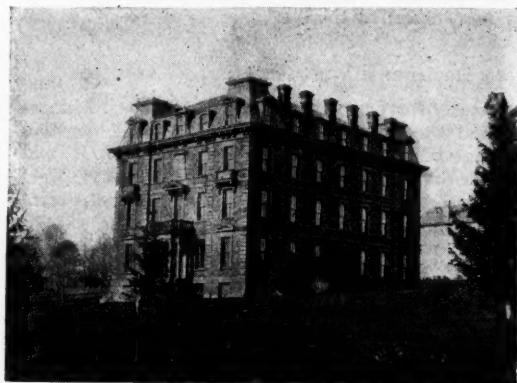
Other states, inspired by the example of Connecticut, and urged by able and earnest citizens, soon

established stations within their borders, so that in 1887 there were some sixteen of these institutions in fourteen states. In that year Congress made the enterprise national by an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to each of the states and territories. This has led to the establishment of new stations, or the increased development of stations previously established under state authority, until there are to-day some fifty-five agricultural experiment stations in the United States. In 1888, the office of Experiment Stations was established in connection with the Department of Agriculture in Washington as a central agency to aid in conducting the work of the stations and collating and distributing the results of their inquiries. The stations with the central office in Washington receive, in round figures, \$1,000,000 per year, of which nearly \$750,000 comes from the general government and the rest from state governments and other sources, including private gifts. They employ over 600 persons in the work of administration and inquiry. These include directors, chemists, botanists, horticulturists, agriculturists, veterinarians, dairymen, foremen, clerks and the like.

WHAT THE STATIONS DO.

The stations prosecute abstruse researches in the chemical, biological and botanical laboratory, and carry out more practical experiments in the greenhouse, the garden, the orchard, the farm, the stable and the dairy. They study the laws that underlie the culture of the soil, the use of fertilizers, the growth of plants and the nutrition of domestic animals and man. They also study the diseases of plants and animals. They endeavor to learn how the information they obtain may be best applied in practice.

The stations published, in the year 1894, some 55 annual reports and over 400 bulletins. The number of copies of each bulletin varied from a few hundred to 20,000 or more. One of the stations, that at Cornell University, New York, estimated that each one of its publications directly or indirectly reached more than half a million of readers. Besides these



JUDD HALL, WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
In which the first experiment station was opened.

publications a very large correspondence is carried on with farmers, many hundreds of public addresses are annually made by the station officers, and the results of their work are taught to thousands of students in colleges and schools; and finally, the press, including the metropolitan and country newspapers and the magazines, are constantly discussing the fruits of experiment station work and spreading them abroad among the people.

FOOD INVESTIGATIONS.

The message of His Excellency Governor Coffin, to the session of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1895, recommended an appropriation,—which was made in due course by the legislature,—for investigations of food economy. The statement accompanying the recommendation contained the following:

"The nutritive values of different foods, and their proper preparation for the use of man, is a subject of vital interest to our people. Half the earnings of the wage-workers of Connecticut—indeed, more than half the incomes of the bread-winners of Christendom, are spent, and must be spent, for their food, and any information that enables the laborer to select his food according to its nutritive value, and to prepare it in the most advantageous manner, must result in much saving of his hard-earned money, lightening his burdens and increasing the happiness of his home."

What Governor Coffin says of the cost of food is based upon statistics,—collated by Dr. Engle, formerly of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and other eminent statisticians,—which show that from 50 to 64 per cent. and more of the earnings of working people in Massachusetts, Great Britain and Germany are expended for food, and that the smaller the income the larger is the share that goes, and must go, for food. The cost of preparing food for the table, rent, clothing, and all other expenses must be provided from the remainder. As Edward Atkinson tersely puts it: "Half the struggle of life is a struggle for food."

The following figures are summarized from a report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor by the then Chief, now United States Commissioner Wright:

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME EXPENDED FOR SUBSISTENCE.

	Annual income.	Amount expended for food.	Per cent. expended for food.
GERMANY.			
Workingmen	\$225 to \$300	\$140 to \$186	62
Intermediate class.....	450 to 600	248 to 330	55
In easy circumstances..	750 to 1,000	375 to 550	50
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Workingmen	500	255	51
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Workingmen	350 to 400	224 to 256	64
Do.....	450 to 600	284 to 378	63
Do.....	600 to 750	360 to 450	60
Do.....	750 to 1,200	420 to 672	58
Do.....	Above 1,200	612	51

The power of a man to work depends upon his nutrition. A well-fed horse can draw a heavy load. With less food he does less work. A well-fed man has strength of muscle and of brain, while a poorly nourished man has not. A man's nourishment is not the only factor of his producing power, but it is an important one.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF FOOD AND NUTRITION.

The great pioneer in this field was the celebrated German chemist, Baron Liebig, whose best work was done between 1840 and 1870. He has been followed in Germany by Professors Voit and Pettenkofer, whose researches have been the most celebrated of recent years, and by a large number of other investigators who have rendered most useful service. Among other names worthy of special mention are those of Professor Moleschott in Italy, Claude Bernard and Anselme Payen in France, and Professor, now Lord, Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in England. The majority of the research of this class in Europe has had to do with the food and nutrition of domestic animals, but of late much attention is being given to the nutrition of man. The most of the European work has been done in chemical and physiological laboratories in connection with the great universities and the agricultural experiment stations. Research of this kind in the United States has been more tardy of development. Much has been done in the experiment stations during the last few years, but mostly with domestic animals.

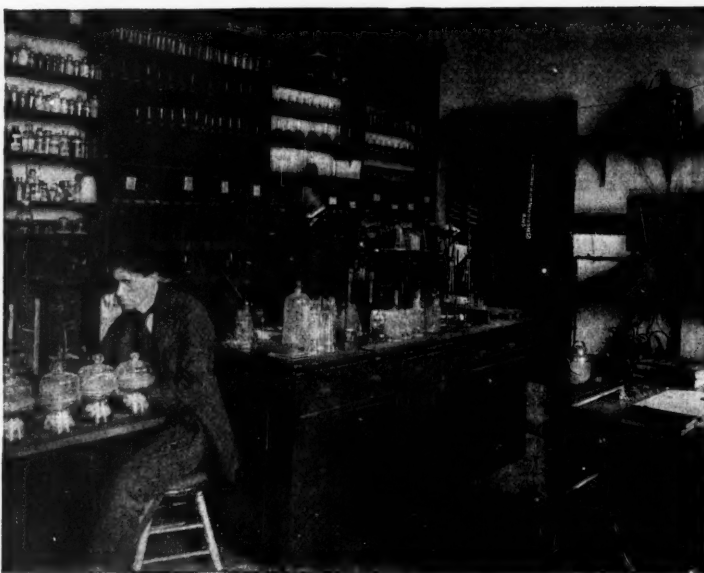
Fifteen years ago we had almost no information about the composition and nutritive values of materials used for human food in the United States. With the exception of a comparatively few American analyses of flour, milk and butter, the available information of this kind came to us from Europe. Between the years 1877-1882 an inquiry into the chemistry of food fishes was made by Professor Atwater at Wesleyan under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission. A little later, a number of analyses of other animal foods were made in the same place at the instance of the Smithsonian Institution and for use in connection with the National Museum. Part of the expense of these investigations was borne by the government institutions referred to. The rest was paid by private persons. Later, the Storrs Experiment Station, also under the direction of Professor Atwater, carried on a series of inquiries as a part of the study of dietaries made in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor. At the World's Fair in Chicago the Bureau of Awards of the Columbian Commission undertook an inquiry into the composition of food materials there exhibited. Some 500 specimens were collected under the direction of Professor Atwater, who was a member of the Jury of Awards, and were analyzed partly at Chicago and partly in Middletown. This was the most extensive single inquiry of the sort which had been undertaken up to

that time. Of late, similar inquiries have been made by a number of institutions, including especially experiment stations. A compilation of American analyses of human foods has just been made and is about to be published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It includes all of the analyses now available except those of milk and butter, which are already too numerous to be conveniently gathered together. The total number of specimens in the compilation is somewhat over 300. The results have already been summarized in tabular form in a bulletin in press. We have thus to-day a reasonably clear idea of the chemical composition and nutritive values of the food commonly in use in the United States. A general idea of the outcome of these inquiries is shown in the chart of "Composition of Food Materials," on a following page.

STUDIES OF DIETARIES.

To understand the nutritive value of a given food material, we must know not only how much nutriment it contains but how much of the different nutrients are digested. Many experiments in this direction have been made in Europe, and of late a number have been undertaken in the United States. It is likewise necessary to know something of the kinds, amounts and composition of food materials actually eaten by people of different classes and occupations and in different regions. Inquiries of this kind were begun by Liebig, in Germany, fifty years ago. A large number have been since carried out in that country and elsewhere in Europe. Within a few years past the inquiry has extended to Japan and other Asiatic countries, and late journals bring accounts of similar inquiries in Abyssinia.

The first systematic effort in this direction in the United States was made in the year 1886, when Colonel Wright, then Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, undertook some inquiries into the conditions of living of working people in that state. The statistics of the food consumption of a large number of families and boarding houses were collected by him, and the quantities of nutritive materials were worked out by Professor Atwater on the basis of analyses made at Wesleyan University. Later, when Colonel Wright became head of the United States Department of Labor, the same work was continued by co-operation between that department and the Storrs Experiment Station, under the direction of Professor Atwater. A number of studies



A CORNER IN DR. ATWATER'S LABORATORY.

were also made by Miss Amelia Shapleigh, in connection with the Dutton Fellowship of the College Settlement Association. In the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March, 1896, is an account of such a study, which was made at the University of Chicago. When, two years ago, the Department of Agriculture was authorized to conduct an investigation into the economy of the food of the people of the United States, it addressed itself to a more systematic series of investigations which have been distributed throughout different parts of the United States. Some of the results of the later work are now being published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and others will soon be published by that department. The real object of these investigations is twofold, to find what kind of nutriment people actually eat, and, by comparison of their actual food consumption with physiological standards, to learn how their diet might be improved.

FOOD ECONOMY IN THE SCHOOLS.

One thing which the promoters of this enterprise have much at heart is the introduction of instruction regarding the fundamentals of food economy in the schools. The idea has met the very earnest approval of a large number of our leading educators. Secretary Morton and Assistant Secretary Dabney of the Department of Agriculture, and Director True of the Office of Experiment Stations, are personally much interested in the matter. The department has already published several colored charts, 25 by 40 inches in size, which are being sent out to educational institutions, school superintendents and teachers, to call their attention to the subject. It is also publishing a series of popular bulletins in

which elementary explanations of the subject are made. The diagrams of the composition and pecuniary economy of food in this article are copies of two of these charts.

ABSTRACT INQUIRIES—THE BOMB CALORIMETER.

Along with the practical inquiry above referred to, more abstract research is essential. For instance, it is necessary to learn what are the fuel values of food materials,—in other words, what are the amounts of potential energy which they contain, and which may be charged to muscular power or heat, or other forms of energy in the body. The apparatus used for this purpose is the calorimeter. Until lately the only satisfactory apparatus for this purpose has been a bomb calorimeter, devised by Professor Berthelot in Paris, but its great cost, \$1,000 or more, which is due to the large quantity of platinum required for its construction, has prevented its general use. With the aid of Professor Hempel, of Dresden, Professor Atwater and his associates have succeeded in elaborating a bomb calorimeter which is made at a cost of less than \$200, and which proves quite satisfactory and promises to come into common use. It has already been employed for experiments with a large number of food materials.

THE RESPIRATION CALORIMETER.

Many of the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have seen accounts in the public press of experiments with the respiration calorimeter at Middletown, in which men have spent several days at a time inside of a box or chamber. The "respiration calorimeter," as it is called, "is an apparatus in which an animal or a man may be placed for a number of hours or days, and the amounts and composition of the food and drink and inhaled air; the amounts and composition of the excreta, solid, liquid and gaseous; the potential energy of the materials taken into the body and given off from it; the quantity of heat radiated from the body, and the mechanical equivalent of the muscular work done, are all to be measured."

The apparatus at Middletown was devised by Professors Atwater and Rosa. Its object is "to study the application of the laws of the conservation of matter and of energy in the living organism." To put it in another way: Does the animal body obey in its physiological operations the same laws which govern the inorganic world? As we take our food into the system and it is transferred and builds up the different parts, as the bodily machine is being constantly worn out and repaired, and as it uses the materials of its food not only for this building and repairing, but also to supply it with heat and muscular power and with the energy for intellectual work,—is all this done in accordance with the same laws of the conservation of matter and of energy which obtain in the chemical laboratory?

Investigations in this general direction have been in operation during the past thirty years or more in

different universities in Europe. During the past eight or ten years efforts have been made toward a similar enterprise at Wesleyan. The apparatus and methods are extremely complicated and the work most laborious. Four years have already been devoted to the development of the respiration calorimeter, and it is at last in such shape as to give promise of most interesting and valuable results. During the past two years the enterprise has had the support of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has made this inquiry a part of its food investigations. As is often the case in such inquiries, it has been thought wise to say very little until definite results should be ready for publication.

THE SUPPORT OF THE INQUIRIES.

Though, at the outset, these investigations received a small pecuniary assistance from the United States Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution, they depended largely upon private gifts. Later the United States Department of Labor became a very important supporter of the work, and finally the United States Congress and the legislature of Connecticut have made appropriations for its continuance. It has been a great source of satisfaction to the original contributors and to all who now recognize the value of the inquiry, that it has come to receive such recognition, and that it has grown to be the most extensive as well as the most thorough inquiry of the sort ever undertaken in this country or in Europe.

The appropriation by the State of Connecticut is given to the Storrs Experiment Station, of which the director is Professor Atwater, and the more abstract investigations are carried out at Wesleyan. The sum is \$1,800 per annum, of which the smaller portion is devoted to the well-known studies of the bacteria of milk by Professor Conn and the larger to the food studies. Two years ago, at the instance of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Congress appropriated \$10,000 for investigations of the economy of the food and nutrition of the people of the United States. The responsibility for the inquiry rests with the Secretary of Agriculture, who has assigned it to the office of experiment stations of the department and placed it in charge of Professor Atwater. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1896, was increased to \$15,000, and the same amount has been provided for next year.

CO-OPERATION OF SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture has been to distribute the inquiry in different parts of the country, and to have it carried out in connection with scientific and educational institutions and philanthropic organizations, each of which becomes itself a contributor. In Connecticut the work is carried on by co-operation with Wesleyan University and with the Storrs Experiment Station, which receives the state appropriation above referred to.

In New York City the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Industrial Christian Alliance have co-operated. The former, which is one of the oldest and most extensive of the philanthropic organizations in the United States, and includes among its directors the most substantial business men and largest hearted and wisest philanthropists of that great city, has used its agencies and its funds for the prosecution of inquiry into the food and nutrition of the people of the congested districts among which it is working. A similar work is being done by Hull House in Chicago.

This policy of co-operation has two decided advantages. One is that a large number of institutions, representing the interests of the people in widely separated regions, unite in an effort for the common welfare. Besides the institutions just referred to in Connecticut, New York and Chicago, the Maine State College, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the Pennsylvania (Female) College, Purdue University, Indiana; the universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, New Mexico, Missouri and Tennessee, and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Tuskegee Institute (colored) in the same state, have already been associated with the Department of Agriculture. They are extending their investigations among students, families of professional men, and especially of wage workers and the poor in cities and in the country, including the negroes in the Black Belt of the South. A number are making immediate use of the information which they gather in their own regions, while all send results to Washington for publication in detail and for general distribution. Another advantage is that the funds provided from the public treasury are economically and wisely used to aid inquiries which receive support from other sources also. By this unselfish and extensive co operation of individuals and institutions, under the best possible conditions, a large amount of work is being done in a systematic way, and the results are made available to the public at large.

THE RESULTS OF THE INQUIRIES.

So much for the development of the food investigations. But what are the results already gained, and what is to be expected in the future? One thing which is brought out by these and other investigations is that we make a fourfold mistake in our food economy.

1. We purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We use the costlier kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and the like, when the less expensive ones are just as nutritious, and, when rightly cooked, are just as palatable. Many do this under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the dear food materials, and that economy in their diet is somehow detrimental to their dignity or their welfare. And, unfortunately, those who are most extravagant in this respect are often the ones who can least afford it.

2. Our diet is apt to be one-sided. It often does

not contain the different nutritive ingredients in the proper proportions. We consume relatively too much of the fuel ingredients of food—those which are burned in the body and yield heat and muscular power. Such are the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour, potatoes and sugar, of which such enormous quantities are eaten in the United States. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat and fish and the gluten of wheat, which make muscle and sinew, and which are the basis of blood, bone and brain.

3. We use excessive quantities of food. This is true not only of the well-to-do but of many people in moderate circumstances also. Part of the excess which is bought is thrown away in the wastes of the kitchen and the table, so that the injury to health from overeating, great as it may be, is doubtless much less than if all of the food we buy were actually eaten. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are the well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—brain workers as distinguished from hand workers. Not everybody eats too much; indeed, there are some who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But there are those, and their name is legion, with whom the eating habit is as vicious in its effect on health as the drinking habit, which is universally deplored.

4. And finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in the methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time.

THE COMPOSITION OF FOOD MATERIALS,—NUTRITIVE INGREDIENTS.

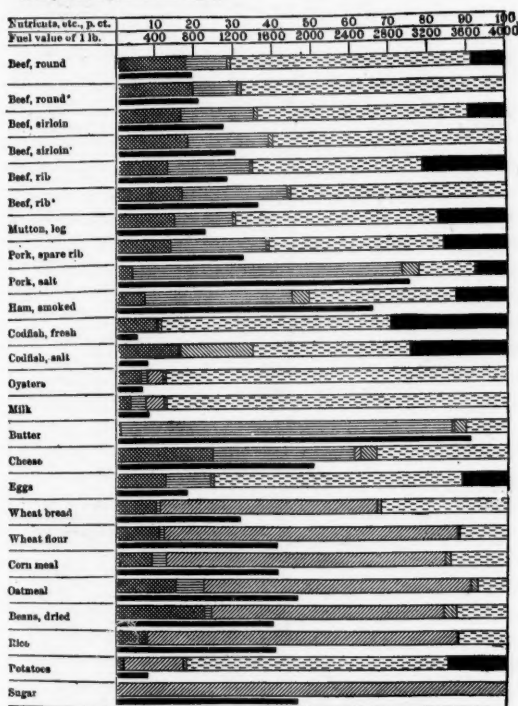
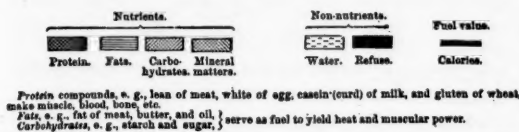
We have seen that the investigations referred to have shown the amounts of nutritive ingredients and other substances which are contained in our ordinary food materials. Some of the results are indicated in the following diagram of nutritive ingredients, refuse, and fuel value.

In discussing this subject, we must take a different view of food from that to which we are accustomed, and consider, not the food as a whole, but the nutriment it actually contains, which is a very different thing. We must take account of its chemical composition,—its nutritive ingredients, and the ways in which they are used to nourish our bodies. We must talk, not of beef and bread and potatoes, but of protein, carbohydrates, and fats.

The terms protein, proteids, and albuminoids are used somewhat indiscriminately for the nitrogenous compound in plants and in the animal body. The myosin which forms the basis of lean meat and of the flesh of fish, the ossein of bone, albumen of egg, casein of milk, gluten of wheat, and the like, are protein. Of the fats we have examples in butter, olive oil, and the oils of corn and other vegetable foods. Carbohydrates do not occur to any extent in

meats and fish, but are found in milk as milk-sugar, and are the chief nutritive (starchy) ingredients of vegetable foods. The mineral matters, and water also, are necessary for nourishment; but we do not generally take them into account in studies of dietaries.

Food nourishes our bodies in two ways: It builds and repairs our tissues and it serves for fuel to yield heat to keep the body warm and to give it force and strength to do its work: The protein compounds are the building material. They are sometimes



COMPOSITION OF FOOD MATERIALS.

called "flesh-formers," because the flesh—i. e., muscle and sinew—is formed from them, though they make blood and bone as well and can also be transformed into fat. The fats and carbohydrates are the fuel ingredients. Both of them are transformed into the fat of the body, which is its reserve of fuel. The protein can serve as fuel also, but the fats and carbohydrates cannot build nitrogenous tissue, for protein contains nitrogen and they do not. Chemists have devised ways for estimating the fuel value, or, to use a more correct term, the potential energy of

the nutrients of food. This is expressed in heat units, called calories, the calorie being the amount of heat that would raise a kilogram of water 1 degree Centigrade, or one pound of water about 4 degrees Fahrenheit. One calorie corresponds to 1.52 foot-tons. A gram (453.6 grams make 1 pound avoirdupois) of protein or a gram of carbohydrates is estimated to contain on the average 4.1 calories, and a gram of fats 9.3 calories of energy. A pound of rather fat sirloin of beef would contain about 900, a pound of butter 3,500, a pound of wheat flour about 1,600, and a pound of potatoes 340 calories. The potatoes yield so little because they are three-quarters water, the butter so much because it is mostly fat. In the adjusting of diet to the demands of the body, the important matter is to provide enough protein for the building and repair of tissue and enough energy to keep it warm and do its work. Considering the body as a machine, there must be material to make it and keep it in repair, and fuel to supply heat and power. If there is not food enough, or the nutriment is not in the right proportions, the body will be weak in its structure and inefficient in its work. If there is too much, damage to health will result.

The average wage worker in the United States is said to earn not over \$500 a year. When his wife goes to the market to buy supplies for the table, she is thinking of meat and flour and potatoes, what they cost, and how the folks at home will relish them. She does not realize the fact that she is actually buying certain nutritive substances, flesh-formers and fuel ingredients, which she and her husband need to repair the wastes of their bodies, and to give them strength for their daily toil, and which their children must have for healthy growth and work and play. The real problem, though she does not understand it, is to get the most and the best nutriment for her money.

The members of the family need, as an essential for the day's diet, a certain amount of protein to make blood and muscle, bone and brain, and corresponding quantities of fat, starch, sugar, and the like, to be consumed in their bodies, and thus to serve as fuel to keep them warm and give them strength for work—a larger amount for the father, with his active muscular labor; somewhat less for the mother, with her smaller body and lighter work, and quantities for the children according to age, growth and occupation. Of course they need other substances, like mineral salts, which are contained in the food, and the water of both food and drink, and they want and will have things like salt and spice and tea and coffee which gratify the palate but are only more or less useful for nourishment.

If her husband is engaged at moderately hard muscular work, like that of a carpenter or mason or active day laborer, he should have in his day's food, say not far from 0.28 pound of protein and enough carbohydrates and fats so that the fuel value of the whole be about 3,500 calories. The wife, if busy at

work with her hands about the house or otherwise, will need perhaps eight-tenths as much. If the children are two boys of thirteen and eight and two girls of ten and five years of age, they will need enough to make the wants of the whole family equivalent, let us say, to four men at moderately hard work. This would require 1.12 pounds of protein, and a fuel value of 14,000 calories.

If this family live in a village or city in Massachusetts, about \$300 of their annual \$500 would be expended for food. Will it be expended wisely?

The real problem before this woman when she goes to market is to obtain the needed amounts of protein, fats and carbohydrates, at the lowest cost. Flavor and appearance are things to look out for, of course. She may buy them in the food if she has the money and is willing to spend it, but they are costly. She may supply them by good cooking and tasteful serving, but this will take skill and care, and too many women in her circumstances lack the one and are averse to the other. Or she may ignore both flavor and appearance, and if her husband does not like the food she sets before him, and other things about the home are not attractive, he will very likely go to the "poor man's club," otherwise known as the saloon.

The training of a well-ordered home or the cooking school will tell how to make savory dishes from inexpensive materials. A little of the chemistry of the subject will show how to select them.

The diagram on preceding page ("Composition of Food Materials") shows the proportions of the nutrition of materials of water and refuse in a number of food materials of average composition.

CHEAP AND DEAR FOODS.

To get at the actual cheapness or dearness of different food materials, we must take into account both the composition and the price. Suppose, for instance, our would-be thrifty housewife, in buying food at the market for her family, wishes to obtain the largest amount of nutriment for her money. What kind shall she select? To put it in another way, How much of tissue formers and fuel value can she obtain for a given sum—10 cents, for instance—in beefsteak, flour, or potatoes, as she ordinarily buys them?

If she spends her dime for beefsteak at 20 cents a pound, she gets half a pound, which supplies 0.08 pound of protein and 550 calories of energy; but if she invests the same money in flour at 2½ cents a pound, she has four pounds, with 0.44 pound of protein and 5,680 calories of energy.

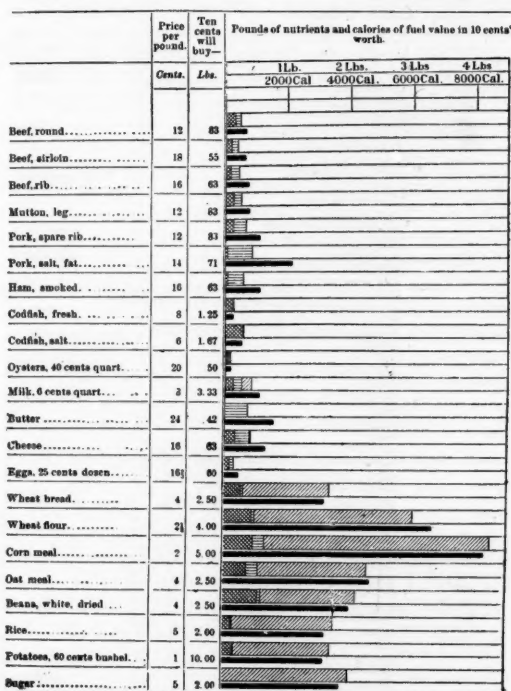
The most striking fact brought out by all these calculations is the difference between the animal and vegetable foods in the actual cost of nutriment. Meats, fish, poultry, and the like are expensive, while flour and potatoes are cheap food. The reason of this is simple. The animal foods are made from vegetable products. Making meat from grass or grain is costly. An acre of land will produce a

given number of bushels of wheat, but when the grass or grain which the same land would produce is converted into meat it makes much less food than the wheat.

We cannot judge of the nutritive value of food by the quantity. There is as much nutriment in a pound of wheat flour as in seven pounds, or three and a half quarts of oysters. There is still less connection between nutritive value and price. In buying at ordinary market rates we get as much material to build up our bodies, repair their waste

Protein. Fats. Carbohydrates. Fuel value.

Protein compounds, e. g., lean of meat, white of egg, casein (curd) of milk, and gluten of wheat, make muscle, blood, bone, etc.
Fats, e. g., fat of meat, butter, and oil, serve as fuel to yield heat and muscular power.
Carbohydrates, e. g., starch and sugar, serve as fuel to yield heat and muscular power.



RELATIVE COST OF FOOD MATERIALS.

and give us strength for work, in 5 cents' worth of flour or beans or codfish, as 50 cents or a dollar will pay for in tenderloin, salmon or lobsters. The maxim that "the best is the cheapest" does not apply to food. The best food in the sense of that which is sold at the highest price is rarely the most economical for people in health.

STUDIES OF DIETARIES.—ACTUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION.

One interesting part of the food investigation has been the examination of the kinds, amounts and cost of the foods actually purchased and used by different people. These studies are made by going

into the houses, weighing the food, taking specimens for analysis, doing the same with the table and kitchen wastes, observing how many people sit at the table, and thus find how much is purchased per person and how much is actually eaten. These experiments may continue during a longer or a shorter period, from three days to a month.

One of these studies, for instance, was that of a boarding house in Connecticut. The boarders were mostly men. Several of them were machinists earning \$3 a day or more. The experiment continued for one month, during which time the chemist who conducted the work sat at the table. At the outset he took an inventory of flour, potatoes, canned meats and other food materials on hand in the pantry and cellar. Each day as the food was purchased the articles were weighed. At the end of the period, another inventory was taken of the food on hand. When the potatoes were pared, both potatoes and parings were weighed. When the table was cleared, the refuse which ordinarily would have gone into the garbage barrel, or have been sold to the soap man, was saved with the potato parings and other kitchen wastes, dried, and taken to the chemical laboratory for analysis, where specimens of the meat, flour, and other food materials were likewise analyzed.

Along with the composition of the food, the costs were also noted. Accurate account was kept of the number of persons, men, women and children, at each meal. In this way accurate statistics were obtained of the food materials purchased, their cost, the actual amount of nutriment in each, the nutriment in the refuse and waste materials, and the amounts of nutritive ingredients actually consumed. Dietary studies have been going on during the past year in a large number of places from Maine to New Mexico, from North Dakota to South Carolina. Not all of them, however, have been made with so much detail as the one in Connecticut above cited. In some instances the food is not weighed, but the quantities are taken from the grocers' and butchers' bills; and instead of analyzing specimens, the composition has been inferred from analyses of other materials. Taken altogether, not far from two hundred such dietary studies have been thus far carried out in the United States, the majority of them in connection with the food investigation here described.

THE HIGHER SCIENCE.—NEED OF RESEARCH.

One theory upon which Professor Atwater insists most earnestly is the need of abstract research. While the investigator must be the truth-seeker, he should seek that kind of truth which will be most useful to his fellow men, and he must not forget that what seems on the surface the most practical is often very far from the most valuable. With us in the United States to-day, abstract truth is too often neglected. A great deal of scientific investigation fails of its purpose because, in the attempt to make it practical, it is not sufficiently accurate and thor-

ough. We are too apt to forget that the laws of nature,—the abstract principles,—must first be found out, and that when they are discovered the practical application will follow. The way to hit a distant mark is to aim not at it but over it. One great trouble with American science is that we do not aim high enough. This, Professor Atwater's wide experience and contact with the best investigators in this country and in Europe, has made him feel most deeply. He insists upon it in his lectures to his students. It is his frequent theme in his more public addresses and his writings. As director of the office of experiment stations, he urged it upon station workers and boards of control. It is a guiding principle in the work of his own library and laboratory. This, indeed, is the explanation of the fact that he has been working for ten years upon the development of an inquiry upon the chemistry of metabolism, and that four years of the labor of himself and his associates have been devoted to the elaboration of the respiration calorimeter, which is intended for research in this direction. All this has been done while scarcely a word about it has been put in print except some of the facts have been gotten hold of by outsiders, despite the effort to keep them until they are ripe for publication.

In an article upon the need of abstract research, Professor Atwater has said:

Much that is pressingly demanded requires peculiar facilities for its production, such as are found only in the laboratories and libraries of the great educational institutions, and is dependent for its best development upon the intellectual attrition and the opportunities for continuous study which such establishments alone can offer. In the European universities these facilities are provided by the government; with us they depend mainly upon private munificence. Whatever may be one's theory about the duty of the state and of the individual in such matters, the simple fact is that in this country government will not provide for it and we must look to private munificence for its support. The endowment of research is one of the most useful forms of public benefaction. Here is a way in which it may be made extremely useful. A laboratory built and equipped for a sum which many a man invests in a house at a watering-place, or a pleasure yacht, and an endowment that would yield a revenue equal to the annual cost of the house or yacht, would bring results of untold value to the world, and to the donor the richest reward that a lover of his fellow man can have.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

But what of the future supply of food for man? Will the earth always furnish enough for its constantly increasing population, or will the time come when the number will be too great, when there will be more than can be fed? The doctrine of Malthus predicts the ultimate starvation of a portion of the race, with all its attendant horrors. Professor Atwater takes the opposite view, and even goes so far as to say that with the aid of science there is every reason to believe that the coming man will be better fed than we are to-day. On the one hand the population does not increase as the Malthusian theory

assumes. On the other, although there is a limit to the possible production of food, it transcends all idea that ever occurred to Malthus or the people of his times. We are accustomed to think that the food supply is limited by the fertility of the soil, but modern chemistry has shown that food production may be entirely independent of the soil. It may be made not only independent of the soil fertility but independent of the soil itself. Of every one hundred pounds of the flour of which our bread is made only one pound comes from the soil. The other ninety-nine are furnished from the air, and the supply is inexhaustible. That which comes from the soil can easily be returned in the form of manure and fertilizers. It can be supplied to the most barren sand and can make it produce crops of a luxuriance unmatched even by the virgin prairie.

Indeed, plants may be grown, not in soil at all, but in water, to which a minute quantity of the ingredients of plant food have been supplied. This method of growing plants by water culture, as it is called, has been developed in Germany more than anywhere else. Professor Wolff, of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Hohenheim, raised four oat plants in this way with 46 stems and 1,335 well-developed seeds. Professor Nobbe, of the Experiment Station in Thurand, thus grew in jars of water a Japanese buckwheat plant, nine feet high, weighing when air-dry, 4,786-fold as much as the seed from which it was produced and bearing 796 ripe and 108 imperfect seeds. Wheat, maize, and other plants and even trees are grown in this way. Professor Nobbe now has some trees produced by water culture from seeds of others which also had never been in soil at all, but had grown with their roots immersed in water. The requisites for such plant growth are proper temperature, water, and certain elements of plant food, of which very minute quantities suffice. Given these and the air will supply the rest, and if other conditions are right abundant yield will be sure. Thus cultivated they are in every way healthy and attain a more than tropical luxuriance.

The fundamental mistake out of which grew the gloomy doctrines of the older theorists was in measuring the possibilities of food production by what they knew of soil culture. Science had not revealed to them that aside from proper temperature and moisture the essential factor in vegetable production is plant food, that nearly all of this can be supplied in abundance by the air and the slight residue which is needed can be obtained in almost unlimited quantity in the earth, so that the possibility of the future is measureless.

The world's future food supply is conditioned on two things. One is plant food, the other is the energy, power to manufacture and transport food and to transport water. The only elements of plant food about which there has ever been any question are phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. The chemist and the miner have already found supplies of phosphorus in phosphates and in rocks, and of potassium

in rocks and in potash mines, enough to supply the needs for plant production through countless ages. As to the nitrogen, science has lately revealed that leguminous plants may gather it in abundance from the air, four-fifths of which is made up of this element. With the unmeasured energy of the wind, flowing water and the tide, to say nothing of the immensely greater energy of the sun's heat and the possibility of storage, transfer and use of energy by electricity and other agencies, we may hope that the science of the future will provide the power.

The amount of vegetable growth that is possible within a given area is so great that the densest population would be incapable of using it. And even if it were conceivable that population should become so dense as to consume more food than could be produced by the natural growth of plants, there still remain the sources of artificial manufacture of food, of which we are hearing so much of late. And if one may be allowed to reason from analogy, the inference for the production of food would be—what has actually been found to be the case in the recent production of other commodities—that what is needed to make food more abundant and more cheap is enough population to make sufficient demand. So, strangely yet simply, it comes about that in providing of what is essential for the best welfare and highest happiness of mankind in the future, the things which have heretofore seemed the furthest from our reach, nitrogen and energy, are the very ones which Providence places about us at all times and in utterly inexhaustible amounts. The capacity of man to consume food is limited. The possibility of its production is almost limitless. The very increase of population which the Malthusian doctrine makes the cause of starvation will thus become the condition of cheap and abundant sustenance. So the use of man's brain transforms the prospect of dire calamity, of misery ineffable, into the promise of inexpressible blessing.

THE FOOD OF THE POOR.

The studies of the foods of people of the poorer classes, especially in the large cities, are full of interest. We have been wont to say "the destruction of the poor is their poverty," but here it is rather their improvidence. They suffer less from lack of money than from lack of economy in its use. Often this bad economy is due to pride and unwillingness to economize, and often it is due only to ignorance.

A large number of the investigations just referred to were made by a lady physician, who has practiced for a number of years among the poorest people in New York. She lately remarked: "I think I know personally at least four hundred families in the worst congested region of this city. I have practiced my profession among them, am familiar with their ways, their family histories, and many of their family tragedies. I have seen a great deal of the mission work done among them by religious organizations, and can bear most emphatic testi-

mony to its usefulness. But if I were to say where the philanthropist must begin if he will improve their physical, and hence their intellectual and their moral condition, it would be at the table. There is no one respect in which there is so great need of reform among them,—no one way in which so much good can be done, as in the improvement of their food and their nutrition."

FOOD OF ASIATIC RACES.

The well-known missionary, Bishop Thoburn, says: "Half of the people of the world are habitually hungry. Not that they feel the pangs of hunger, but their natural cravings for food are not completely satisfied." Few of us realize that the majority of mankind are underfed. A large part of the population of Europe subsist upon a diet which is very small in comparison to that to which we are accustomed in the United States. But even they are well nourished in comparison with millions of people in Asia. The few accurate investigations that have been made of the food of the poorer classes of India and Malaysia indicate average amounts of protein and energy in their daily diet which would seem to us barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. A missionary of long experience in India who has made very careful observations of the conditions of living of the poorer classes, lately cited some statistics showing the amounts of food consumed annually by families of the lower class, of which there are said to be sixty millions in that country. Applying to the quantities of food consumed daily by these people the results of chemical analyses made of similar materials, it appears that the fuel value per man per day cannot be over 1,400 calories, while a current European standard calls for 3,000, and an American one 3,500 calories in the daily food of a man of moderate muscular work. In connection with the studies of food at the World's Fair above referred to, an investigation was made of the diet of the people of the Javanese village, who were living very much as they do at home. Their daily food averaged about 1,400 calories per day. If a man feeds his horses one-half as much as experience shows an average horse needs for average work, what sort of work would result? What would be expected from a horse which had never had any better feeding than this? What can we expect either of physical or moral vigor from communities that live on the physical plane of millions in the Orient? It is all very well to send the gospel to the heathen, but the same Providence whose laws the missionary tries to explain has ordained that man's mental and moral condition shall be intimately bound up with his physical welfare. "If we would care for men's souls, we must care for their bodies also." Is not here a suggestion for the missionary societies?

COMPARATIVE NUTRITION OF MANKIND.

This leads us to a larger subject, the comparative nutrition of mankind. The data for judging of the

kinds and amounts of nutriment in the foods of the different nations of the world are as yet entirely inadequate, but the study is one of incalculable importance, and the beginnings are already made. Not only are dietary studies now being prosecuted with great vigor in Europe and the United States, but of late a considerable number have been reported from Japan, Malaysia and Abyssinia. Each investigation stimulates others. Investigators and philanthropists are coming to interest themselves in this as a necessary adjunct to physiology, sociology and anthropology. Inquiries are rapidly increasing. One of the scientific branches of our government has already under consideration a plan for collecting all of the facts on this topic which are accessible in different countries of the world. There is every reason to believe that information will gradually accumulate so that at some time, perhaps in the not very distant future, enough may be available to justify the student in designating the classified results as the science of the nutrition of mankind.

PROFESSOR ATWATER'S CAREER.

From the foregoing brief statement of work accomplished, and from the outlines suggested for future work in the lines of abstract scientific and sociological research, one can form some idea of the energy, originality, perseverance and intellectual activity which characterize Professor Atwater. Wilbur Olin Atwater was born in Johnsburg, N. Y., May 3, 1844. He was the son of a clergyman. The most of his early life was spent in Vermont. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and after teaching in high schools, spent two years in graduate study in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1869. The next two years he spent in Europe studying chemistry and allied branches of science in the universities of Leipzig and Berlin, making physiological and agricultural chemistry a specialty and visiting experiment stations and other institutions in Germany and elsewhere. From 1871 to 1873 he held the chair of chemistry in the East Tennessee University at Knoxville. In 1873 he accepted the professorship of chemistry in the Maine State College at Orono, but after only one term's service was recalled to Wesleyan University, where he has been professor of chemistry continually to the present time.

His connection with the first experiment station in this country, in which he held the position of director, has already been referred to, and valuable investigations were set on foot and results accomplished while the station was under his directorship. In 1882-83, Professor Atwater spent some time in Europe working in biological chemistry, — in Munich, Heidelberg and elsewhere. In 1887, when the act was passed by Congress providing for the establishment of experiment stations all over the Union, provision was likewise made for a central bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture in Washington for the scientific co-ordina-

tion of the work of these institutions. Professor Atwater was called in 1888 to organize this establishment, to which by his advice the name of "Office of Experiment Stations" was given; and he continued in charge of it until 1891. By this time the office was in good working order and its success assured; but the work had increased so that he could not continue his supervision and at the same time attend to his duties in Middletown. He therefore resigned the directorship, but was made special agent of the department. In 1894 he was put in charge of an important branch of the work of the Department of Agriculture, that of the investigation into the nutritive value of foods. One of the objects of the office of experiment stations, according to Professor Atwater's understanding, was that it should be a sort of clearing house for all the institutions of research in the United States, and that these should be brought into touch with similar institutions in other parts of the world and especially in Europe. While director, and later as special agent of the office, he gave a great deal of thought and labor to the collecting of the results of inquiry in other parts of the world. Two different trips to Europe were made for this purpose, in 1891 and 1893. One result has been the securing of the most eminent European specialists as contributors to the *Experiment Station Record*, which Professor Atwater founded. Another has been the collating of the results of research for use in investigations of the chemistry of nutrition.

As illustrative of his broad capacity, in addition to practically organizing and developing the food investigations in this country, to directing one of the most popular and useful of the government experiment stations, to keeping up a lively interest as active professor of chemistry in Wesleyan University, Professor Atwater has devoted himself largely to investigations in abstract science, on which he believes is founded the future success of all scientific work.

More than this, his published papers are very numerous, including over 150 titles, most of them treating of the scientific investigations which have been carried out by himself and under his direction. Those setting forth the results of his chemical investigations have been published in chemical journals and transactions of learned societies and government publications, both in this country and in Europe. His more popular writings have also appeared from time to time in the leading magazines and periodicals of this country. A book by him on "Methods and Results of Investigations on the Chemistry and

Economy of Food" was published in 1895 by the government under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and other publications bearing the government imprint are from his pen.

In his class room Professor Atwater is an earnest,



PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER.

enthusiastic teacher. The casual acquaintance finds him affable and courteous, with an ever ready interest in anything which pertains to the advancement of the social conditions of mankind. He takes an active interest in the advancement of all philanthropic enterprises, both local and general. To those who are or have been associated with him (and a number of our brightest scientific investigators have received their training under him) he is always approachable, prompt with suggestions to aid them in their work, and always ready with plans for future investigations. Endowed with a remarkable genius in the planning of work, surrounded in his study with the most complete private chemical library in the country, he is always,—as shown in his photograph,—ready to turn from his work and listen to whomsoever may approach.

SHELDON JACKSON, ALASKA'S APOSTLE AND PIONEER.

BY JOHN EATON.



DR. JACKSON IN THE SUMMER DRESS OF ARCTIC ALASKA.

THE days of Christian heroism are not ended nor are its sufferings, exposures, triumphs, limited to Armenia on whose perils and martyrdoms the eye of the world is fixed. The contrast still remains among us between manifold forms of Christian heroism and the selfishness which seeks only how one can live the easiest life, enjoy most pleasure, make the most money, or secure the highest station or widest fame. It is due to our time and the aspirations of our youth that our noble examples should not be overlooked. Two facts have recently called special attention to the missionary life of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.: First, his gift of \$50,000 to establish a Christian college at Salt Lake City, and second, his missionary address at the great meeting in Carnegie Hall, presided over by President Cleveland. He has been so well known as occupied for the last seventeen years in efforts to educate and save the native population of Alaska, that his previous twenty years' service in promoting education and the establishment of churches among the Rocky Mountains, and thereabouts, has passed out of mind.

A PIONEER IN THE NEW WEST.

Indeed this generation has need of no little effort to apprehend the forces, and their operation, which have united since the completion of the first line of transcontinental railway to develop the region bounded by California and Oregon on the west, and on the east by the States bordering on the Mississippi—an empire in itself. How vast the two fields with which Dr. Jackson's efforts have been connected!—this interior region stretching from Canada to old Mexico and embracing perhaps a fifth of the territory of the United States, and Alaska containing 580,107 square miles! The greatest distance between churches established by him in the first region is not less than 2,000 miles, and the greatest distance between schools in the second is not less than 2,500 miles. Ten days before the golden spike was driven, May 10, 1869, telling the country and the world of the completion of railroad connection between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Dr. Jackson was appointed superintendent of missions for Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota (North and South), Wyoming, Montana and Utah by the Presbytery of Council Bluffs, then in session at Sioux City. There was no money in the treasury and none was promised him. Soon after the presbyteries of Des Moines and Ft. Dodge took similar action.

Born in Minaville, New York, in 1834, graduated

at Union College in 1855 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858; ordained in May of the same year by the Albany Presbytery, he, with his wife, of like spirit and consecration, entered the service of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board. His health



DR. JACKSON, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

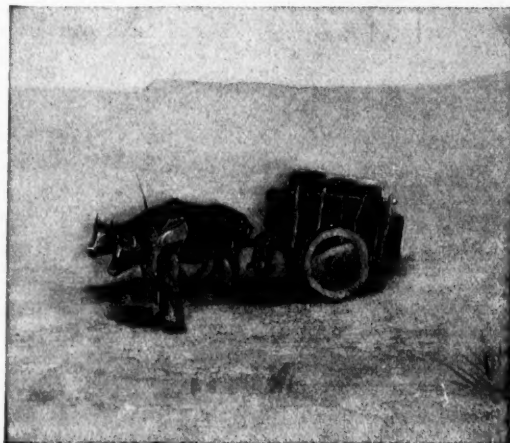
was not considered adequate for service in Asia or Africa, and they were assigned to the Indian Territory near Texas. There the malaria proved too much for his health, and he entered the service of the Home Board in the colder climate of Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, and his headquarters were at La Crescent from 1859 to 1864. During the fall of 1863, in the service of the Christian Commission, he served in the hospitals of Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Five more years of enlarged work in Southern Minnesota, with headquarters at Rochester, Minn., brought him to the Herculean task to which the above action of the Iowa Presbyteries called him.

DENVER AS A MISSIONARY CENTRE.

The East was so little awake to the emergency that the organized action of the church would have repressed the effort, but he felt the call to be one of duty, and did not hesitate. The ten days before the golden spike was driven had not passed before he had selected three missionaries, Revs. Hutchinson, Gage and Hughes, and sent them to three times as many stations, and pledged them their support on his own responsibility; the employment of four others speedily followed, and before the year closed ten besides himself were in the field, and all were paid in full. During the year he traveled over 20,000 miles establishing churches, encouraging educa-

tion and confirming the moral sentiment of new communities. In 1870 he was commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions from Mexico to Canada and from Nevada to Nebraska. Interest in the East was awaking and the reunion of the Presbyterian bodies gave a new impulse to the work. Teachers and preachers were found to occupy the strategic points, like him willing to make sacrifices and share hardships. Thrilling incidents from his experiences could be rehearsed as some awaking soul sought his counsel, found light and entered upon a new life, or as he was called to administer the consolations of the gospel to a dying miner or other settler, far from church privileges and from the tender ministrations of home. His own opportunities of home life were most limited. In 1870 his family moved to Denver, but he could be with them only occasionally unless they joined him for a few weeks or months, when he might take personal charge of some station for a limited time. They knew all the hardships of pioneer missionary life on small salary.

Journeying then he found far less comfort than is now enjoyed in the same region; railroad building advanced slowly, and he traveled as he could, by stage, often night and day, sleeping as his power to sleep and his shortness of stature enabled him to, curled up on the seat of a coach; or on horseback, perchance, as in his Minnesota and Wisconsin experiences from 1859 to 1869, overtaken by blinding snowstorms; or compelled to wade into the partly frozen streams and break the ice on the banks of the river before his horse could cross; or in a Mexican ox cart—in which one single journey, in March, 1877, occupied him ten days; or imperilled by losing the trail on the prairie or mountain; or during the years from 1869 to 1880 crossing snow-faced avalanches where others perished just before or after his passing; or among the trackless mountains of



DR. JACKSON EN ROUTE TO ESTABLISH A MISSION AT THE ZUNI PUEBLO, IN ARIZONA.



A FIVE-HUNDRED-MILE MISSIONARY JOURNEY IN ALASKA.

Arizona, far from food or water; or shut in by prairie fires, which swept wildly around him, or fleeing before the roaring flames, leaping from pine to pine along the mountain side; or, perhaps, a long summer day with his rifle resting on his knee amid the dangers of the savage Sioux; or in passing the mountain summit at an altitude of 13,000 feet, in which both ascent and descent were beset with extremest perils—passing crags or steppes of ice or snow where a single misstep would have been death, or where below the tree line the floundering over falling timbers and the crossing of streams filled with ice rendered passage next to impossible. His narrow escapes are among the marvels of personal experience; five times the stage was robbed just before or after he passed over the route; once there was only the motion of a finger between him and death as a half dozen revolvers were pointed at him; once he escaped scalping by Apaches on the war path only by a few hours; again he goes unharmed when his steamer on the upper Missouri is fired into by hostile Indians; again from a fanatical papal mob threatening his life, and is once delivered from prison where he had been thrust for the gospel's sake. How many of his strange passages might be described! Once in a most perilous lofty mountain passage, in 1887, exhaustion forced him to give up, heart throbbing, nose bleeding, eyes running and ears ringing, the trail lost and his feet so blistered that he could go no further, the settlement still ten miles away;—he and his companions were rescued through their discovery by a wandering miner.

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Each of his several trips to Montana might take him 1,500 miles, or into Arizona, 2,000 miles. In

the prosecution of this work he traveled during 13 years 345,027 miles, or an average of 26,540 miles a year. Amid these journeys he carried many cares; all the nobler qualities of character and traits of mind were brought into requisition. He not only organized churches, he sent teachers to places and brought preachers into his service, advised with reference to church architecture and manifold other questions which persons and the communities brought to his attention. His correspondence was enormous. In March, 1872, he established and for ten years conducted the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, a monthly illustrated paper devoted to the work under his care. Who can reckon the seed—thoughts and influences which he planted, or measure the fruit of their growth as these families, communities and churches, generation after generation, shall fill their places in history?

In his Carnegie Hall speech Dr. Jackson was able to say that west of the Missouri River, in place of 12 presbyteries, 115 ministers, 147 churches and 7,188 members of that body, there are now 64 presbyteries, 1,401 ministers, 1,408 churches, and 125,000 communicants. There has been a corresponding increase of other denominations. We cannot take space to give figures showing the multiplication of population and wealth, the increase of educational facilities and results, the passage of Territories into States, or even to name the cities which have sprung up in these vast regions. Who shall foretell the possibilities that wait on their future? Already they mark out a new financial policy for the entire country; but Dr. Jackson's influence was not limited to the missionary field. What he saw there enabled him to make suggestions of importance to those not favored with the same opportunities of



THE "BEAR" IN THE ICE, KING ISLAND, BERING SEA.

observation. Thus he was the originator of the Woman's Executive Committee, organized in 1879, as he has since been its constant promoter—a committee that has become so important a factor in the efforts to plant schools and churches—a committee whose receipts reach over a quarter of a million dollars yearly. (A self-sacrificing, spiritually minded, a consecrated home missionary, he was an all-around educated man, a patriotic Christian citizen, patient, alert, full of resources, courageous, resolute, upheld by a sublime faith in the Divine direction.) In his visits to Washington, statesmen sought his counsel; the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education found his information most trustworthy and valuable and his aid most efficient in promoting correct ideas in

tended over its population. A revenue was collected from the fur seal islands and a monthly mail was carried to Fort Wrangel and Sitka. All else was left to the chances of the unregulated trade and enterprise of private citizens. The Commissioner of Education from 1870 had annually reported the absence of education and the imperative need of its supply for the natives and settlers. Dr. Jackson took in the entire situation. The natives, under the flag of the most enlightened Christian nation under the heavens, were perishing in the practice of the most degrading pagan customs and superstitions. He saw the part that the church and the civil government must perform in their elevation, and applied himself with the greatest skill and assiduity to his task. His

those nascent, far away communities.

ALASKA, TWENTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

✓ Overtaxed as he was with these manifold labors, his mind took in the conditions of the regions beyond, and in August, 1877, he visited Alaska as the first ordained missionary from the United States, and located a teacher, Mrs. A. R. McFarland, at Fort Wrangel. Neither the church nor the government had waked up to the obligations assumed under the treaty of purchase from Russia in 1867. Congress had not provided that the laws of the United States should be ex-



DR. JACKSON LANDING THE FIRST DOMESTIC REINDEER ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA, JULY 4, 1892.

church, under his lead from 1877 to 1885, rapidly established schools and churches in the Southeast, and the natives responded with marked alacrity.

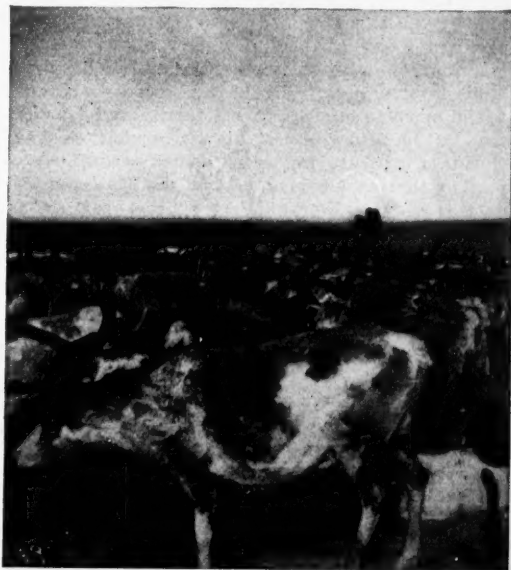
In 1877 he commenced an agitation to arouse public attention and secure Congressional legislation, but Congress took no action until Benjamin Harrison became Senator and member of the Committee on Territories, and through the influence of Dr. Jackson led in the enactment of a law giving a limited territorial government for benighted Alaska, including the establishment of schools. Dr. Jackson was appointed, in 1885, general agent for education under the Bureau of Education in the Interior Department. As far as the limited appropriation would permit, the most important localities for the establishment of schools were selected, regulations were provided, and Dr. Jackson, with his usual promptness, was on his way with supplies and teachers for the schools and, where required, with material for erecting the necessary building. Feeling the inadequacy of the government provision, he appealed to the Christian denominations—Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Moravians, for assistance. At his instance a conference was held, in January, 1880, in New York City, and the region was divided between the churches so as to avoid any conflict of interest.

The efforts put forth by the government and by the churches have already yielded marvelous results. The acquisition of English by the natives has rendered them more helpful to explorers and in the development of the great industries of mining and fishing. Under the influence of Christian teaching many have given up the vices and crimes of paganism, become skilled in civilized industries, set themselves apart in separate families, fulfilling faithfully the obligations of father, mother and child. The work has been well begun, but a vast amount remains to be accomplished. In December, 1887, Dr. Jackson established the *North Star* newspaper, printed at Sitka, to advocate the interests of religious education and civilization in Alaska. He built the church and founded (1880) the Industrial Training School for Native Children at Sitka; appreciating the importance of preserving a knowledge of the history of the country, native population and their customs, he organized, August, 1887, at Sitka, the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, and erected a building for the museum. The collection is already one of extreme value. The most northern school is at Point Barrow, established by himself in 1890.

INTRODUCING THE REINDEER.

The same year his attention was called to the fact that whole villages had perished for want of food on islands and points of the coast of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. An examination led to the conclusion that in the use of improved firearms the natives had recklessly destroyed the animals on which they depended for food. Further observation convinced

him that Siberians live under similar conditions and have ample food by cultivating the reindeer. His conclusion was sustained by the facts in the experience of the Laplanders. Dr. Jackson said: "The way to save the remainder of the population from starvation is to educate them to raise, train and use the reindeer." Appealing to the government in the winter of 1890-91, he met no response, but certain newspapers taking up the cause, collected a small sum of money. The Treasury, co-operating with the Bureau of Education, offered the revenue cutter *Bear* for transportation of the reindeer. Some declared the Siberians, on account of their superstition, would not sell reindeer, and that the deer could not be transported, but on trial the deer were easily purchased, safely transported, landed on an island,



THE HERD AT TELLER STATION.

and as there was no money to pay for a herder, they were left to themselves for the winter. In the spring they were found to have wintered well and increased in numbers; the experiment a success, in 1893-94, Congress began to make small appropriations.

The *Bear*, in which Dr. Jackson has taken most of his Northern trips, has a notable history. She is a barkentine-rigged steamer, 190 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18.5 feet deep, with a capacity of 1,417 tons. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, for the Dundee whaling fleet, and is an excellent sea boat—in fact, said to be "the best in the Arctic Ocean for work in the ice." June 23, 1884, she rescued General Greely and party of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, after which she was turned over to the United States Treasury Department and ordered to the revenue cutter service in the Arctic. She has weathered

many Arctic storms and ridden triumphantly out of many a crush of ice. Her commander since 1884 has been Capt. M. A. Healy, an officer justly rendered famous for his honorable service in those dangerous Arctic waters.

In order to train the natives in herding, Dr. Jackson procured herders with their trained dogs from Lapland in the summer of 1894; thus, speedily, were the means sufficient, a question would be settled, not only to the education, but to the very existence of the natives. Alaska abounds in the food supply for deer, and the skin of the deer furnishes clothing and its flesh food for the natives, and the trained deer is far superior to the dog for transportation in that part of Alaska covered with snow and ice.

Two of the missionaries in Alaska have been murdered, Charles H. Edwards, January 10, 1892, at Kake Village, by white whisky smugglers, and Harrison R. Thornton, August 19, 1893, by hoodlum Eskimo young men. It has been repeatedly reported, to the extreme anxiety of his family and friends, that Dr. Jackson had lost his life by violence or in storms or exposure, but so far he has escaped every peril of the sea, starving, and of the ice-bound sea or the trackless forest. Part of the year (from April to October) he is in Alaska, and a part he is at Washington, furnishing information and aiding the Commissioner of Education in administering the schools. The enormous distances which he travels will be understood by the statement that his annual trip includes some 17,000 miles by land and water,

now in the majestic steamer, then in the *Bear*, or the dory, or the great dug-out of the natives. Dr. Jackson's pungent statement of the facts connected with his work has been called for in many quarters, and few men have spoken to a greater number of audiences. Connected with his other cares, he has brought from Alaska eighteen boys and girls and secured their education in the States. Every effort for the advancement of the people and interests of the Territory has found in him an efficient friend and supporter.

But the least indicative of the man is his gift of \$50,000 to found a Christian college in Utah, about which many questions are asked. How came a home missionary to do this, who has endured such hardships and had so few opportunities to make money?

Of a most practical common sense turn of mind, whatever hardships were required of him, he lived within his means, and improved opportunities for investing his small savings. His parents and his wife's parents left to their children a limited inheritance, and he finds that his family (according to their inexpensive way of living) possesses a moderate fortune. He does not spend that fortune in luxurious living, nor bestow it after he is dead, but gives it to found this college in Utah while he is alive, in accordance with a sense of duty—a Christian altruism which has pervaded his life. What a transforming power would be introduced into human affairs if all surplus wealth should be used on this principle!



HERD OF REINDEER AT TELLER STATION, LYING DOWN.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

BY ROBERT STEIN, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THOUGH less than one-third of Alaska lies within the Arctic Circle, the impression has long prevailed that the whole country north of Mt. St. Elias bore the Arctic aspect the mental picture of which suggests thoughts of viscid alcohol thermometers and a diet of sealskin boots and the like. The area of the United States is generally given "exclusive of Alaska," as if that appendage was of too little consequence to have its measure known. All at once we are told that this Arctic province of ours is a land of untold wealth, and that "in the near future the word Yukon will associate itself so closely with that of gold that its mere mention will convey impressions of an Eldorado rivaling that of fable." The estimated amount of gold taken out of the country in 1894 has been placed as high as \$1,000,000. Can it be that the Arctic has been slandered, and that it is on the point of asserting its claim to be the theatre of lucrative human effort? The press teems with dispatches telling of crowded steamers leaving the Pacific ports, bound for the northern gold fields. Will these devotees of the capricious goddess Fortune find favor with her in those northern wilds, or will they return with time, labor and substance wasted? One consideration may supply a wholesome damper to oversanguine expectations. The Appalachian region shows traces of gold nearly everywhere, yet has rarely yielded it in paying quantities. Those of us who feel disposed to grieve because they are tied to their office chairs and cannot climb the Chilkoot Pass to make a fortune of \$35,000 in a year in the gulches of Forty-mile Creek, may perhaps find consolation in the words of William Topley: "If a steady and undiminished production of gold is essential for the well being of the world, perhaps what we have most to dread is a sudden influx of common sense and prudence in the investing public; for this would at once close a great number of mines, and might considerably diminish the world's production. But probably this contingency is sufficiently remote to be safely left out of consideration."

Just before the Yukon leaves Canada to enter Alaska, it receives on the left a little stream, some one hundred and forty miles long, the now famous Forty-mile creek, so called because situated about forty miles up stream from old Fort Reliance, which stood almost exactly on the boundary. At the mouth of the creek is situated the Canadian town of Forty-mile Post, consisting, according to Wilson, of "ten saloons, McQuestion & Co.'s store, two blacksmith shops, two restaurants, three billiard halls, two dance houses, opera house, cigar factory, barber shop, two bakeries and several breweries and dis-

tilleries." Verily, a telltale census of an Arctic town in the year of grace 1895! Board is \$2 a day at the restaurants, while cabins can be rented for the winter for \$30 or \$35. The gold fields themselves do not lie in the immediate vicinity of the town but about sixty miles to the southwest, in an area dissected by a number of small tributaries of Forty-mile Creek and its eastern companion, Sixty-mile Creek. Of these, Glacier Creek, Bedrock Creek, Gold Creek and Miller Creek flow into Sixty-mile Creek, while Poker Creek, Davis Creek, Lewis Creek, Canyon Creek and Steel Creek flow into Forty-mile Creek. All are on United States territory. Miller Creek, about six miles long, has thus far proved the richest, its yield in 1894 being estimated at \$300,000, from fifty-four claims. Supplies are conveyed to the mines either from Forty-mile Post or from Fort Cudahy, the recently established post of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, better known there as Captain Healey's Company. This company has erected large warehouses, a saw-mill, free reading room, billiard hall and many fine cabins. It has reduced the price of living one-half and thus given a great impetus to the mining industry.

Forty-mile Post and Fort Cudahy are situated on the opposite banks of Forty-mile Creek, and both are separated from the gold fields by the 141st meridian, which forms the international boundary line. As industry and commerce develop, the exact location of that line increases in importance. Messrs. Turner and McGrath, of the United States Coast Survey, working in conjunction with a Canadian party, determined the points where the line crosses the Yukon and Porcupine rivers. Their results differed somewhat from those obtained by the Canadians, which was to be expected, since longitude observation, even with all possible appliances, still leave a residue of uncertainty of about fifteen feet. Somewhat greater accuracy in this respect will be attained when the telegraph reaches the boundary line, which of course will not be much longer delayed. It is evident from the nature of the case that no serious dispute can arise regarding the location of this line.

A rival to Forty-mile Post has arisen in Circle City situated on the left bank of the Yukon, about one hundred miles below the boundary line. At that point, Birch Creek is separated from the Yukon by a strip of lowland ten miles wide, forming part of the Yukon flats. The Birch Creek mines, which are said to be as rich as those of Forty-mile Creek, receive their supplies from Circle City, and as the town is much nearer the mouth of the Yukon, it has

a great advantage over Forty-mile Post in the matter of supplies—the main consideration in those regions. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, Circle City is destined to become the metropolis of the upper Yukon country.

These two Arctic "cities" (Forty-mile Post being one hundred and fifty miles, Circle City seventy miles south of the Arctic Circle, each containing about three hundred inhabitants) supply a vast gold-bearing region, the limits of which are not yet known. On the Canadian side above Forty-mile Post, the two rivers whose union at Fort Selkirk forms the Yukon—namely, the Pelly from the east and the Lewis from the south—with their tributaries, show abundant traces of gold in their bars and eroded banks, though the localities where it exists in paying quantities are comparatively few. Cassiar Bar on the Lewis River, a few miles above the entrance of Big Salmon River, is said to have yielded \$30 a day. On Stewart River, eighty miles above Forty-mile Post, as much as \$100 a day has been taken out. The largest finds may naturally be expected in the narrow valleys of the upper tributaries, whose "coarse gold" has not yet been worn down to "fine gold" by attrition. It is Dr. Dawson's opinion that "the result of the examination in detail of the smaller streams will be the discovery of much richer auriferous alluviums. When these have been found and worked, quartz mining will doubtless follow, and the prospects for the utilization of this great mining field in the near future appear to be very promising." Thus far encouraging finds, besides those already mentioned, have been made on Hootalingua, Big Salmon and White rivers, and on Indian Creek, thirty miles below Sixty-mile Creek.

On the American side, besides the headwaters of Sixty-mile and Forty-mile creeks and Birch Creek, already mentioned, finds were made on Porcupine River, which enters the Yukon on the right, eighty-five miles below Circle City, and on Tanana River, which enters on the left two hundred and five miles further down. There is little doubt that the whole region is gold-bearing, and that for a number of years placer deposits of considerable richness will continue to be found. Eventually, of course, they will share the fate of all placers—rapid exhaustion. Whether the veins from which the placers were derived will repay regular mining cannot now be foretold.

There are two approaches to the Yukon gold fields, an eastern and a western. The starting point on the east is the city of Juneau, on the neck of land between Lynn Canal and Taku River, at the north-east corner of the Alexander Archipelago. From there four passes lead over the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon. They are, in order from west to east, Chilkat Pass, Chilkoot Pass, White Pass and Taku Pass. Chilkat Pass is the most difficult and is rarely used, Chilkoot Pass is the most direct and most frequented, White Pass, close to

the preceding, is nearly as direct and much easier. Taku Pass, which leads from the head of Taku River to the feeders of Lake Teslin (draining into Lewis River) is by far the easiest, and (according to C. W. Hayes, who, with Schwatka, followed it in 1891) the only one that can be made practicable for a wagon road. When this is done it will probably supersede the others. Having reached the Yukon basin, the miners build boats and proceed down stream to their destination.

Access to the gold fields from the west is afforded by the steamboats of two companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation and Trading Company. Their warehouses are situated on St. Michael's island, eighty miles north of the mouth of the Yukon. In the three months during which the Yukon is navigable, their boats generally make three trips to Forty-mile Post, extending one as far as Pelly River. At St. Michael's, connection is made with seagoing vessels for San Francisco and other Pacific ports. The following passenger rates are now charged: From Forty-mile Post to St. Michael's, first class \$50, second class \$30; to San Francisco, first class \$175, second class \$150. This western avenue evidently has the advantage in comfort and safety, while the eastern avenue, by way of the four passes, has the advantage in cheapness.

COUNTING THE COST.

With all the promises held out, it is probable that the story of these gold fields will be the same as that of most of their predecessors—for every dollar of gold obtained, \$2 had to be spent. The mind is impressed by the stories of \$150 a day and fortunes of \$35,000 made in a year; the many absolute failures pass unrecorded. It is significant that Wilson, not otherwise sparing in enthusiasm, advises no miner to start unless he has about \$400 to begin with. A good part of the first year, he says, will be consumed in reaching the mines and doing the preliminary work; the second year the claim can be well opened up; the third year usually gives the promised results. In the earlier years, the companies doing business in the country helped stranded miners to get away. During the past year, however, they have given notice that they will refuse to give any assistance whatever. As the rush this year is greater than ever, it seems inevitable that many miners, disappointed in their hopes, will be exposed to starvation. Not that the country is the barren waste usually associated with the word Arctic. Dr. Dawson, after carefully investigating the flora and inquiring into the experiments made in the past, expresses his opinion that the country may eventually support a large agricultural and pastoral population, being quite as well situated in regard to climate as the Russian government of Vologda, which, on 155,498 square miles, supports a population of 1,161,000. At this rate, Alaska, with its 577,390 square miles, ought to be able to support

4,300,000 inhabitants. But this development will necessarily be of slow growth, and a large population suddenly thrown on the resources of the country now will risk starvation just as surely as did the early English colonists on the favored shores of Virginia and the Carolinas. Though game is now abundant, yet it cannot long remain so, if extermination goes on at the rate reported from Forty-mile Creek, where 5,000 caribou were killed in 1894. Fortunately it has been found possible to domesticate this animal, and use it for freighting, and in this capacity it bids fair to replace that necessary evil, the dog. The brightest prospect for all Alaska lies perhaps in the eminently successful experiments of Dr. Sheldon Jackson to introduce the tame Siberian reindeer. Fish, especially salmon, are abundant.

THE SOUTH COAST.

A few words must be added in regard to the gold fields on the south coast of Alaska. They form the subject of a paper by Dr. George F. Becker, read before the Geological Society of Washington. They comprise three groups: 1. Those of the vicinity of Juneau; 2, those of Cook Inlet; 3, those of the western islands.

The most important mine near Juneau, in fact, by far the most important in all Alaska, is the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island, opposite Juneau, producing over \$500,000 a year. Its ore averages only \$2.50 to \$3 to the ton, but as its quartz mill is the largest in the world, and the cost of transportation low, more than half the gross yield is net profit. The claims to the south of the Treadwell are controlled by the same company and are profitable, but the next claim to the northward is said to be too poor to pay. Silver Bow basin lies about three miles north of east from Juneau, and contains on its southern side a considerable number of small veins of rather rich ore. A low divide separates it from Sheep Creek basin, into which the same veins extend. Some fifty-five miles southeast of Juneau lies Sundum, at which there is a very promising vein already yielding some bullion, although the property is only being developed. At Seward City, near Berner's Bay, about fifty miles northwest of Juneau, there are also veins which are extremely rich at some points, and are yielding gold. On Admiralty Island, at Funter's Bay, about thirty miles from Juneau, there are promising veins on which it is expected that mining will be commenced next year. Near Sitka, especially along Silver Bay, and in the country to the southeast of it, there are numerous veins, some of which have yielded a little gold.

Cook Inlet is now the scene of a rush almost as great as that to the Yukon, owing to the results of

last year's work, which is said to have yielded in some cases as much as \$150 a day. It is estimated that some two thousand miners will prospect there this year. An intelligent and experienced miner, however, stated that he had prospected all over Kenai Peninsula (east of Cook Inlet) with an average result of only 1 cent to the pan, which, of course, would not pay expenses.

On the western islands, the most important mine is the Apollo Consolidated Mine on Delaroff Bay, Unga Island, of the Shumagin group. It is now yielding at the rate of over \$300,000 a year. The ore averages \$8 to \$9 per ton, and a large part of the gold is free. On Kadiak Island, in Uyak Bay, there are several promising looking gold quartz veins and prospecting is going on there. The most westerly occurrence of gold quartz is on the island of Unalaska, but it has not thus far been found in workable quantities. The beach sand of all the Alaskan coast, according to Dr. Becker, contains enormous quantities of gold, and attempts to obtain this have been made at Yakutat Bay, south of Mt. St. Elias, and on the west shore of Kadiak Island, but without encouraging success.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The development of the gold fields near Juneau adds interest to the question of the boundary line between southern Alaska and British Columbia. As there is a rich gold region, the Cassiar district, just east of Juneau in British Columbia, it is probable that all the intervening country is gold-bearing. Prospecting has thus far been hampered by forest growth so dense that the most experienced woodsman can only make four miles a day. This wealth in lumber, however, must eventually add to the value of the country and render its possession more desirable. Certain Canadian maps, subsequent to 1884, show a boundary line which would cut off twenty-eight thousand five hundred square miles of territory hitherto considered as belonging to the United States. The dispute (if it may be so called) rests on the terms of the convention between Great Britain and Russia, according to which the boundary line, commencing at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, "shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel," etc. As the mouth of Portland Channel is sixty miles east of that cape, the Canadian map makers contend that the line, in order to ascend north from its commencement, must run through the channel immediately east of Prince of Wales Island. A glance at the map suffices to show that this contention is a mere quibble. The question is treated at length by Mr. Marcus Baker in an article soon to appear in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

OF the delegations present at the crowning of the Emperor Nicholas II., at Moscow, that of the French republic was particularly noticeable. It was essentially military, having at its head General de Boisdeffre, the General-in-Chief of the Army. He was seconded by the Count of Montebello, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg. As the Count of Montebello is the oldest member of the diplomatic corps he offered to the rulers, princes and special ambassadors a grand ball. Special preparations were made for it. Horses and carriages, gobelin tapestries and magnificent liveries were sent from Paris. The Chamber of Deputies voted without hesitation a million francs to cover the expense of the luxurious *fêtes*. Almost all the other countries of Europe were represented by princes of the reigning families. In looking around him at the signs of the old *régime* by which he was surrounded, General de Boisdeffre might have imagined that he represented some powerful emperor or king placed on the throne of France. Now he whom he did represent wears in reality a simple black dress suit on ceremonious occasions. He is a merchant who made his own fortune, and whom the suffrages of the nation elected for seven years only to the chief magistracy. The contrast was one which could not escape the imagination and which has turned attention again to the Franco-Russian alliance and its peculiarities.

THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE ABROAD.

It may be said that no alliance has every enjoyed so great popularity in France and none that has been so unpopular among foreigners, in America particularly. I have often noticed how severely this understanding between the republic and the Czar is judged. Once when I was giving a lecture before the students of a university near New York, there was in my audience an old gentleman who must have lived long in Paris, and seemed to have preserved pleasant recollections of his sojourn there. After I had finished he asked to speak, and he recited a kind of *de profundis* on my country. France, in his eyes, had committed suicide in making an alliance with the Muscovite bear; she had committed suicide and she had dishonored herself; there was nothing for her to do but drop out of the number of civilized countries. What this old gentleman said I have heard repeated in more moderate terms by many distinguished gentlemen, and often I have been astonished at the contrast between their practical mind and their sentimental judgment. Is it then so necessary in order to form an alliance that the two parties resemble each other?

Generally alliances are made to bring about a certain result, and not because two nations are drawn to each other by irresistible friendship.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHIES.

The extraordinary fashion in which the French have shown their satisfaction over the Russian alliance is what has caused the misunderstanding concerning it. It is easy to understand how Anglo-Saxons who happened to be in France at the time of the French review at Cronstadt in 1891, or who witnessed the reception given by the city of Paris to the officers of the Russian fleet in 1893, were surprised and shocked at seeing a whole people plunged into a delirium of joy which would hardly be excusable the day after a great victory. The protestations of friendship which were given to the Russian officers at that time approached idolatry, and more than one melodramatic scene took place in the streets of Paris, the ridiculous features of which the actors have not been able even yet to understand. It is evident that imperial Russia, aristocratic and theocratic, and republican France, democratic and free thinking, have few ideas in common. One has reached a very advanced stage of political and social evolution, while the other had only just entered on national life. It might be said, I know very well—and it is said—that these differences are only superficial, that France has remained at bottom monarchical, and that in Russia things are much more advanced than they appear to be. But that is false. It is perfectly certain that civilization has touched only the outer rim of Russian society, and that among the French the monarchical germ has neither vigor nor fecundity. France and Russia are, as a matter of fact, at the antipodes of political existence.

That they have common interests cannot be denied. That they should experience, moreover, a desire to preserve what they have, and to protect each other in future circumstances, should surprise no one. But this is a "marriage of reason," while the Russian and the French people by their extravagant expressions give the impression that they have married "for love." This is what is not understood and what arouses sarcasm. Sentimental alliances between peoples are a new thing in history. Until now they have existed only between sovereigns. At the beginning of the century the Czar Alexander had so strong an admiration for Napoleon I. that he desired to win his friendship, and consequently his alliance. Relationship between sovereigns has also created ties between their countries. Finally, there is interest. Have we not seen in our days Italy united to Austria, when there is between them not only no popular sympathy, but even antipathies on

many points. Between France and Russia it is quite another thing. The two peoples have forced the hands of their rulers and have thrown themselves into each others arms like two brothers in a play who find each other after a long separation.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

If an explanation of the present is sought for in the past, it will be found that the origin of the Franco-Russian alliance lies in the sympathy which has for a long time united the French and Russian armies. The two nations were unacquainted with each other; the two governments were often hostile to each other, but the two armies were always friendly, and the absurd war which set them against each other forty years ago strengthened this friendship. When the allies entered Paris in 1815 the attitude of the Russians differed sensibly from that of the Prussians, the Austrians and the English. The French found them moderate, without rancor, almost kindly. When, under the ramparts of Sebastopol they were obliged to face each other, it was exactly as in those old timed duels where adversaries obeyed the inflexible laws of the code of honor, without ceasing to be good friends, and even as they crossed swords outrivaled each other in politeness, in kindly thought, and in smiling attentions. Between battles at Sebastopol the French and Russians fraternize. The French officers were on terms of simple courtesy with their English allies, and on terms of warm friendship with their Russian enemies. They complimented each other on the bravery shown by either side. They talked in flattering terms of the strategy of the officers and of the discipline of the soldiers. Long before peace was concluded between the governments it had been established between the combatants. Before they separated they organized demonstrations in honor of the dead and of the living. I do not believe that there has ever been another so striking an example of a *friendly war*. In the end, Napoleon III. himself fell under the influence of the sentiments which animated his generals. At the Congress of Paris he overwhelmed the Russian representatives with marks of friendship. The latter forgot that they were the conquered; nothing recalled it. The emperor gave them first place everywhere and sought their advice on every question.

At this time the people did not share this feeling. They asked each other in astonishment why they had been fighting, if so strong a friendship existed. But the principal desire of the people was to see peace re established, and the realization of that desire was sufficient to make them joyous. The Russian people experienced the same feelings. The alliance existed only in the hearts of the officers.

It is very difficult to analyze these military sympathies. They come from numberless causes, which sometimes are futile enough. War is not carried on everywhere in the same way. The art of fighting has indefinable shadings. Bravery itself is affected

by the temperament of the race. Sometimes it is reflective and reasonable; sometimes it is impulsive and impetuous. Strategy itself changes its character according to those who apply its principles. The qualities of the English soldier are not the same as those of the German soldier, and the plan of a battle will be conceived quite differently by an Austrian general from what it is by an Italian general. Now the French and the Russians fight in the same way; they saw it at the start, and from that time they experienced a certain sympathy for each other. This same effect is produced in fencing. I appeal to all fencers. If your adversary plays differently from you he interests you more, but in spite of this you are drawn toward him who "understands the sword" as you do.

However it may be, there was from that moment a fraternal tie between the French and Russian officers. The latter would willingly have come to the aid of their friends in 1870; the rigorous discipline which compels the entire Russian nation to obey its chief had to be exercised to restrain them and to prevent them from expressing their sympathy, but at the bottom of their hearts the Russian officers cursed the German influence which dominated their court. In France the love of Russia was not extinguished in military circles. When, after the war, military service was made general and came to include the whole people, the tradition, far from growing weaker, became stronger.

WHAT THE FRENCH PEOPLE VALUE IN THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

But this is not enough to make the Russian alliance popular in France. Those who know France well do not attribute too much importance to the noisy demonstrations of a few newspapers, or a few hot heads; they know how much the French people desire to maintain peace, and that their preference would be, without any doubt, to have an understanding with the whole world rather than have a firm pact with a single country. (I know that in saying this I contradict prejudices which are widespread among foreigners, but the French people should not be judged on deceitful appearances. It is unfortunate that this is done so often.) What has made the Russian alliance popular is that we have seen our recovery in it. When the third republic was established in 1871 it was not only imperial institutions and the form of government which had to be replaced. Of the plaster statue raised by Napoleon III. nothing remained. The army had to be made over; public education had to be reorganized; political liberty had to be created; the colonies were uncared for; promises had been made to the workman which had not been realized; deceitful hopes had been raised among them; the finances had been badly managed; foreign and civil war had added the last straw to our misfortunes.

A great deal of courage was necessary to take up the work. Americans to judge of this should turn back to the sad days of the War of Secession. When

that war was finished how many of them were horrified at the sight of what had been destroyed, and what was necessary to be done not only materially but morally. For in such circumstances the moral ruins are much more difficult to repair than the material ruins. The French undertook this heavy task. They did it without hesitation, and their energy was rewarded when in 1891 the Emperor Alexander decided to have an alliance with the French republic. The latter was in a flourishing condition; its army and its navy were in the first rank of military powers. Foreign students sought Paris for the instructions of her distinguished professors; education was widely spread; a vast colonial empire had been formed; the terrible epoch seemed already far distant, and the nation realized joyfully the distance which had been traveled. In a way, the alliance between France and Russia emphasized the progress made and accentuated the moral victory which the republic had won. What wonder, then, if the French people in taking the hand extended to them gave vent to expressions not of stupid vanity, but of legitimate pride. That which they valued was not so much the support offered them as the recognition given to the great results won by their efforts.

IS A REPUBLIC CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING AN ALLIANCE?

But there was in the conclusion of the alliance something particularly interesting for the future of modern society. Monarchists have so often repeated that the republican form of government is incompatible with international alliances that the republics have come to believe it. The celebrated passage in which Washington recommends to the Americans not to interfere with their own progress by allying their destiny with that of other people is, in my judgment, interpreted very inaccurately. In saying that, Washington certainly had in view the particular conditions under which he saw that his country would develop. He was not considering the republican form of government in a general way. How could this illustrious citizen, who considered the republican government superior to all others, have admitted its inferiority to monarchical *régimes*. But if the United States by its isolated situation and the extent of its territory has not the opportunity or the need of forming alliances, it is quite another thing with France, which will never be able to come out from under the influence of European powers, nor to live for a long time outside of them. If the republican form had doomed it to isolation the stability of the republic would have suffered. The United States itself and other republics of the universe will be obliged perhaps before long to take an active part in general politics. What interest then for the world has the formation of an alliance between a republic and a monarchy, above all when it is with the most authoritative, the least liberal, the most parliamentary of monarchies that France has come to an understanding.

This pact is already five years old. Those who concluded it, at least partially, are no longer alive. Since Cronstadt there have been great changes. The Emperor Alexander is dead, leaving the throne to a young prince whose ideas are very opposite to those of his father; on the other hand, President Carnot has been assassinated and M. Casimir-Perier, who succeeded him, has retired from public life; M. de Giers is no longer living. Prince Lobanoff directs Russian foreign affairs; in France the radicals have replaced the moderates in power. In spite of all this the relations between the two countries have not been modified. It is then proved that not only a republic can form alliances, but that it can also maintain them in spite of their anomalous character and the political changes which occur in the *personnel*. One condition only is necessary; the alliance must be approved by the country. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, even the King of Italy can impose alliances upon their peoples, which the latter if freely consulted frequently would repudiate. The President of a French republic cannot do this. He has not even the right to put his signature at the bottom of a treaty of alliance without the consent of parliament. Now such treaties must remain secret, and in consequence parliament cannot be consulted. Before the president signs a treaty of alliance he must then have an absolute conviction that in doing it he is doing the will of the great majority of the nation. This is what has happened in the Franco-Russian alliance, and it is that which gives a peculiar interest to the fact that it has been possible to seal it.

WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE?

It has been said that the Franco-Russian alliance owes its origin to the Crimean War. I have shown how it became popular in France and what an interesting problem has been solved by its conclusion. It only remains to say what we may expect from it. Upon this subject there is some uncertainty among the intelligent classes that the people as a whole do not share. It is not known whether the alliance, of whose existence there is no longer any doubt, is only *defensive* or if it is also in certain cases *offensive*. France and Russia have promised mutual support in repulsing attacks of which one or the other might be the object from some great European power, Germany for instance? Are they pledged in the same way in case that one or the other of them should have motives for attacking another power? No one knows this, and this is important. In any event, it is certain that the French people have authorized their government only to form an alliance of peaceful tendencies, and that they are rejoiced to learn that it has been signed because they see there a guarantee that peace will not be disturbed. Their disillusion and disappointment would be great if they discovered that more had been promised, and that the responsibility of future struggles had been put upon them.

NICHOLAS II., THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects that, with the help of the Almighty, we have resolved to place upon ourselves the Crown in May next in the ancient capital of Moscow, after the example of the pious Monarchs our forefathers, and to receive the Holy Sacrament according to established usage; uniting with us in this act our most beloved consort, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

"We call upon all our loyal subjects, on the forthcoming solemn day of coronation, to share in our joy and to join us in offering up fervent prayers to the Giver of all good that He may pour out upon us the gifts of the Holy Spirit, that He may strengthen our Empire, and direct us in the footsteps of our parent of imperishable memory, whose life and labors for the welfare of our beloved Fatherland will always remain a bright example.

"Given at St. Petersburg this first day of January in the year of Our Lord 1896 and the second year of our reign.
"NICHOLAS."

WHEN the news of the death of the Czar Alexander III. reached Kaiser Wilhelm II., he announced the fact to the officers of the garrison at Stettin in the significant words: "Nicholas II. has ascended the throne of his forefathers, truly one of the most burdensome inheritances upon which a prince can enter. Let us join in the prayer that God may grant him strength to discharge the weighty duties on which he is entering." The Kaiser knows something of the weight of Imperial burdens. And the more one knows of the pressure of the responsibilities, the more fervently should we join in prayer that strength may be given adequate to the performance of the onerous duties of the imperial position. The coronation at Moscow, which will be the great scenic spectacle of the close of the century, is as the thrilling blast of the heralds which precedes the arrival of the sovereign on the stage. After this month of May we shall be face to face with the new Czar. Hitherto he has been in retreat. Naturally retiring, modestly conscious of his own inexperience, and feeling that to bury a father, marry a wife and to receive into his arms his first born were sufficient for the first year of his reign. Nicholas II. has not asserted himself in Imperial affairs. He has gone much on the same lines as his "parent of imperishable memory," studying hard, and attending with the painstaking assiduity of his family to the details of his daily work; but hitherto there has been little room for initiative.

"The task of an absolute Emperor in a dominion so vast as that of Russia" (Prince Lobanoff recently told M. de Blowitz), "is a crushing one, far exceeding the strength of one man, however great may be his capacity for work or his intelligence. The Emperor Alexander III., with his loyal devotion to his duties, wished to accomplish his task—the whole of his task. He sometimes remained at his desk up to two or three o'clock in the morning, and then fell upon his bed utterly worn out. He died in the flower of his age entirely owing, I am convinced, to an excess of hard work."

Nicholas II. has not the magnificent physical strength of his father, and he has had his hands full since his accession with innumerable responsibilities not easily delegated to others. Not until after the solemn ceremony at Moscow will he even

begin to feel himself quite at leisure to assume the full prerogatives of his lofty position.

THE BOYHOOD DAYS OF THE CZAR.

The ruler whose coronation this month at Moscow will mark the beginning of a new era in history is



NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

twenty-eight years of age, but of his real character no one can speak with any degree of certainty. The heir to the throne in all countries leads more or less a suppressed life. It is under constitutional monarchy, as the Prince of Wales knows to his cost. It is even more the case in absolute monarchies, where authority is concentrated on one command, there is little or no opportunity afforded to the world of understanding the real character of the man who but yesterday a mere titular figure, becomes

to-day the absolute monarch of 120,000,000 of human beings. Little is known of the Czar but what is good. He was reared in a home which was a model of the domestic virtues, and both father and mother united their efforts to train him up in the path



THE CZAR, CZARINA AND THEIR CHILD.

which seemed good in their minds. What that path was we can well understand by glancing at the history of the late reign. Alexander III. was a cautious, pacific, truth-speaking man, who was devoted to his country and to his church, who troubled himself but little about speculations either in church or in state. He was a man without ambitions other than the discharge of his duty, and he ever labored under a sense of the onerous character of the obligations which he had sworn to fulfill at his coronation. So far as Alexander III. lives in Nicholas II.,

the same traits reproduce themselves; but the young Emperor, although on his accession he solemnly declared his resolve to pursue the same policy as his father, still, there are no two leaves on the same tree exactly alike, so it is vain to expect that we shall find in the new Czar an exact reproduction of the qualities which made his father so loved and trusted throughout the world.

All that is really known about the Emperor is that he was brought up very much after the fashion of English public school boys. Mr. Gladstone, fourteen years ago, told me he was greatly pleased with the frank, manly, affectionate bearing of the young people whom he met at Copenhagen, and who were full of fun and gayety of spirit. The young man's constitution was not strong when he was in his teens, and there were grave misgivings as to whether he would possess a sufficiently robust physique to bear the burden of the empire. After his trip to Asia he became much more robust, but he was never as strong a man as his father. The story is told of him at one time dancing with one of his partners at a state ball until she was ready to drop from sheer fatigue in order to punish her for saying that the Czarevich had no vitality. A capacity to dance until your partner drops is but a very small proof of constitutional vigor, but it seemed to be admitted on all hands that he has surmounted the weakness of his youth, and from a life insurance point of view his is a very good life.

His life falls into three parts: 1, His education; 2, his Asiatic journey, and 3, his initiation into public affairs after his return.

HIS EDUCATION.

First, as to education. The first observation which occurs to any one who is suddenly brought face to face with the actual life of European royalties is the pains that is taken with their education. Here was this young fellow who, when he was born into the world, knew no more than any biped, but by the time he had obtained his majority just think of what he had acquired! How many young men are there, not born in the royal caste, who, when they are one and twenty, are able to read and speak fluently four languages—Russian, German, French and English? Some will learn another language besides their own, a few will have learned two; but what a terror to existence it would be to the ordinary Englishman if he had to be at home in three languages besides his own as soon as he attained man's estate! Of course, it would be said that emperors and royalties can command the services of the best tutors, and that no doubt is true; but no number of tutors, even if they were to be supplied ten deep, can obviate the necessity for individual exertion. Each additional tutor means so many additional lessons, and there are very few English school boys who would care to exchange tasks with the heir to the Russian throne. His tutor and governor was General Danilovitch.

His English tutor was an excellent man, whose company I greatly enjoyed when I was at St. Petersburg, by name Sir Charles Heath. Two French professors, Monsieur Lansen and another, were domiciled in the palace, and had control of the French side of the young man's education. He was fairly drilled in modern science, but little or no attention was paid to Latin or Greek. His education was strictly modern. He was taught much more of the history of modern Europe than of the Roman and Grecian empires. His tutor, General Danilo-vitch, was a bit of an old stick, but a man of honor and a gentleman, whose honesty and freedom from prejudices recommended him to Alexander III.

HIS FAVORITE BOOKS.

It is, of course, very difficult to form any estimate from the preferences or predilections of a school boy as to what will be the bent of the mind of the monarch. His French tutors declared that he had a marked preference for French literature, and that in his opinion the modern French painters and sculptors stood first in modern art. Like most growing lads, Nicholas II. delighted in Jules Verne and in Robert Louis Stevenson. Among English authors he is said to be most partial to Scott, Shakespeare and Dickens, while among the French authors his favorites are said to be Victor Hugo and Lamartine. Of his preference in German authors, nothing is recorded. The German tutors did not live in the palace, and although he was educated without any bias against Germany, it was noticed by those in his company that the young fellow's sense of humor was much exercised by the stiff, clumsy, pedantic, and sweeping Germans, whom he seldom lost opportunity of ridiculing when he could do it good humoredly.

HIS PREFERENCE FOR ENGLAND.

He liked his English tutor, and he liked the English language, which indeed is said to be constantly in use at home, just as the German language is the court language of the English royal family; but he liked England itself as a country, even better than he liked its language. On his return from his last voyage to England, he is said to have expressed himself enthusiastically to the effect that it was the sweetest country in the world, and that Windsor Palace had no European rival. This is possible enough, for England was the centre of his courtship.

HIS ASIATIC TOUR.

We now approach the second division, which is the tour which he made through Asia in 1891. Prince Ouchtomsky, one of his traveling companions, published a book describing the Czarevich's tour. That book, originally published in French and Russian, has been translated into English, and will appear this month in English dress. In its pages, the Russians say you can find, between the lines, a delineation of the future Asiatic policy in the new reign. Prince Ouchtomsky, the present edi-

tor of the *St. Petersburg Vyedomosti*, is a very remarkable man. He began by advocating good relations with England when he went to India, where the Imperial party were taken everywhere and shown everything, Sir Mackenzie Wallace being the official cicerone. The Prince suddenly changed



THE CZAR AS A BOY.

his opinions and veered around to the Anglophobe camp. Why he did so I have never been able to ascertain. The only suggestion I have heard was made in a joke that the Prince had been so bored by Mackenzie Wallace that he conceived a disgust for the empire in which that distinguished gentleman was holding any official position. Joking apart, however, there is little doubt that Prince Ouchtomsky entered it as an Anglophil, and left it as an Anglophobe. The Czarevich, after leaving India, passed through the Straits of Singapore, and visited China and Japan, and then returned across Siberia.

HIS ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

The only sensational incident in the journey was the attempted assassination at Kioto on May 11, 1891. The story of the episode was told at length by Prince George of Greece, in a letter to his father, the King of the Hellenes, which was published in the semi-official Danish paper on July 15. The party had been spending two or three days at the

old capital of Japan, which had been decorated in honor of the occasion. On the third day of their stay there, they had spent the morning in visiting a neighboring town called Otzsu. On the return they lunched with the Governor, and at half past one they left the Governor's house to return in their native Japanese vehicles (*jinrikshahs*) through the narrow crowded streets. What happened is thus recorded by Prince George himself :

We passed through a narrow street, decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking toward the left, when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me, and saw a policeman hitting Nicky* a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this, I, too, jumped out, with my stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but came out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him ; but I thank God I was there in the same moment, and while the policeman still had his sword high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head, a blow so hard that he has probably never experienced a similar one before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground ; then two of our *jinrikshah* pullers appeared on the scene ; one got hold of his legs, while the other took up the sword, which he had dropped in falling, and gave him a wound in the back of his head. It is God who placed me there in that moment and who gave me the strength to deal that blow, for had I been a little later the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head, and had my blow missed the assailant's head he would have cut off mine. The whole thing came so quickly that the others who were behind us had seen nothing of the whole affair. Nicky sat down. Dr. Plambach bandaged up the wound as well as he could, and we drove him then, escorted by soldiers, who had in the meantime been called, to the Governor's house. A firmer bandage was put on and we remained in the house about an hour and a half. I must say that I admired Nicky's pluck ; he did not faint a single time, nor did he lose his good spirits for a moment, and yet he had two large wounds in the head above the ear. The one wound was five centimetres long, the other six, and both had penetrated to the skull, but, luckily, no further.

The attempted assassination had no political significance. The would-be assassin seems to have been animated by no motive other than that of religious fanaticism against the foreigner, which still prevails in many eastern countries. The incident is worthy of note, because few things test a man's self-control so much as being suddenly confronted with imminent danger of death. The Emperor had his test and stood it well. This was the more satisfactory, because, when he was at Madras, there were reports that he was very nervous, and started at the bursting of a seltzer water siphon as if it had been a dynamite shell. It was also said that he had, on one occasion, drawn his revolver and fired at a Polish Jew, who had approached him suddenly on board ship for some unknown purpose. If these

stories were true, the Czarewicz must have gained self-control and self-reliance in the journey between Madras and Kioto.

HIS KIND-HEARTEDNESS.

There are a few other incidents connected with the journey that have been chronicled in the English press, but it would be wrong not to quote a testimony borne to the kindly disposition of the young prince by an English correspondent of the *Times* :

When some years ago the Czarewicz, now the Czar Nicholas II., was on a visit of some days' duration to a certain port in the East, a friend of mine had the honor of several conversations with him. In the course of these, mention having been made of the great popularity in England of his aunt, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the young prince at once claimed for his mother, the Czarina, a similar popularity in Russia, while altogether his expressions respecting her, especially as being used to a stranger, were indicative of a very strong affection. After the stiffness of first introduction had worn off, his manner to my friend and his family was all that is charming, and when he had taken what he had intended as his final leave, he left behind him an impression of amiability of character decidedly above the average. This impression was much confirmed by what followed. The prince went away on an expedition, it being arranged that on his return the following day the Russian warships would take their departure for the next port. But during his absence my friend was taken seriously ill, and on hearing of this the Czarewicz at once put off the departure of the squadron for some hours and came ashore *incognito* to pay him a visit. Sitting for a considerable time beside the sick man's sofa, he displayed a tenderness of manner and a genuineness of concern which my friend is not likely to forget.

This is only a small thing, but, so far as it goes, it is very good. The Czarewicz, on returning home, saw Siberia with his own eyes, and took some official part in an enterprise designed to open up the resources of that vast region, was placed at the head of the Siberian railway, that gigantic enterprise for spanning a continent, and celebrated his visit by some acts of clemency to the convict population. But more information upon all those points must wait for Prince Ouchtomsky's book, advance proofs of which were promised me before going to press, but they have, unfortunately, not yet arrived. On the whole, the importance of that Asiatic trip was, first, hygienic, inasmuch as it set the Czarewicz on his feet and made a man of him physically ; and secondly, political, for it gave Nicholas II. a strong personal interest in the affairs of the Far East which is likely to bear fruit—if, indeed, it has not already borne fruit—in the new eastern policy of Prince Lobanoff.

HIS INITIATION INTO PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On his return, Alexander III. intimated his wish that his son should take a more active part in public affairs. I may mention in passing that the young man had entered the army at the age of eighteen, but while he had made himself a good officer, and

* The Czarewicz.

was proficient in his military duties, he had shown no trace of exceptional aptitude for soldiering, nor was it likely that he should be devoted to the sword, considering the way in which his father always spoke of war. John Bright himself was less pacific than Alexander II. He was continually impressing upon his children the horrors of war, with all the earnestness of Verestchagin himself. He used frequently to tell his children anecdotes of what he had seen when in the campaign at Bulgaria, and he never lost an opportunity of insisting upon his one great moral—namely, that war was dreadful, horrible, beastly! "May God keep you," he would add, "from ever seeing it, or from ever drawing a sword." An opportunity was not long in arising which gave the Czarewicz an opportunity of seeing that peace had victories not less renowned than war. The outbreak of the famine, which M. Dournovo had so foolishly endeavored first to deny and then to conceal, led to the appointment of a Famine Commission, of which the Czarewicz was president. In fighting the famine, he came into close touch with all the best elements that exist in Russian society. He distinguished himself by his perseverance and the earnest desire which he evinced to alleviate the misery with which his duties made him painfully familiar. He visited several of the European capitals, and was much impressed, according to the newspaper reports of the time, by the contrast between the state of things in Berlin and Paris. On his return from Berlin, he spoke at a regimental banquet in such warm terms of his visit to the German capital as to shock his hearers considerably, most of whom share the general belief of Russian officers that Germany is their natural enemy. The Czarewicz is said to have noticed this coolness on the part of his generals, and to have insisted on the absolute necessity of maintaining good relations with Germany. Nicholas II. is said to have expressed his profound appreciation of the wisdom of the maxim, "Nearest neighbors, closest friends," and to have contrasted very greatly, to the detriment of France, the German administration with that of the Republic, which was just then discredited by the Panama scandals. At that time, the Germans believed, and stated far and wide, that the Czarewicz was their man, that he was a fast friend of the German alliance, and took little stock in the so-called Franco-Russian alliance. It may be they are right, but the Czar has not shown any of the anti-French sentiments with which he was credited just before his succession by his German admirers.

HIS PRO-ENGLISH LEANING.

According to Professor Bourges, the Czar is strongly in favor of an understanding with England. He is said to have declared, after reading a paper in favor of a commercial union between England and Russia, that the views of the author were correct, and added, "I wish it would come true. I do not see how it could. We cannot propose such an alli-

ance, and what English statesman would dare to do it?" On that point the Emperor Nicholas was ill-informed. There is probably no English statesman who would not be only too glad to propose to enter into a close alliance with Russia, so far, at least, as



THE CZARINA AND HER CHILD.

commerce and the Central Asian question is concerned.

THE INFLUENCE OF POWER.

With such fragmentary materials as the foregoing, the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe are at present laboriously engaged in endeavoring to forecast the future of the reign; but we shall know more twelve months hence as to what kind of a ruler we have on the Russian throne than can be ascertained by the most diligent study of all the acts and deeds of the heir-apparent. Already it is said that the death of his father produced a profound change in the outward demeanor of his successor. He used to be very fond of gossip; talked and joked freely with his companions; never put on any side; lived rather in dread of his father, but was never so much at his ease as when he was in the midst of young men of his own age, laughing and joking without ceremony or affectation. Those who were at Livadia when Alexander III. died declared that Nicholas II. appeared to be another person in one night. The jovial light weight became a serious, reticent and reserved monarch. He seemed weighed down with a sense of his new responsibilities. He listened attentively to his advisers, but gave

them to understand that the decision rested with him. From that day to this, it has been noted that he has been quietly and modestly mastering the details of the work of the immense administration of which he is the head and centre.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CZAR.

In the memorable days which followed his father's demise it was noted throughout Europe what affectionate confidence characterized the relations between the Prince of Wales and the new Czar. It was an event of good augury for the foreign policy of the new reign, and every one congratulated the Prince on the brilliant success of his first essay in Imperial diplomacy. Unfortunately the advantage then gained seems hardly to have been kept up. It is, it seems, contrary to Russian etiquette for the heir apparent of the throne to be present at the coronation, so the Prince could not be at Moscow. The Queen appointed the Duke of Connaught to represent her on this occasion. The Duke of York, however, who bears a strong personal resemblance to the Czar, who is a close friend, and who is, moreover, in the direct line of succession, might have been sent, and would have been only too glad to have gone. Unfortunately, Her Majesty was obdurate, and insisted upon being represented by the Duke of Connaught, and only by the Duke of Connaught. In such affairs the wishes of Her Majesty naturally count for a great deal.

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE GRANDSON.

The Emperor is her favorite grandson. Two interesting stories are told concerning the reciprocal liking which the young Czar and the old Queen have for each other. When Mr. Campbell Bannerman was at the War Office, Her Majesty informed him one day that the Czar must be made an honorary colonel of an English regiment. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who is one of the most obliging of men, pointed out that it could not be done without great inconvenience, inasmuch as all the other crowned heads would expect to receive similar honor. Her majesty listened patiently to the *non possumus* of her Secretary of War, then said: "It may be impossible, but it will have to be done all the same;" that the Czar was her favorite grandson, and that she had set her mind to have him appointed to an honorary command in her army, and appointed he must be. And so it came to pass that Mr. Campbell Bannerman carried out the request of his royal mistress, and the favorite grandson was duly appointed to a colonelcy in the British army, a distinction which he has this year shared with the Emperor of Austria.

GRANDMAMMA MUST NOT BE BOTHERED.

The other story tells how the personal influence of the Queen in the liking entertained by her for the Russian young couple in St. Petersburg, contributed to smooth, to some extent, the rough places in our international relations. Whenever Prince Lobanoff brings forward any proposal calculated to trouble

the peace or the tranquillity of England, the Emperor's last word is that the Emperor is in no way moved to pay attention, as that, whatever happens, grandmamma is not to be bothered. As long as, therefore, grandmamma lives, and her grandchildren regard her with a feeling of reverential devotion, there is little fear of any serious difficulty between the two empires which divide Asia.

HIS TRUST IN THE PEOPLE.

The Czar is said to take much more after his mother than his father. The Czar has already reigned for about eighteen months, but so far he has wisely refrained from attempting to initiate any startling new departures. What he has done so far has been in the right direction. He has dispensed with the excessive precautions with which the police thought it necessary to guard his person. He has gone in and out among the people as freely as any merchant in St. Petersburg, and one of his first acts, on returning to St. Petersburg from the funeral, was to censure the chief of police for issuing an order forbidding the people to open the window or to appear on their balconies while the funeral procession was passing through the streets. Among the signs of a more liberal tendency on the part of the Czar, the observer noted the fact that he caused the Imperial manifesto addressed to the Fins to be amended in accordance with the wishes of the population. When the Polish deputation came to greet him, he received them with great cordiality, and is said to have declared that it gave him great pleasure to receive them. "Be assured I make no difference on account of the religion you profess. My subjects are all equally dear to me." The press also was treated, by the Czar's special request, with a generosity and liberality which previously was unprecedented in Russia.

HIS FIRST MANIFESTO.

His appointments, so far, have been good, but except the manifesto issued on the occasion of his marriage, by which certain punishments were remitted, and arrears of taxes wiped off, there was not much to call for special notice. The manifesto issued the day after the death of Alexander III. is couched in terms not unworthy of the occasion. After announcing the death of his father, the Emperor proceeded as follows:

In this sad but solemn hour, when we ascend the throne of our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czarism of Poland and Grand Dukedom of Finland inseparably united therewith, we bear in mind the testament of our departed parent, and, penetrated with its counsel, we solemnly vow, in the presence of the Almighty, to keep always before us as the object of our life, the peaceful progress, might, and glory of beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects.

May Almighty God, whom it has pleased to call us to this great service, help us.

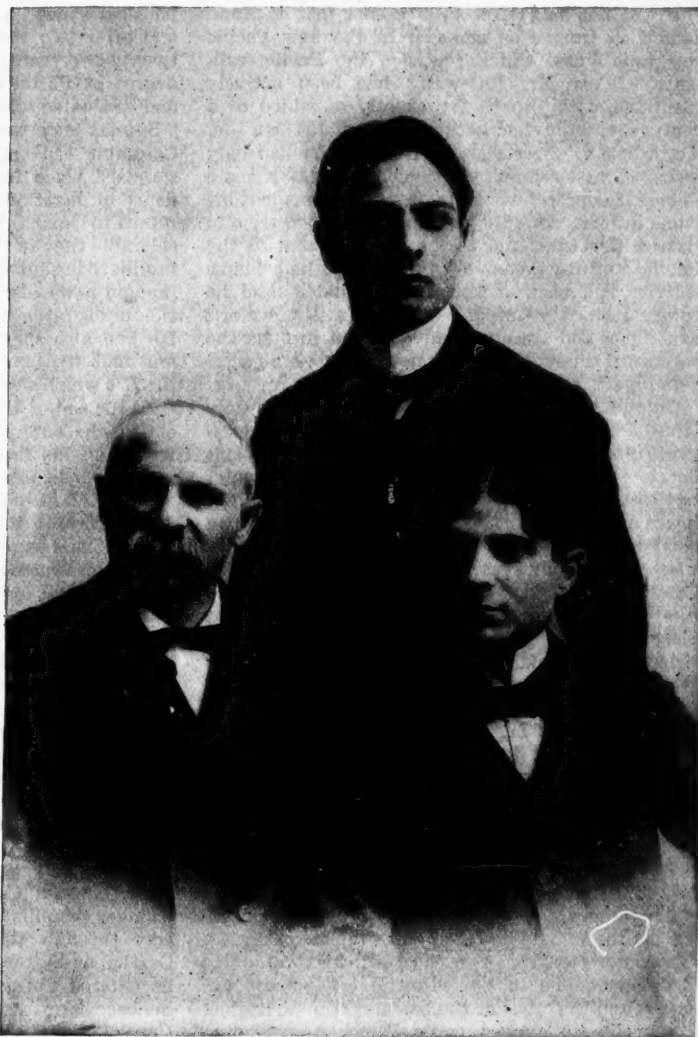
To that prayer let all the people say Amen!

THE ROSEWATERS AND THE "BEE," OF OMAHA.

A WESTERN newspaper anniversary is to be celebrated this month under circumstances possessing unusual interest on several accounts. The *Omaha Bee*, on the 19th day of June, will have completed an existence of twenty-five years, during which time it has remained continuously in the control and under the active direction of the man who founded it. The career of Mr. Edward Rosewater, who is still in the prime of his vigor and only fifty-five years of age, is a capital illustration of those generous possibilities which in the past half century have made the name of America the synonym for hope and good cheer among men of humble lot in Europe, all the way from Ireland to Poland.

The Rosewater family came to this country from Bohemia. Edward Rosewater was a lad of thirteen when, in about 1853, his parents turned their backs upon the old home village of Bukowan, a few miles from ancient Prague. Young Rosewater had attended the village school, and just before coming to the United States had enjoyed a year in the grammar schools of the Bohemian capital. He was the oldest of ten children, and he was obliged to help support the family after reaching this country. The destination of the Rosewaters was Cleveland, Ohio. Young Edward, though compelled to forego further advantages of systematic schooling, was energetic and determined. He entered upon a calling in life which in those days was attractive to young fellows of exceptional alertness and promise, and which afforded an excellent stepping-stone for advancement in life. In short, he became a telegraph operator.

When the war broke out, Rosewater had just become of age, and was in charge of a telegraph office in Alabama. He had been in the United States only eight years, but he had mastered the English language, and had by reading and effort acquired a very good general education. Further, he had fitted



Hon. Edward Rosewater. Charles C. Rosewater, A.M. Victor Rosewater, Ph.D.

MR. ROSEWATER AND HIS SONS.

himself for intelligent action as a citizen, was beginning to show taste and aptitude for public affairs, and was decidedly a supporter of Abraham Lincoln and the Northern cause. It was manifestly impossible for him to remain in Alabama, and he returned to the North, enlisting at once in the military telegraph service,—a position in which he was fitted to be of more use to the country than in the ranks with a musket on his shoulder. He went through General Pope's campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, and was afterward attached as tele-

graph operator to the War Department at Washington. It is an interesting circumstance that in this capacity Mr. Rosewater sent out over the wires President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

It was not long after this, in 1863, that he found himself in Omaha as manager of the new Pacific telegraph lines, which preceded the Pacific railways. Thus Mr. Rosewater has been actively identified with Omaha, for exactly one-third of a century, and for exactly three-fifths of his own life. According to the census of 1860, Omaha had only about eighteen hundred people. It was a mere village, therefore, when Mr. Rosewater made it his home in 1863. In 1870, the population had risen to sixteen thousand, and as the starting point of the Pacific Railway system its growth and its business activity had been enormously stimulated, and its future seemed assured. All of Mr. Rosewater's experience and training had qualified him for the successful conduct of a daily newspaper of the energetic, alert, American type.

On the 19th day of June, 1871, the *Bee* was duly launched. It became at once a characteristic local institution, and it has built itself into the marvelous development of the city of Omaha. Mr. Rosewater has seen Omaha expand from a straggling village into a handsome, stirring city, more populous by a good deal than was the splendid old city of Prague when, as a twelve-year-old boy he studied in the Czech schools, and vastly greater and more splendid than was the town of Cleveland when he made that place his first home in America. The census of 1890 reported a population of one hundred and forty thousand in Omaha, and its population this year is estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand.

Mr. Rosewater has been a hard fighter in many a political contest in his state, and has seen much service as a committeeman in national and state Republican councils. He is a man of courage, force, and undoubted convictions. He has never been afraid to take an independent course, and has bolted party nominations when they seemed to him objectionable. Not the least interesting of the circumstances which attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the *Bee* is the fact that Mr. Rosewater's two sons now constitute his most active lieutenants, one in the editorial conduct of the paper, and the other in the business administration.

The eldest of these sons, Dr. Victor Rosewater, is of just the same age as the paper itself. Few young men in American journalism have had so complete a training for the work as Victor Rosewater. The advantages which the father could not enjoy for himself he has been able to place at the disposal of his sons. Victor graduated at the Omaha high school at the age of sixteen, and then spent a winter in Washington closely studying the work of Congress and familiarizing himself with public questions and national affairs. Then he entered the Johns Hopkins University as an undergraduate, electing as much work as possible in history, political science and economics. After two years he was ready for

the senior, or graduating class; and he then entered Columbia College, New York, where at the end of another year he took the bachelor's degree. He remained for post-graduate work in the school of political science, attained the honor of a fellowship, and after two years of graduate study, when only twenty-two years of age, he obtained the Columbia degree of Ph.D., his thesis being a very thorough and valuable monograph upon the subject of "Special Assessments," which was published by Columbia College, and which will be accorded a standard place for purpose of reference by all students of taxation. Before leaving New York to return to Omaha, Victor Rosewater had spent considerable time in the offices of the Associated Press, familiarizing himself with methods of news gathering and news distribution, preparatory to the position in his father's office for which he was destined. He had also spent some months in foreign travel, and had written entertaining European letters to the *Bee* which showed a ready knack with the pen.

At the end of his university work, in the summer of 1893, he entered upon the work of an editorial writer on his father's staff. Three years of hard work have demonstrated his decided talent for journalism, and have given him the detailed experience which nothing but actual office work can supply. The editorial page of the *Bee* shows many evidences of Dr. Rosewater's scholarly and thorough training in economical and political science. For the past year he has been managing editor. In 1894 he was made a member of the Public Library Board of Omaha, while early in the present year he was honored by an appointment to the Board of Regents of the State University at Lincoln. The University of Nebraska, as all educators know, is an institution of remarkable merit, and a place in the Board of Regents is accounted a very enviable distinction. So far as we are aware, no young man of 25 has ever before been made a regent of one of the half dozen great state universities of the middle West.

Mr. Charles Colman Rosewater is three years younger than his brother Victor. He also made his way through the admirable public schools of Omaha, and after completing the high school course he entered Cornell University, where he received his baccalaureate degree with the class of 1894. His Cornell course was supplemented with a year as a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, which earned for him the degree of A.M. He has now been at work for a year in the office of the *Bee*, and has had charge of the circulation department. Thus the house of Rosewater seems to be firmly established in Omaha journalism, and the *Bee* enters prosperously upon its second quarter century. It is a newspaper that has serious qualities along with its enterprising methods, and it has distinguished itself of late by the logic, learning and keen dialectics of its fight for sound money against the free-silver tenets that are so popular in its region.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

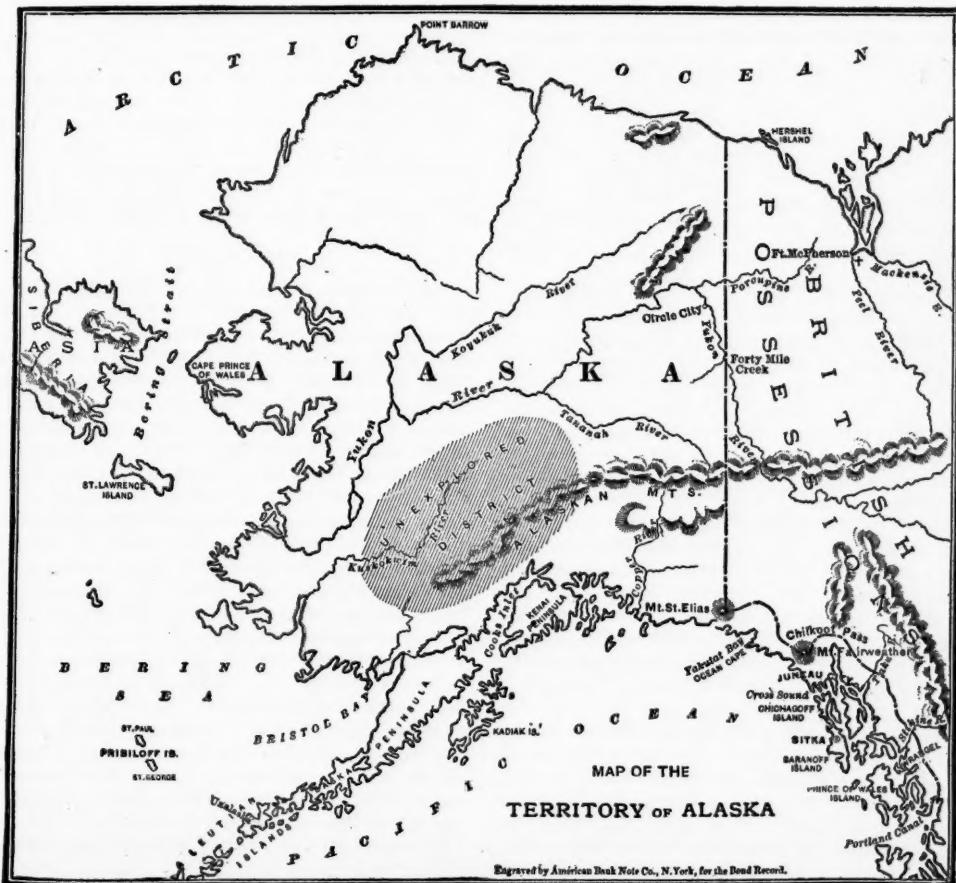
ALASKA—THE LAND AND THE CLIMATE.

UNDER the modest caption, "Alaskan Notes," Captain Jocelyn, of the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, contributes to the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* a fund of important and useful information about our great Northwestern province.

Although statements regarding Alaska's territorial vastness are often seen in print, it seems difficult for the people of the United States to comprehend the real magnitude of the country. Captain Jocelyn thus sums up the immediate results of the Alaskan purchase of 1867, and perhaps no clearer statement could be given in so compact a form:

"It extended the limit of our northern boundary

from the 49th to the 71st parallel and gave us territorial expansion westward by 60 degrees of longitude, or one-sixth of the circumference of the globe. Exclusive of minor indentations and the smaller islands it added over four thousand miles of coast line, which, it may be incidentally remarked, is about equal to all other sea coast line of the United States. It gave us St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, and it gave us the magnificent river Yukon, navigable in summer for light draught steamers for fifteen hundred miles. It added six hundred thousand square miles to the public domain (at the nominal cost of two cents per acre), an area equal to the original thirteen States of the Union, and transferred the country's geographical centre



northwestward from the Mississippi Valley to Puget Sound.

"Alaska comprises the whole of the North American continent, west of longitude 141 degrees west, to Bering Strait; all of the coast islands north of and including Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54.40 degrees north; the entire group of the Aleutians which stretch westward from the end of the Alaskan Peninsula, and a long narrow strip of the mainland between the British possessions and the Pacific Ocean. It has an extreme length north and south of eleven hundred miles and an extreme breadth of eight hundred miles. The island of Attou is as far west of San Francisco as San Francisco is west of New York; while the distance from the former city to Fort St. Michael, the most northerly point in America inhabited by the white man, is greater than to the city of Panama."

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Captain Jocelyn makes several rather surprising assertions concerning the temperatures of some parts of Alaska. The popular idea that the whole country is a land of perpetual snow and ice seems not to be warranted by the facts. "It is true that the more northerly coast and the interior districts generally have a climate of extreme severity, but in the Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands and on the southwest coast no such degree of cold as is common in Maine or Dakota is recorded. The warm ocean current flowing northward along the coast of Japan is broken and depleted by the Aleutian chain of islands, a part passing into Bering Sea and through the strait, while the main volume bends easterly and southward along the American coast.

"When the mild, humid atmosphere that accompanies this ocean stream meets the frost-laden winds from off the snowy peaks of the Alaskan coast range a precipitation ensues that is elsewhere on the globe equalled only where similar conditions exist. Ninety-five inches of rainfall in a single year at Sitka is shown by the meteorological records, with only seventy days out of the three hundred and sixty-five that it did not either snow or rain or both. The average of many years' observations is an annual precipitation of eighty-three inches, or nearly seven feet. Naturally incident to such climatic conditions, forests clothe the valleys and mountain sides of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland adjacent, and are found at intervals throughout the territory northward to the valley of the Yukon. A little beyond this line timber growth practically ceases, and none is found on the Aleutian Islands.

"The mean winter temperature of the insular and coast region south of the peninsula is 33 degrees F., warmer than Munich, Vienna or Berlin. It is about the same as that of Washington, eleven hundred miles further south, and is milder than Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York."

THE NATIVE RACES.

In our dealings with the Indian tribes of Alaska, Captain Jocelyn advocates a firm policy. There have already been some difficulties which have even led to the shelling and destruction of coast villages by our army, and further trouble may be expected with the rapid increase of white population attendant on the fuller development of Alaska's natural resources. The largest stamp mill on the American continent for the reduction of gold-bearing quartz is said to be in operation on Douglas Island, near the town of Juneau. The salmon product, says Captain Jocelyn, already begins to rival the pack of the Columbia and Frazer rivers.

In connection with the claim of the United States to certain privileges and rights in regard to the Bering Sea fur seal catch, Captain Jocelyn notes the fact that England, thoroughly alive to the importance of Puget Sound as the natural base of naval protection for Alaska, has already a well equipped yard and docks at Esquimalt, where each year the admiral's flagship and most of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron are accustomed to rendezvous.

Alaska's Resources.

Mr. Frederick Funston is contributing to the *Bond Record* a valuable series of articles on Alaska from a commercial standpoint. His first article deals with the resources of southeastern Alaska, under which head is included all the narrow strip of mainland extending from Mt. St. Elias southeast to the fiord known as the Portland Canal, as well as the numerous islands lying off this portion of the coast.

THE FISHERIES.

Next in value to the mineral deposits of this region, says Mr. Funston, come the fisheries. "There is no coast in the world supplied with edible fish in such enormous quantities as are the innumerable fiords, straits and inlets of southeastern Alaska. The principal fish of commercial value are salmon, mackerel, cod and herring. The salmon, found on all the shores of the North Pacific, are especially numerous on the coast of Alaska. During the summer season they leave the sea and take to the rivers, and it is on these streams, near their mouths, that the canneries are located. Current tales about the countless numbers of these fish in the streams at the beginning of the 'run' are not exaggerations. The water is fairly alive with them, and in the smaller creeks they are often so numerous as to impede each other's progress. They are taken for the canneries by means of fish traps and nets, and are also speared by the natives. The work of cutting up the fish, cooking and canning them, is done by Chinese who are brought up from San Francisco for the purpose, being returned at the close of the season. These canneries are scattered along the coast at various localities as far west as Bristol Bay. A few years ago the product was so great that very

unsatisfactory prices were realized, and the packing firms, nearly all of them San Francisco houses, entered into an agreement to limit the output, with the hope of restoring prices. In accordance with this agreement some of the canneries were closed, and the remainder did not run at their full capacity. Prices improved somewhat, but the fact remains that the supply of canned salmon exceeds the demand. Under the above circumstances the industry does not offer a field for the investment of any further capital."

AGRICULTURE.

"Southeastern Alaska is the only part of that territory where there are any possibilities in an agricultural line and even there it is not best to hope for much. There are many thousands of acres not only on the mainland but also on some of the islands where the surface is comparatively level, and where there is a fairly good soil, but all of this suitable land is covered with dense timber and brush, so that it is a serious task to clear even a few acres. The season is short but warm, and there are no summer frosts. At nearly all of the white towns and mission stations gardening has been carried on in a small way. Potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, radishes and cabbage do well wherever they are well cared for. The missionaries at Yakutat have raised two hundred bushels of fine potatoes on an acre of ground without plowing. Wheat and barley do not thrive, and I have not heard of any experiments with oats. Everywhere above timber line where the mountain slopes are not too steep there is fine grazing, and on all of the large islands there are thousands of deer. Timothy would undoubtedly do well. Milch cows are kept by traders and missionaries, the grass in the open glades of the forest being cut to furnish hay for the winter.

"Great quantities of fine berries are found in this region. The so-called 'salmon berry,' a very large red raspberry, is found everywhere along the margins of the woods. In some places the thickets are so dense as to be impenetrable, and I have seen the large bushes bent over with the weight of fruit. The fruit is larger than the common blackberry, and is a dark red when ripe. They are ripe at sea level in July and a month later at the upper limit of timber. Strawberries are found in many places, especially to the west of Cross Sound. They are the Chilean strawberry (*fragaria Chilensis*), a finely flavored, pear-shaped fruit, light pink in color. From Point Manby to Dalton Creek, the narrow strip of land between the beach and the glacier is an almost unbroken strawberry bed, thirty miles long, the ground fairly covered with fine fruit that goes to waste year after year. At Icy Bay, west of here, there are more than a thousand acres of them. Blueberries in great quantities are found everywhere in the woods of this region. The natives are very fond of all of these fine berries and make good use of them in season."

TIMBER RESOURCES.

"The value of the timber resources of this region has been a great disappointment to those who judged merely by the area of ground covered with trees. The Alaskan cedar, found chiefly on Prince of Wales Island, is a valuable tree, but the difficulty of getting the heavy logs to the sea through the dense forest growth will seriously interfere with their export whenever that is attempted. The great bulk of the forest growth in southeastern Alaska is a variety of spruce, known to botanists as the Sitka spruce (*picea sitchensis*). It covers practically the whole area of the country from sea level to an altitude of two thousand two hundred feet, except where the mountain sides are so steep that there is no soil. It is a stocky tree from one to three feet in diameter. The timber is useful for supports in the mines and for the construction of rough houses, but will never figure in the lumber market of the world, because the boards are full of knots and flaws, and warp easily; they are soggy and tough and hard to plane or saw. This spruce makes fairly good fuel when dry. The hemlock, alder and willow found in the woods are of no economic value whatever."

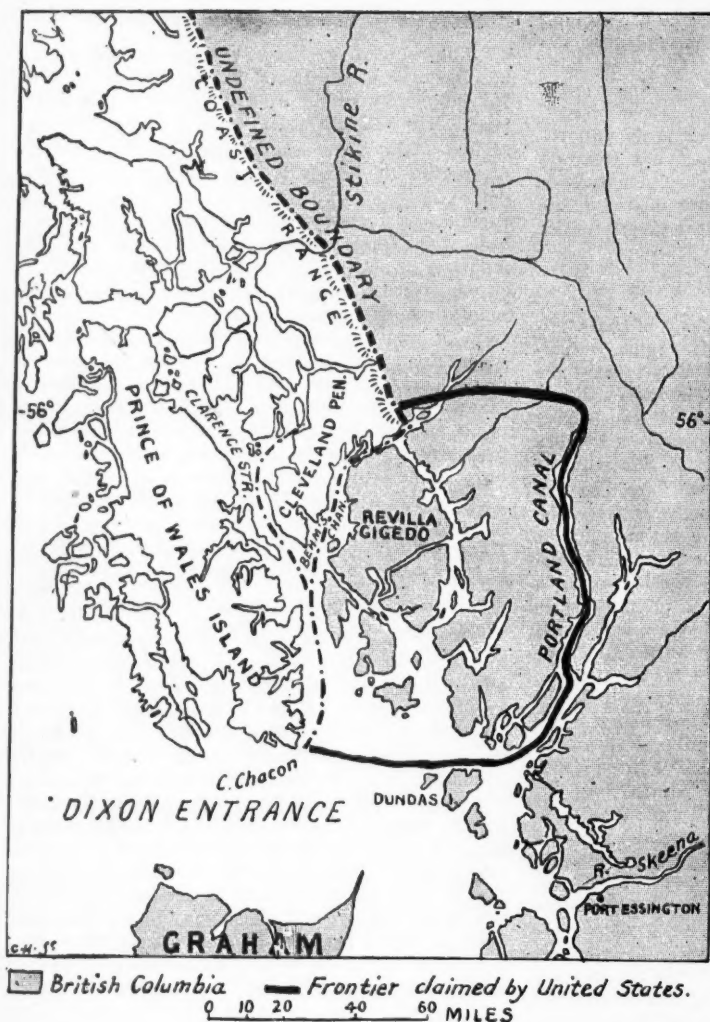
ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLEMENT.

"With its mild climate, arable land and great quantities of fish and game, southeastern Alaska offers an excellent field for experiment in colonization of a certain kind. Norwegian, Danish and other North European peasantry live under much more disadvantageous conditions at home than they would encounter here. Settlements of these hardy seafaring people would be of great advantage to the territory, in forming the nuclei of a permanent population. Each family could on a few acres of ground raise sufficient potatoes, turnips and other vegetables for its own use or for sale in the mining camps, which will each year increase in number. Fish and venison would furnish the meat supply, while employment could be found, when wanted, in the mines and canneries."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE recent rush to the Alaska gold fields has brought the boundary question into extra prominence. Eliza Ruhamah Seidmore points out, in the *May Century*, the fact that the United States does not in any way "recognize, protect or control" the two or three thousand miners in Yukon, Alaska. "There are no military posts, and not a territorial or Federal officer in Yukon, Alaska, save one customs inspector and postmaster. There is no law, save as the miners maintain their own unwritten code." Still this does not alter the fact that a recognition of the official Canadian map of 1884 would seriously infringe upon our rights, neglected rights though they be.

The disputed line is the one from Mt. St. Elias



southward to Portland Channel. The treaty provides that when the summit of the mountain range is more than thirty marine miles from the coast, the line shall be drawn parallel to the windings of the coast at a distance of thirty miles. The latest Canadian claim, the "Cameron Line," narrows this thirty mile strip to five miles where it exists at all, and breaks up the continuous coast line, besides taking from us many valuable mineral sections and some of our "most unique scenic possessions." This too in face of the fact that the Hudson Bay Company rented this very thirty-mile strip from Russia for twenty-eight years. The whole thing seems to be a case of consummate "bluff" on the part of our Canadian neighbors, but so far the "aggression" about which our jingoes have been froth-

ing have been entirely on paper, and it probably needs only a reasonable amount of attention to our possessions on our own part to secure all the rights and privileges purchased from Russia when we invested in our Alaskan territory.

The most beautiful tide-water glacier on the coast would be lost to us by General Cameron's penciled annexation of Taku Inlet. The boundary line, which had always been drawn at the crest of the mountain range at the head of Lynn Canal, was moved down to tide-water on the Canadian map of 1884; and in 1887 General Cameron moved the line sixty miles farther south, to the very entrance of that magnificent fiord, gathering in all the Berner's Bay mines, the canneries at the head of Lynn Canal, the great Davidson Glacier, and the scores of lesser ice-streams that constitute the glory of that greater Lyngenfiord of the New World. Least pleasant to contemplate in this proposed partition or gerrymandering of scenic Alaska is the taking away of Glacier Bay, which, discovered by John Muir in 1879, visited and named by Admiral Beardslee in 1880, has been the goal of regular excursion steamers for thirteen seasons past. Alaska tourists learn with dismay that the Cameron line, cutting across Glacier Bay at its very entrance, would transfer the

great glaciers to the British flag, and prevent United States steamers from landing passengers at Muir Glacier, just as the Canadian excursion steamer has been debarred from landing visitors in Muir Inlet, for want of a United States custom house."

Professor Mendenhall's View.

The aspects of the Alaska boundary muddle are given by Professor T. C. Mendenhall in the April *Atlantic* with unusual authority and clearness. He sums the matter up as follows:

"Our purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 included a strip of the coast (*lisière de côte*) extending from north latitude 54° 40' to the region of Mount St. Elias. This strip was thought to be separated from the British possessions by a range of mountains (then supposed to exist) parallel to the

coast, or, in the case of these mountains being too remote, by a line parallel to the windings (*sinuosités*) of the coast, and nowhere greater than ten marine leagues from the same. As the advantage of an alternative line could hardly have been intended to accrue to one only of the contracting parties, and as Great Britain would benefit by every nearer approach of the alleged mountain range than ten marine leagues, it must be inferred that the spirit and intent of the treaty was to give Russia the full ten leagues wherever a range of mountains nearer to the coast than that did not exist. For more than fifty years there was, as far as is known, no claim on the part of Great Britain to any other than this simple interpretation of the treaty, and up to a very recent date all maps were drawn practically in accord with it. Above all, it is clear, both from the language of the treaty and from contemporaneous history, that the strip of coast was intended to be *continuous* from the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude. The right of complete jurisdiction over this coast, exercised so long by Russia without protest from Great Britain, became ours by purchase in 1867. Since that date the development of the northwest has shown the great value of this *lisière*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INTERESTS.

Its existence has become especially disagreeable to Great Britain, because through its waterways and over its passes much of the emigration and material supplies for her northwestern territory must go. The possession by us of the entire coast of North America north of 54° 40' to the Arctic Ocean is not in itself in harmony with her desire or her policy. The Alaska boundary line dispute offers an opportunity to break the continuity of our territorial jurisdiction, and by securing certain portions of the coast to herself greatly to diminish the value of the remaining detached fragments to us. The wisdom of this from the Downing Street standpoint cannot be questioned. Those of us who desire to assist in its accomplishment have only to urge the importance of submitting every controversy of this kind, no matter whether we are right or wrong, to the court of arbitration. Arbitration is compromise, especially when two great and nearly equally strong nations are engaged in it. No matter how much or how little a nation carries to an arbitration, it is tolerably certain to bring something away. Once before a board of arbitration, the English government has only to set up and vigorously urge all of the claims referred to above, and more than that can easily be invented, and it is all but absolutely certain that, although by both tradition and equity we should decline to yield a foot of what we purchased in good faith from Russia, and which has become doubly valuable to us by settlement and exploration, our *lisière* will be promptly broken into fragments, and with much show of impartiality, divided between the two high contracting parties."

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

IN the current number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. Amos S. Hershey, of the University of Indiana, reviews the grounds on which the United States may properly grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, admitting at the outset that the Cubans are in no position to exercise such rights even if they obtain them.

"Such recognition by the United States would doubtless give them much moral aid and encouragement in inspiring increased hope and enthusiasm in the Cuban breast, and might induce many natives and even foreigners to enter the Cuban ranks. It would dignify their struggle in the eyes of the civilized world, and would probably enable them to borrow money and float their bonds. It would entitle them to the rights of war as far as the United States are concerned, but their relations with Spain or other governments would not be affected, unless other governments should be induced to follow our example.

"Recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States implies in itself, however, no more than a declaration of strict and impartial neutrality between the two parties. To both of them are accorded belligerent rights and upon both of them are imposed belligerent duties in the struggle which we consider as actual war. It means that *we* at least do not look upon the Cubans as rebels and pirates, and that *we* think them entitled to all the privileges of honorable warfare and capable of fulfilling neutral obligations. However, should either party fail to observe the most elementary rules of civilized warfare, we should probably remonstrate, and, if necessary, intervene.

"Recognition implies to the Cubans no aid or support other than moral, nor would it give them any special advantage over Spain. We, on the contrary, bind ourselves to the observance of a stricter neutrality, if possible, than before, and we accord to both parties certain rights which only one of the parties in this contest (Spain) is in a position to take advantage of. The exercise of the most important of these rights—that of searching our vessels for contraband goods on the high seas—would be of decided advantage to Spain, and would be a right which she alone would enjoy, inasmuch as the Cubans are not at all in a position to exercise it, nor indeed are they likely to be in such a position for some time to come, being in possession neither of ports nor of commissioned cruisers. Again, as soon as the Cubans are recognized as belligerents, the responsibility to the United States for injury to the persons or property of American citizens within Cuban territory is shifted from Spain to Cuba. Thus we see that the Cubans are not only in no position to exercise the more important rights of belligerency, but that they would become subject to onerous duties. They would have the right, to be sure, to insist upon the

strict neutrality of the United States, but they could not prevent the sale of contraband goods to their enemies—a strictly legal business in itself, although Spain would be able to prevent such sale to them. These points are not made to prove that the true interests of the Cubans lie in remaining unrecognized by the United States (for the moral support which such recognition would give them would of course far outweigh these disadvantages); but merely to call attention to the fact that the recognition of Cuban belligerency is in itself not such a radical step and would not be so injurious to Spain as some would have us think; and that such recognition would involve some sacrifice on our part and would not be of unmixed benefit to Cuba."

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE STRUGGLE.

After showing that the government and people of the United States have always taken a peculiar interest in Cuba since the early years of this century, Professor Hershey proceeds to examine the true general ground of recognition as a matter of policy on which should be based the action of the United States in the present instance. He cites approvingly the dictum in international law to the effect that a neutral state must ask itself, in a case of this kind, "whether its own rights and interests are so far affected as to require a definition of its own relation to the parties," and concludes that our rights and interests are seriously threatened by a prolonged struggle between Spain and the Cuban insurgents.

"Our commerce with Cuba is stated in round numbers to consist of \$82,000,000 worth of imports, and \$19,000,000 of exports. The 'Statesman's Year Book' for 1895 records, that out of 718,204 tons of sugar, exported from Cuba in 1893, 680,642 tons went to the United States. During that same year we also imported 7,654 hogsheds of molasses. We purchase about two-thirds of the tobacco which Cuba raises, and nearly one-half of her cigars. In 1892, Cuba purchased in our markets a little less than one-third of all her imports—securing a little over one-third from Spain, and considerably less than one-third from Great Britain. Her main imports are rice, beef, and flour—articles which we are desirous of selling.

"In determining our policy toward Spain with reference to Cuba, we have a right not only to consider the actual and temporary loss which our commerce sustains through those protracted struggles which Spain seems unable or unwilling to prevent or extinguish, but we have a right to look to our ultimate and permanent interests.

"The number of American citizens domiciled in Cuba and the amount of American capital invested there is another element in the problem which must not be ignored. Statistics are here unavailable, but the number and amount must be large. Our duty to protect these people and these interests, and the necessity of fixing both parties to the contest with responsibility, may make the recognition of Cuban

belligerency imperative at any moment. Up to the present time the Cubans, desirous of preserving our good will and retaining our sympathy, seem to have furnished this protection of their own accord."

The remainder of Professor Hershey's article is taken up with a discussion of the more technical law points involved in the question whether the struggle now going on in Cuba amounts in fact to war. His general conclusion is that a recognition of Cuban belligerency would be the exercise, on our part, of a strictly legal right, and an act wholly free from impropriety.

A STARTLING DIPLOMATIC REVELATION.

How Lord Salisbury Hoped to Save Armenia.

AN anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* sets forth what he declares to be the secret history of the negotiations which culminated in the abandonment of Armenia. The article is entitled "Armenia and the Powers from Behind the Scenes." With the first part of it, which is devoted to a very severe criticism of Lord Rosebery's policy in dealing with Armenia, we need not concern ourselves at present. That is ancient history. The startling revelation which the article contains is that no later than last November Lord Salisbury had assented to the coercion of the Sultan by means of a naval demonstration in the Bosphorus, and that this naval demonstration was proposed by the Austrian government, which only a month or two afterward deprecated doing anything whatever.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES COERCION.

The writer, replying to those persons who regarded Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall as too menacing in its tone, says:

"Lord Salisbury meant business. His solemn warning to the Sultan of the 'ruin' that threatened his Empire, possibly resulting in dismemberment, was no empty menace. A great power had proposed a naval demonstration in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, and it will probably be a surprise for England to learn that the power which made that proposal was Austria. To conciliate Russia and France, it was suggested that the powers taking part in the demonstration should pledge themselves not to annex any portion of the Ottoman territory. France and Russia rejected the proposals. The other three powers accepted them, constituting a group of four against two. It was then proposed that the four powers should go on with the demonstration; that the fleets of England, Austria and Italy should pass the Dardanelles and dictate terms to the Sultan at Constantinople, deposing him in case of contumacy and appointing a successor. The German fleet was to be held in reserve, and join the other three in case of necessity. The English fleet went to Salonica, and the Italian fleet received orders to follow the lead of the British Admiral. So

imminent at one time seemed the probability of action that Admiral Seymour sent a message to the Italian Admiral to hurry him up."

AT THE INVITATION OF ENGLAND.

It is satisfactory to know also that, although Austria proposed the naval coercion, the proposition was made in answer to an inquiry, addressed to the Triple Alliance, by Lord Salisbury. The evidence of this is to be found in an article which appeared in the official organ of the Italian government on the first of March last. This article declares that

"The Anglo-Franco-Russian co-operation having failed, England addressed herself to Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary; and Italy replied that the three powers were prepared to support any ulterior action that England might propose."

The Triple Alliance, it went on to say, had received instructions to support the action which the British ambassador was understood to be contemplating. Signor Crispi's organ added that England, having concentrated a powerful fleet near the Straits, Italy sent a squadron with open orders to co-operate with the English Admiral when invited to do so, but not to provoke or anticipate the action of the British fleet.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED.

When the four powers had agreed to coerce the Sultan, they communicated their wishes to Russia and France, who promptly dissented, and Lord Salisbury backed down. Italy, however, would have gone ahead.

"It is confessed that the retirement of the English fleet to Malta, on the refusal of Russia and France to agree to the proposed naval demonstration, was a great disappointment to the Italian government, which evidently believed the demonstration would be successful, and would be more likely to prevent than to provoke a general war. Russia and France, the Italian government thought, would hardly court collision with so powerful a combination of naval and military force, but would, on the contrary, probably end in joining the demonstration."

The article does not throw light upon one very dubious point, viz., the part which Germany took in this matter. Austria and Italy undoubtedly would have supported England had Lord Salisbury decided to follow the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone, and acted with the authority of a majority of the powers. But what part did Germany play? She was at that time intriguing with Russia, and there is at least a suspicion that, while ostensibly supporting Lord Salisbury, she was secretly thwarting his policy at St. Petersburg. What is believed is that Lord Salisbury regarded the action of Germany in Armenia with much greater resentment than he does anything Germany has done in the Transvaal.

WHY RUSSIA REFUSED TO HELP.

The question of the attitude of Russia is one on which a good deal of light still remains to be thrown. Russia distrusted Lord Salisbury on account of the part he played at Berlin and in Cyprus, but according to this authority, the turning-point in the melancholy business was the refusal of the English government to support Russia in intervening between China and Japan. At that time he says:

"The Czar's government proposed a friendly understanding with England on the subject. I state what I know when I say that England might then have practically made her own terms with Russia, alike in the far East and in the near. No alliance was sought, only friendly co-operation; and the Russian government would have met the British more than half way, both in China and Turkey. This would certainly have been greatly to the advantage of England, and would have been infinitely better for Japan. But so far were we from profiting by the friendly overture of Russia, it was promptly rejected, and the British squadron in the far East was strengthened. This was probably a fortuitous coincidence, but Russia interpreted it as a menace, and at once invited France and Germany to the partnership which the British government had spurned. From that moment Russia suspected the intentions of England, and adopted an obstructive policy in regard to Armenia."

PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS IN EUROPE.

Stories of International Brigandage.

IN the *Quarterly Review* there is an interesting article which, while ostensibly devoted to a discussion of England's relations with Germany, contains references to international plots and counter-plots for remodeling the map of Europe, which are enough to make the ordinary citizen ask whether the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe differ much from the ordinary brigand. The reviewer admits that Bismarck forced on the war of 1870, but he maintains that Bismarck had ample justification in the fact that he knew all about a counter-plot that was on the eve of success, by which Prussia was to be attacked and divided up by France, Austria and Italy.

NAPOLEON'S PLAN OF ATTACKING PRUSSIA.

Marshal Lebrun was an emissary employed by Napoleon for the purpose of elaborating the details of this great scheme:

"In June, 1870, he was sent to Vienna to settle a plan of campaign against Prussia, in which France, Italy and Austria were to join. Political preliminaries had been agreed to; and in case of success Italy was to get Rome; Austria, Silesia—that old

province which Frederick the Great had held against Europe in arms; and France was to obtain Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine. The treaty was drawn up. All it wanted was the signature of the three powers. Lebrun, when he arrived at Vienna, was presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph by Arch-Duke Albrecht, and both discussed the situation freely. It was proposed that as soon as possible after the declaration of war a French army should move on Würzburg and Nürnberg, and separate North and South Germany. The Italians were as soon as possible to cross the Brenner and advance on Munich; the Austrians were to be concentrated—not in Moravia, which was their great error in 1866, but in Bohemia. The allies were then to march to the north. A decisive battle would probably be fought on the historic plains of Leipzig. The Prussians, overwhelmed by numbers, could hardly escape defeat, and the victorious army should at once move on Berlin and Stettin, thereby cut the Prussian monarchy in two, and dictate peace before Russia could come to its assistance. The Arch-Duke urged most strongly, however, that the war should be put off till April or May, 1871."

WHY IT FAILED.

This pretty scheme, according to the *Quarterly* reviewer, was well known to Bismarck, and when he forced on the war of 1870 he had every justification, as it was the only means of averting an attack by which Prussia would have been isolated:

"The alliance between France, Austria and Italy, though practically concluded, was not actually signed when the war broke out. That it was not so was the fault of the Emperor Napoleon. His cousin, Prince Napoleon, tells us that the cause of his hesitation was the intense feeling which existed in the clerical party in France against handing over Rome to the Italians."

NAPOLEON'S ANTI-ENGLISH ALTERNATIVE.

If the plot had not miscarried, or if France had been able to achieve an early success in the field against Prussia, the reviewer maintains that Napoleon's plan was to have formed a Franco-German alliance against England:

"The Emperor calculated that by rapidity of concentration he would gain some advantage over the Prussians, and perhaps even win an important battle. In that case he undoubtedly intended to offer peace to the King of Prussia, on the terms of an alliance against England, assistance to conquer Belgium, and the cession to France of the left bank of the Rhine; Prussia, in return, to receive a perfectly free hand in Germany. The governing idea in the mind of the Emperor Napoleon and French statesmen was to form an alliance against England. This is proved by various documents; and the diary of the Emperor Frederick shows conclusively that Napoleon III. did not abandon it even after Sedan."

IS SUCH AN ALLIANCE POSSIBLE TO-DAY?

The reviewer thinks that notwithstanding the feeling existing between France and Germany in consequence of Alsace Lorraine, it is quite on the cards that the two might sink their animosities in a common crusade against Great Britain:

"As regards an alliance between Germany and France, it may seem to many people unlikely, or indeed impossible. Nevertheless men acquainted both with French and German statesmen must know well that such a project has been present to their minds for years past, and there is no man more likely to succeed in bringing it about than Prince Hohenlohe, more particularly if assisted by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Chancellor. The basis of such a combination might be, that France and Germany should agree to military and naval conventions respectively with Belgium and Holland; to the Customs Unions with those countries; to the acquisition of their railways, on a similar plan to that of Napoleon III. in 1868, and possibly to a rectification of frontier between the two great powers. The advantages to Germany from such an arrangement are obvious and great. She would acquire, through the alliance with Holland, a great position on the ocean. France might then turn her attention vigorously to prosecute the old policy of Talleyrand, to establish a vast colonial empire with its centre of gravity in Northern Africa, become supreme in the Mediterranean, acquire possession of Syria, drive England out of Egypt, occupy that country, and then strive for the hegemony of the Latin races."

WHAT THEN SHOULD ENGLAND DO?

If France, Germany and Russia were joined together in the Anti-English League, the reviewer is no doubt right in maintaining that the position of England would become very critical, and he discusses what in that case should be done. He says:

"Italy is the country whose fortunes are most bound up with those of England. She has a vital interest in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a French lake, and this would be the inevitable result of the defeat of England at sea. Firm alliances are the outcome of interests, and our efforts to form an understanding with Italy are sure to be crowned with success if prosecuted with perseverance and intelligence. We may then proceed further. Spain also has an interest in resisting French supremacy in the Mediterranean. Austria, too, for the present would desire to maintain the *status quo*. It would, moreover, be easy for England to come to a good understanding with Holland."

In that case the grouping of the powers would be on one side, France, Germany and Russia; on the other, England, Holland, Italy and Austria. All this is somewhat fantastic, but it is at least a variation upon the endless monotony of the alternative between the triple and dual alliances.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

A Revelation by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT is the stormy petrel of Egypt. The appearance of an article from him on Egyptian subjects in any of the magazines may be regarded as a sure sign that there is trouble on the Nile. In the *Nineteenth Century* he puts in an appearance in order to tell the secret history of the advance to Dongola. He says:

"It has been suggested to me, in the interests of truth and all concerned, to give a short history of what really took place in connection with the decision to advance on Dongola."

THE FIRST SCHEME: THE ADVANCE TO KASSALA.

Mr. Blunt says that the advance to Dongola was an afterthought. When the Abyssinians were defeated, it was proposed to help them in an altogether different manner.

"The first thing heard of it in Egypt was when, immediately after the Italian defeat at Adowa, one of our military diplomatists arrived on a secret mission from Rome to consult with Lord Cromer about possible action at Kassala. It will be remembered that Italy was under agreement to restore Kassala to Egypt under certain circumstances, and the course suggested at Rome was that the transfer should be carried out immediately, instead of allowing the town to fall again to the Khalifa. A military council was therefore held, at which Lord Cromer, General Knowles, General Kitchener and the newcomer were present, and with the result that Lord Cromer reported their united opinion to the Foreign Office—that a limited but sufficient Egyptian force should be sent from Tokar at once, to take over the charge of the town and remain in it as garrison. The native Egyptian government was informed of their decision, but in no way consulted by them."

THE SECOND SCHEME: THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

The newcomer then believed that a march to Kassala could be easily accomplished; but to his great surprise, and also to the surprise of Lord Cromer and General Kitchener, the advance to Kassala was countermanded, and Lord Cromer was ordered from London to propose that England should occupy Suakim as Italy occupied Massowah, and that a Suakim garrison should be dispatched to co-operate with the whole of the Egyptian army in an advance to Dongola. This proposal, he says, was thrust upon the Egyptian government and Lord Cromer by the Government at home, in deference to the wishes of the German Emperor.

THE MOVEMENT CONDEMNED BY THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive and his advisers disapproved of this new scheme. They saw no reason why the Egyptian army should be employed to save Italy:

"The disappearance of Italy from those upper

waters could affect Egypt in no way for harm. Why, therefore, this unseasonable forward movement? The Khedive, therefore, refused to give his consent to a scheme so far-reaching and so suddenly sprung upon him without, at least, a meeting of his council of ministers and a formal explanation. This was held on the following day, when the proposal about Suakim was silently withdrawn by General Kitchener, and the rest of the plan, already in execution, was agreed to by the ministers as a matter of necessity imposed on them by the circumstances in which they habitually stand with the English government. Neither the Khedive nor his Ministers approved otherwise than formally."

WHAT MR. BLUNT THINKS OF IT.

Mr. Blunt sums up the present outlook from his own point of view, as follows:

"It is generally believed now that the Egyptian force on the frontier is quite insufficient for its purpose of offense in any real attempt to 'smash the Mahdi.' At Wady Halfa it occupied an inexpugnable position, but it cannot advance far beyond Askaheh without manifest risk, while every day money is being poured out like water to maintain it. Already *the whole of the half million of money from the Caisse de la Dette has been spent*, and the real advance is not even talked of as likely to be made before September. At best, Dongola will be occupied in the autumn, and a new outlying position taken which will be far more difficult and costly to hold than the old one."

From the French Point of View.

In the *Fortnightly Review* M. Jules Simon writes on the European crisis, which, he says, has now become the Egyptian question.

WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

M. Jules Simon says that in France there is only one opinion as to why England is going to Dongola:

"Depend upon it, she is not working for the reputation of the Italians or the safety of the natives of Egypt, but for the maintenance and aggrandizement of her own influence. Attention is also called to the circumstances that England is proposing to raise an Egyptian corps, and that it is to be raised at the expense of the Egyptian debt reserve, of which three-quarters of the creditors are French. Thus she uses French money and Egyptian soldiers to promote aims which are solely or almost exclusively her own. It is very clever; but it is not the interest of either Russia or France to lend herself to such a scheme."

THE DANGER OF THE DERVISHES.

In discussing the ostensible reasons why the British are advancing in the Soudan, M. Simon becomes somewhat sarcastic. He says that they are going to attack the dervishes, and he warns us that the dervishes may retaliate in a very unexpected fashion:

"It is proposed to attack the dervishes—their convents, their sacred city, their army. Who knows who may take up the challenge? The population of an Abyssinian village? Simply the community of the dervishes? Accustomed as we are to our own monasteries and monks, we do not sufficiently remember the Templars, or the Knights of Jerusalem and Malta. We think of them as perished forever, because they have disappeared from our Church; but they are to be found in the church next door. The stroke which you deal at one point of this vast body will revive it. You begin your contest against it by wakening it up. You open a campaign in Erythrea, and men are on the march against you from China to the Transvaal.

"Their religious communities have more adhesion. We see them, live with them, and know them not. Tel-el-Kader came too soon for them. They only see the conquest of Algeria; now that Europe is overrunning Asia and Africa, we perceive that for the ancient world the question is: To be or not to be?"

WHAT ENGLAND WANTS.

Frenchmen, says M. Jules Simon, believe that England does not want to conquer the Soudan. What she wishes to do is to set up a prolonged agitation, which would justify her in continuing to occupy indefinitely the Valley of the Nile.

"It is now said that the plan of this war is due to King Humbert. If that be true I am glad of it. It is natural that it should have come from the King of Italy, and that England should have appropriated it. She has taken the responsibility of it too completely. France would breathe more freely if she knew that England had only accepted, and not initiated, the proposal."

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

MR. W. M. F. PETRIE writes a very interesting article on Egypt in Israel in the *Contemporary Review*. He describes what is nothing less than a contemporary record, by the Pharaoh of the Exodus, of his campaign in Libya and in Palestine. Mr. Petrie thinks that this newly unearthed inscription tends to prove that the children of Israel were never altogether in Egypt, but that while many of them remained there, another section actually lived in Palestine, and were crushed by Pharaoh in a raid which he made into Syria before the Exodus took place. In his article he describes how he discovered this valuable historical record:

"Three months of excavation brought to light the sites of four royal temples hitherto quite unknown—those of Amenhotep II., Tahutmes IV., Tausert and Saptah, dating from about 1450 to 1150 B.C.; another temple was identified as belonging to Merenptah, and two others already known—of Uazmes and Rameses the Great—were fully explored

and fresh results obtained. With six of these temples we are not here concerned; but that of Merenptah contained the historical prize of the year."

PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS.

Now Merenptah is supposed to be none other than the Pharaoh of the Exodus, who lived about 1200 B.C. Pharaoh, in addition to his other misdeeds, with which every reader of the Bible is familiar, seems to have added this above all, that he destroyed the magnificent temple reared by his predecessor:

"Amenhotep III. (about 1400 B.C.), who was, perhaps, the most sumptuous of Egyptian monarchs, had left a glorious monument for his funeral temple, the only sign of which usually seen is the pair of colossi, so celebrated as the colossi of the plain of Thebes. These stood before the entrance, and far behind them stretched courts and halls, the beauty and size of which we can imagine from the contemporary temple of Luxor."

In order to obtain material with which to erect one of his own edifices, he smashed this magnificent temple, using it, indeed, as a quarry:

"Amid all this destruction—as bad as anything ever done by Turk or pope—there was one block which almost defied injury. For a great account of his religious benefactions Amenhotep III. had selected a splendid slab of black syenite, penetrated with quartz veins. It stood 10 feet 3 inches high and 5 feet 4 inches wide, while its thickness of 13 inches of such a tough material prevented its suffering from a mere fall. It is the largest stele of igneous rock known, and was polished like glass on its exquisitely flat faces. This noble block Merenptah stole and re-used; the face of it was set into a wall, and the back of it thus shown was engraved with a scene and a long historical inscription of Merenptah."

Mr. Petrie then translates the inscription in full, which occupies more than two pages of the *Contemporary*. It begins by describing the campaign in Libya, and then "the recital of the conquests of the king passes from Libya to Syria, and refers to a war of which very few traces have yet been recovered. Beginning with the Hittites in the north, the king next names Pa-kanana, which was a fortress of the Canaanites; this appears most likely to be the modern Deir Kanan, five miles southeast of Tyre, or else the village of Kana, a little further southeast. Next comes Askadni, which is not known in this form; and perhaps by error of the sign *d* for that of *l* it should read Askalni or Askelon."

The clause in which the children of Israel are mentioned is translated as follows:

"For the sun of Egypt has wrought this change; he was born as the fated means of revenging it, the King Merenptah. Chiefs bend down, saying, 'Peace to thee;' not one of the nine bows raises his head. Vanquished are the Tahennu (N. Africans); the Khita (Hittites) are quieted; ravaged is Pa-

kanana (Kanun) with all violence; taken is Askadni (Askelon ?); seized is Kazmel; Yenu (Yanoh) of the Syrians is made as though it had not existed; THE PEOPLE OF YSIRAAL IS SPOILED, IT HATH NO SEED; Syria has become as widows of the land of Egypt: all lands together are in people. Every one that was a marauder hath been subdued by the king Merenptah, who gives life like the sun every day."

Now it is obvious that if the people in Israel were spoiled by Merenptah in Palestine after the Exodus, we should have had some record of it in the Old Testament. This incursion must, therefore, have taken place before the Exodus and, therefore, part of the children of Israel must have been living in the land of Canaan before Joshua led the rest of the nation across the Jordan.

INDIAN VS. ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE government of Mysore, one of the feudatory East Indian states, is described in the *Arena* by Dr. Ghose. The significance of Dr. Ghose's article lies in the contrast which it suggests between those districts of India which are under immediate English rule and those which have native local government. As Dr. Ghose puts it, the advantage is all with the latter. Mysore itself is now governed by an Indian prince. For fifty years it had British government, and became impoverished, and all but bankrupt. During the thirteen years' reign of the late Maharajah Mysore became one of the most prosperous states of India. Dr. Ghose contrasts its condition to-day with that of English-ruled states. This is his explanation:

"While the money obtained by taxation in the feudatory states remains in the country and is spent for the prosperity of its people, the money collected by the British government by taxation goes out of India and is spent in paying pensions to the retired civil and military officers and in providing for an enormous army, while the people die of starvation. Nowhere is the world are officers so highly paid as in India. The Viceroy of India gets three times as much as the President of the United States, the governors of Bombay and Madras each more than twice as much, and the lieutenant-governors of Bengal, Northwest Provinces and the Punjab each twice as much, in addition to traveling expenses; and each of them is provided with two palatial houses, one for summer and another for winter. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court gets four times as much as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. No use of multiplying cases. Hindus from British India migrate to the adjoining feudatory states, while no Hindus from a feudatory state have ever been known to migrate into a British province. The Hindus under the English government are to-day, perhaps, the most highly taxed people in the world in comparison with their average income.

"It is a melancholy fact, and there is no use in disguising it, that while the people of India are so poverty-stricken and are dying of starvation, millions of money are drawn every year, from that unhappy country to England, where the people are already living in wealth and luxury."

BRITISH DOMINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April gives the first place this quarter to an article entitled "Great Britain in South Africa." It was written by some one who has very scant sympathy for Mr. Rhodes and who had the prescience to anticipate more recent disclosures by suggesting that the attempt against the Transvaal was prompted by a desire to improve the value of Chartered stock. The reviewer's chief point is that Great Britain is the paramount power in South Africa, not by authority of any convention of the Transvaal, but because of the course of history and the natural evolution of events.

HOW OBTAINED.

The argument, which would be fiercely resented by the Boers, is as follows:

"The construction of the Convention, however, is of secondary importance, since the right of the British government to interfere in the Transvaal depends not upon any treaty, but upon its position as the paramount power in South Africa. This paramountcy is based upon the preponderance of possession, the corresponding preponderance of responsibility, and the vast expenditure of blood and money by which such a preponderance has been gained. It would be well under the mark to suggest fifty millions as the sum of money which it has cost the British Empire to extend its rule over all its territory. But the British blood that has been shed is a far greater item in the account than the money which has been spent. There have been no less than five Kaffir wars waged against the natives on the southeast, there have been two against the Basutos, two against the Zulus, and one against the Matabele, not to mention those against the Boers. The whole coast line from the mouth of the Orange River to St. Lucia Bay has been protected solely by British fleets.

ENGLAND'S RESIDUARY JURISDICTION.

"The true view of the various conventions agreed to between the Transvaal Boers and the Imperial government in 1852, 1881 and 1884 respectively, is that they are statements of the limitations which the paramount power has seen fit to place, in the absence of very special circumstances, upon its own actions. They are each and all subject to the reservation that they may be disregarded when the supreme interests of British South Africa so demand. In the British Imperial government there must always be inherent what is known to international

lawyers as a 'residuary jurisdiction,' liable to be invoked, indeed, only under special conditions, but certainly not to be disturbed or affected by conventions such as have been come to with the Transvaal Boers. Whether the character of the government or the laws of the Transvaal is at this moment such as to call for the exercise of that 'residuary jurisdiction' will have to be presently considered. But it has already been shown that on two or three occasions at least since the conclusion of the Bloemfontein and Sand River Conventions the British government has claimed and exercised this jurisdiction in regard to the Boer states. Even Lord Derby did not lose sight of this, for in 1883 he pointedly reminded President Kruger and his colleagues in the deputation that *the Sand River Convention, like the Convention of Pretoria, was not a treaty between two contracting powers, but was a declaration made by the Queen, and accepted by certain persons at that time her subjects, of the conditions under which and the extent to which her Majesty could permit them to manage their own affairs without interference.*

ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS.

"In the course of his reply to this clear assertion of British paramountcy, President Kruger said: 'The deputation would even go further, and declare what has already been repeatedly and openly declared by the government and people of the South African Republic, that on their part there is no objection to give their favorable consideration to any scheme of confederation between the colonies and states of South Africa emanating from Her Majesty's government, and wherein the interests of the Imperial government are duly recognized, even in so far as a British protectorate might hereafter be required against any attempt on the part of transmarine powers to take possession of South Africa by force of arms.' (See Blue Book, C. 3947, pp. 6 and 8.) Nor was this a new position for the Boers to take up, for in 1877 the Boer Volksraad had actually passed a resolution signifying their readiness for a closer union with the British colonies in the interests of South Africa. Why should not the president revert to the Boer position of 1884 and 1887, and by a frank recognition of British paramountcy obtain from the Imperial government a definite guarantee of the autonomy of his country?"

British Assumption Contradicted.

The reason why President Kruger will not revert to the Boer position of 1884 and 1877 is too obvious to need explanation. In 1884 and 1877 Majuba Hill and Dornkop had not been fought. Now the Boers are in no mood for recognizing English paramountcy. On this point Karl Blind is an excellent authority. In the *North American Review* for April he adverts to the prodigious claim, only in order to reject it with emphasis:

"All kinds of English politicians and many papers, following a recent cue from headquarters,

are in the habit now of speaking of England as 'the paramount power' in South Africa. To many of them this evidently seems a more convenient phrase than the proverbially false title of 'suzerainty.' But it is an equally deceptive expression. England is certainly the paramount power at the Cape, in Natal, and in all her own possessions in South Africa. But she is not the paramount power in the perfectly independent Orange Free State, nor in the Transvaal Republic, which in 1884 got rid of her suzerainty. Nor is she, of course, the paramount power in the large Portuguese and German possessions on the eastern and western coasts of South Africa, or in the Congo Free State, a considerable section of which lies within the South African region."

The Only Solution.

Mr. E. B. Iwan Muller, writing in the *New Review* on Mr. Chamberlain's inheritance, quotes at length from Sir Bartley Frere, taking as his text the words:

"Most of the mistakes in our government of South Africa have been caused by our fatal tendency to try and govern it from England.' To Mr. Chamberlain is given another great opportunity. He is a strong man; he is a stout believer in the future of the Empire; and, though his task has been made harder by the unimaginable blundering of his predecessors, at least that blundering has buoyed the shallows and beacons the reefs where they made shipwreck. There will be no lasting peace in South Africa till the country south of the Zambesi shall have been confederated into a Dominion under the British flag, upon lines fair and acceptable to all the races which inhabit South Africa."

Mr. Rhodes at the Cape.

A ten years' resident in the Cape Colony writes on Mr. Rhodes in the *Cape Parliament*, the point of his paper being that if Mr. Rhodes could get down from Buluwayo he would be able to assert much of his old authority in the Cape legislature.

"The majority in the Bond is only waiting for Mr. Rhodes' return. Of late such representative members as Mr. Venter, of Burgersdorp, and Mr. Bellingan, of Utenhage, have addressed their constituents. Both defended Mr. Rhodes. Both declared that he had been their man in the past, and should be their man in the future. Many others have yet to speak; but they will certainly speak in the same strain. And many Afrikaners outside the Bond who have hitherto mistrusted Mr. Rhodes for being, in appearance, too much under its influence, will now rally to his side. A prominent member of the Cape legislature has written: 'If Rhodes were to put up for Cape Town to-morrow he would get three-fourths of the votes. Feeling runs strongly in his favor.' Being out of office and disentangled from his alliance with the Afrikaner Bond, he would have been free to gather around

him, out of the Moderate Dutch and the British elements, heretofore unorganized and leaderless, a party compacted by a common danger—German intrigue—and a common aim—the development of the British states of South Africa under the security of union with the Empire. He will do it yet. No man is beaten until, of his own free choice, he surrenders his arms; and this, if I read him rightly, Mr. Rhodes will never do. Unhappily, however, affairs in the North detain him, and make the task for the moment impossible; so that there will be nothing to counterbalance and to counteract the hostile coalition of the Cape parliament with the Orange Free State and the Doppers and Hollanders of the Transvaal."

Other South African Articles.

There are three papers bearing more or less directly on South African affairs in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. H. W. Lawson, writing on "Rhodesian Affairs," sums up his suggestions as follows:

"The scheme of affairs that suggests itself is a separation of the office of Governor and High Commissioner, and the appointment of a high officer for the northern territories, directly responsible to the Secretary of State. The Chartered Company would preserve all its proprietary rights, but would surrender the civil, as it has already been forced to give up the military administration of the country. In return, it would make such an annual allowance to the administrator as would defray the cost thereby incurred. This is a moment to 'take occasion by the hand.'"

ENGLAND'S MISSION.

The Rev. W. Greswell, writing on the "High Commissionership of South Africa," remarks:

"Great Britain has three great labors before her in South Africa, burdensome, it may be, but not dishonorable. First, she has to aid in subjugating the rebel Matabele, and asserting once again in the long history of South African troubles the cause of civilization against barbarism. Next she has to champion the Uitlanders of all nationalities against the bigoted Boer oligarchy, and assert the principles of civic rights and constitutional liberties in the Transvaal. Lastly, she has to oppose an unflinching front to German intrigue, which is wholly unjustifiable and in direct violation to solemn convention, and detrimental, in the highest degree, to her Imperial position. This is a threefold task which must be faced. All Great Britain needs is faithful servants who will not betray her interests, and able instruments who will carry out her will."

THE PROCESS OF FEDERATION.

An anonymous writer, who calls his paper "The Integration of the Empire," argues that local federation must precede any general integration of the Empire:

"Meanwhile, Mr. Rhodes has returned to that work for which he is so peculiarly fitted, the development and pacification of the vast regions he has added to the dominions of the Crown. They are an empire in the rough, and (as the present revolt in Matabeleland shows) it is all too soon to dream of their inclusion in any highly organized political system. The Commonwealth of Australia may be an accomplished fact before many months have passed; but we shall have to wait a good deal longer—perhaps well into the twentieth century—for the unification of South Africa. And, as has already been said, both these local federations are essential preliminaries to that more complete integration of the Empire which only our grandchildren may hope to see."

FEDERALISM, BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

AN interesting study of Federalism is contributed by Mr. Ed. Meek to the April *Canadian Magazine*. He distinguishes three steps in the modern development of the idea: 1, The quasi-federal union of the colonies and provinces in the British Empire; 2, the United States; 3, the Canadian Dominion. The second and third are modifications of the first. He contrasts the unlimited power of the British Parliament with the limited power of the American Congress, much to the advantage of the former, and acutely observes that the Dominion of Canada is "the first attempt ever made to apply the parliamentary system of government to the federal system of government." General distinctions are noted between the American and Canadian constitutions. The American federal power is strictly defined, the undefined residue being left to the particular states or people; whereas the provincial powers are defined in Canada and the undefined balance left with the Dominion Parliament. In the United States the people is sovereign, in Canada the Parliament and subordinate legislatures. The American system is threefold—legislative, executive and judicial; the Canadian twofold—legislative and judicial. The Canadian judiciary is federal always; the American federal and local. Constitutional amendment, extremely difficult in the States, is comparatively easy in the Dominion. Laws of banking, commerce, and marriage are federal in Canada. The Canadian is evidently set forth as the highest and latest stage of federal evolution. Mr. Meek anticipates the time when "not only the Anglo-Saxon race of both continents, but all the nations of Europe from whom the inhabitants of America have come,—learning the lesson taught by American federalism,—will in a federal union find the surest method of preserving and promoting the civilization to which they have, with so much contention and bloodshed, and after so many centuries of commotion and effort, finally attained."

THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S "Notes on City Government in St. Louis," in the *Century* for June, are given an added interest by his explanation in the opening paragraph that St. Louis, owing to its complete blending and assimilation of the several American types of population, "is the most satisfactory exponent of what may be called the distinctive American system of city government that the country affords on any similar scale of magnitude." St. Louis achieved home rule in 1878. The Municipal Assembly consists of a popular house known as the House of Delegates, and an upper chamber known as the Council. The first has twenty-eight members, the second three members. The mayor's term is four years.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CITY BY THE TROLLEY.

When St. Louis became an independent city the county gave it generous limits, exceeding sixty square miles, though the greater part of the population was well within an area of twelve or fifteen square miles. With the old mule car system of street transit, the extension of the actual living area was slow. The electric trolley which begun its work in 1890 has produced an extraordinary transformation with its trackage of three hundred and fifty or four hundred miles—a more complete and extensive transit system, probably, than any other large city possesses. In their dealings with the city government Dr. Shaw tells us the street railway companies have come off very easy victors. The old mule lines were readily invested with new and very valuable trolley privileges, and in most cases they were given twenty-five year franchise extensions, upon terms which allowed the city treasury a frivolously small compensation for privileges possessing an enormous cash value.

UTILIZING THE MISSISSIPPI WATER.

One of the most picturesque departments of St. Louis' municipal work has been in the appropriation of the Mississippi water for city uses. An enormous plant is necessary to pump out of the Mississippi river and distribute it with sufficient pressure, the water which the population demands. But even after the machinery for obtaining the water was installed there was the further highly important question of its filtration. Dr. Shaw tells with some detail of the plans for doing this work, because of the enormous significance which St. Louis' success or failure will have on scores of other prosperous towns and cities situated on the banks of fifteen or twenty thousand miles of Mississippi Valley river courses, and fifteen or more great cities.

"In recent years what is called natural filtration—through layers of sand and broken stone in filter-beds—has been developed to the point of brilliant success in various European cities. The most recent triumph has been the completion of the huge sand-filtration plant at Hamburg, which not only makes

the muddy Elbe water as crystal, but also removes disease germs, and is an invulnerable bulwark against cholera epidemics. But if the Hamburg system were adopted at St. Louis, the filter-basins would have to be very much larger and more numerous, on account of the far muddier character of the Mississippi as compared with the Elbe. When, in the late winter, the Mississippi breaks up, the regular concomitants are heavy rains, a rise in the stream, and a roiled and muddy condition of the water. This is the very time when the filters must be working well; otherwise the city would be served with an intolerably muddy supply. But it is obvious that open filter-beds would be so affected by ice and cold that in these very times of emergency they would be working badly or not at all.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

"So much for the difficulties of winter. But the summer difficulties are hardly less serious. For a period of eight or ten weeks the heat of the sun at St. Louis is very powerful. Vegetable organisms are developed in still and shallow water with amazing rapidity. The usual depth of water in the open filter beds of Europe is about three feet. Mr. Holman, the water commissioner and chief engineer of the department at St. Louis, believes that Hamburg's splendid series of open filter-basins would be impossible at St. Louis in extremely cold weather, and equally so in extremely hot weather. In the summer, he avers, the water would spoil while in the very process of filtration, and the filter-beds would become as objectionable as a stagnant pond. He does not, however, despair of finding a successful method of mechanical filtration. He wisely insists that the great settling-basins, in the first place, must be made to do the largest possible amount of work. To this end, he is convinced that a chemical coagulant should be mixed with the water as it is pumped into the settling-basins, in order to assist in the precipitation of solid matters. He believes that much the larger part of the 5 per cent. which now fails to settle at the bottom of these beds would thus be carried down with the 95 per cent. that already settles, taking the greater part of the bacteria down with the sediment. There are several chemical substances that would do the work. Mr. Holman remarks that the substance used must not only be absolutely harmless, but also something against which there can be no popular prejudice."

GARBAGE AND STREET-SPRINKLING.

A somewhat elaborate account is given of the method of disposal of garbage by the Merz process, of transforming it into soap grease and fertilizer.

The street-sprinkling of the city is done by contract, and the service is exceedingly efficient. The water used is freely supplied by the municipal Water Department. The city is divided into sixty or more districts, in each of which the contract is let by separate bids.

GODKIN ON WESTERNERS AND ALLEN ON EASTERNERS.

THE prominence of the currency question in the political discussions of the present year has made it quite inevitable that there should creep into print many expressions of sectional prejudice on the part of extreme advocates of eastern and western monetary doctrines. As representatives of strictly local sentiment untempered by broad acquaintance with the people of the United States, no better spokesmen could be found than Mr. E. L. Godkin, of New York, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Of Senator Allen,—who was born in a western state and has lived for forty years west of the Mississippi,—it was true, at least as recently as last year, that he had never seen the East except as his official duties had brought him to Washington; and New York, Philadelphia and Boston had never been visited by him. On the other hand, there is no evidence in his writings to show that Mr. Godkin, the editor of the *New York Evening Post*, is even as well acquainted with the actual manners and customs, sentiments and convictions of the American people west, let us say, of Buffalo, N. Y., as Senator Allen is with the characteristics of the people who inhabit the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Godkin writes an article on the political situation for the *May Forum*, in which he propounds the following theory as to western people and their beliefs:

THE ENVOIOUS, IGNORANT, JINGO WESTERNER!

"The currency problem is made all the more complicated by the attitude of the West toward the East. That there is a line dividing the two regions has been for a long time vaguely perceived, but it was never so clearly defined as by the war feeling and by the silver question. Speaking generally, the bulk of whatever there was of pugnacity toward England after Mr. Cleveland's message was to be found west of the Alleghanies; and, speaking generally, also, it may be said that the principal support of the silver standard is to be found west of the Alleghanies. It is accompanied in both cases by a dislike or distrust of the East, which is partly social and partly financial, and covers also European countries, but principally England. The social dislike or distrust would need an article to itself. The financial is, in the main, that of a borrowing for a creditor community, and that of a new agricultural community for one which is devoted mainly to the business of selling commodities and exchanging money. It is composed, in part, of the old dislike of the farmer for the financier, and in part that of the poor debtor for the rich creditor. Behind it all lies great ignorance about foreigners and foreign relations, and of the other forms of society than those by which western men are surrounded, combined with an immense sense of power. It is difficult to make a western man understand that a country of seventy millions of inhabitants cannot do anything

that it has a fancy to do, including the circulation of silver at a fixed ratio. It is also difficult to persuade him that a well-dressed man with superfine manners does not cherish evil designs of some sort. He does not see how the great fortunes he hears of in the East have been honestly acquired, and he, therefore, would hear with equanimity of the bombardment of eastern cities. He brooks very ill the unconscious assumption of superiority which the long cultivation of the social art brings with it in older countries, and thinks it the main business of the American abroad to resent this by threats and defiance.

CONSEQUENCES OF ISOLATION.

"Among the mass of western people, a knowledge of the conditions of foreign exchange is scanty. The notion that a nation with \$1,600,000,000 of foreign commerce can be a law unto itself in commercial matters, and that it is easy to create financial conditions which will cut us off from the rest of the world, is still rife in that part of the country. In fact, it would not be too much to say that, in spite of a high degree of culture at certain points, the West is suffering all the observed consequences of too great isolation—that is, want of more contact with other social conditions and other forms of civilization. All genuine and steady progress thus far has come from intercourse with foreigners and familiarity with their point of view, and readiness to adopt whatever is best and most suitable in their ideas, manners, or customs. This has been true from the earliest times, is, in fact, the most familiar phenomenon of advancing civilization. The greatest danger the Valley of the Mississippi runs to-day is the danger of living in its own ideas,—the belief that Providence still creates peculiar peoples.

SILVER, PROTECTION AND "AMERICANISM."

"Escape from the silver idea is not likely to be easy. The protective idea is incorporated with it. The belief that silver is a commodity not simply a measure of value, has taken possession of the western mind. The notion that it is, therefore, as much entitled to protection as any other commodity, by any means within reach of the government is not easily dislodged, so long as the protective theory prevails at the East. It is not easy for an eastern protectionist to face the arguments by which a western man refuses to help the East to support its industries by heavy duties so long as the West, and more especially the mining States, have no share in the blessings derived from the national policy. The western man is a protectionist, too, but he wishes to push the plan farther and he has concocted a theory of currency to go along with it. A self-supporting Europe-defying country, producing everything it wants for its own use, including its own money, is his idea of a state. The eastern man goes only half way. He wishes to be independent of Europe industrially, but to keep up his connection with it

pecuniarily, which is not thorough and complete 'Americanism.'"

The West Justified by Senator Allen.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, contributes an article to the *North American Review* for May entitled "Western Feeling Toward the East."

"It must not be forgotten," says the Senator, "that there was a time, not many years ago, either, when every Western man spoke of his birthplace as in an eastern state, and when it might be truthfully said that he was, to all intents and purposes, eastern, and full of eastern thought, energy, method, and sympathies. But as those men passed from the stage of action and their children, who were born in the West, succeeded them, the sentiment changed, and the latter speak of their birthplaces as in western states. Their education, sympathies, and impulses are western, and many of them know little of the East by actual travel or contact. Eastern ties are mere matters of family history with them, while their associations and sympathies centre in the states in which they live and in adjoining states. The relations with the East are, therefore, wholly of a general and business character.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO OUR WEST.

"But a few years ago the West was an unbroken wilderness. It required great energy, perseverance and self-denial to develop it. Its settlement and civilization were accomplished amid scenes of indescribable danger, privation and trial. The early western settler was a hero. He took the lives of his family and his own life in his hands, and went among roving bands of savages and, by singular self-denial and indomitable energy, established a home and laid the foundation of the marvelous civilization that followed. Having faithfully and conscientiously performed this prodigious work, and having opened the way to profitable investment of large sums of eastern capital, he naturally had a right to think that at least in all national affairs he would be treated on terms of equality with his eastern brethren. Much of the development of the West is due, doubtless, to a large use of eastern capital; eastern and foreign money has largely aided in the construction of our railways and materially assisted in opening our mines and farms. It has likewise been instrumental, in some measure, in building our towns and cities, and in these respects we are the debtors of the East. But it should be remembered that the obligation is not entirely one-sided. The West thus afforded an enlarged opportunity for eastern enterprise and capital, and large and secure returns on investments that could not otherwise have been made; and we have, in fact, offered a very fruitful field which the East has cultivated with great profit to itself.

GREED OF EASTERN CAPITAL.

"The opening of western farms and mines, under proper industrial and commercial conditions, would

be a source of great wealth to those who own them, and would enable the West to contribute largely to the aggregate national wealth, and would be productive of a prosperity that has hitherto been unknown, if eastern greed could be held in check long enough to accomplish the work. A sentiment exists in the West that it is the purpose of eastern money loaners and capitalists to drain our industries of their profits by unfriendly legislation, and that they do not intend to permit an enlarged volume of money, and that by this and like means, it is their purpose to increase the national debt and issue interest-bearing bonds that will rest as a blanket mortgage on the entire property of the country; and our people believe that by the time these bonds mature the West will be compelled to furnish the larger part of the money for their payment. We feel that, through the operation of a shrinking volume of money, which has been caused by eastern votes and influences for purely selfish purposes, the East has placed its hands on the throat of the West and refused to afford us that measure of justice which we, as citizens of a common country, are entitled to receive.

TARIFF AND MONEY QUESTIONS.

"The East is wedded to an abnormally high tariff for a distinctively protective purpose; that is, for the purpose of enabling one class of citizens, through the means of high-priced articles, caused by diminishing the natural competition arising from the sale of imported articles, to transfer much of the earnings of all other classes to their own pockets. The eastern people evidently do not believe in levying a tariff for the primary purpose of revenue, and incidentally for the protection of new industries, or industries that have not been securely established, but on the contrary, for the distinct purpose of creating a limited market with revenue to the government as an incident. It can be easily seen that the people of the West are compelled to purchase their manufactured goods from the East, with low-priced products of farm and mine, and pay the freight both ways, and are thereby put to very great disadvantage.

"It may be truthfully said, in this connection, that a feeling exists among the people of the West, to some extent, that the East has, by unduly attempting to control the Western press, endeavored to create an unwarranted and false sentiment on the tariff, financial and transportation questions as well as a false sentiment, through the agency of small western banks, on the money question, that is inimical to the true interests of our country. It is believed in the West that there is a fixed purpose on the part of the East to continue this order of things, and thereby transfer the wealth of the West from the pockets of those who produce it to the pockets of those who have had no hand in its production, and no sympathy with its producers."

TRAVEL IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY!

Mr. Allen thinks it would be advantageous if eastern people would do more of their traveling in their own country.

"I think I am clearly within the bounds of propriety in remarking that many eastern young men and young women, from travel and observation, know absolutely nothing of the West and its people. It is not an uncommon thing to meet eastern men who have made many tours of Europe and who have never seen the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, or the splendor of the great plains, lakes and rivers of their native land. It may be said that such a person has a right to travel in Europe as extensively as he may see fit, and enjoy European civilization and surroundings if he desires to do so, yet it does not speak well for the patriotism of one who turns from the greatness and the glorious scenes of his own country and the study of his own people, to view and study those of older countries, and thus isolate himself from his country and countrymen and lose sympathy with them and their conditions."

WESTERN LOYALTY TO THE UNION.

The impression that has been formed in the East that under certain circumstances there might grow up a secession sentiment in the West is stoutly combated by Senator Allen, who says:

"But it must be understood that, after all, these evils will correct themselves by intelligent and conservative agitation and at the ballot box. The western people are neither selfish nor disloyal. They are, on the contrary, extremely generous and intensely American. They believe in the Union of the States and the sacredness of the constitution, and they will not listen to the advocacy of anything that looks like secession. Suggestions that have appeared in the eastern press that a sentiment of discontent, bordering on disunion, exists among the people of the West are untrue and do very great injustice to hundreds of thousands of splendid men who, in the hour of national danger, offered their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and in the interest of national peace and the truth of history such statements should not be made. I have never known of the existence of a disloyal sentiment, and I do not believe that the people of the West can be provoked into entertaining, much less expressing, a sentiment of disunion."

Macmillan's is a highly readable number this month. The paper on the "Centenary of Ossian" gives a vivacious and valuable account of the Macpherson controversy, and of the way philology has settled it. There is a description of the new mosaic at St. Paul's—"a genuine bit of English work designed by an English artist, and wrought by English workmen, in material made in England"—in which, too, the workmen take a loving pride. Heroisms of the old packet service and Mary Stuart's life in France are graphically narrated.

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

PROF. GEORGE GUNTON, in the last number of his magazine, undoubtedly voices the sentiments of large numbers of the "Greater New York's" citizens in demanding that attention be now given to the form of government under which the consolidated city is to be placed. Professor Gunton discusses at some length the probable outcome of the proposed extension of the Tammany Hall organization to Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties—a consummation dreaded, he says, by Brooklynites of both parties.

WHAT IS IN DOUBT.

"The conclusion forced upon us by the many sided agitation of the Greater New York movement is that party manœuvring and local property interests have it in their keeping, almost to the exclusion of any impulse toward the better and wiser government of the great metropolitan population which it affects. We are not favored with any view of the schemes for better and cleaner city government, which may possibly be held in solution, and out of sight, under the foaming swirl and agitation of its rapid current. We do not know whether it contemplates a restoration to their pristine dignity and ancient strength of the honored boards of aldermen and councilmen, and purposes to invest the new metropolis with a city legislature worthy its importance as a commercial, manufacturing and banking centre, or whether it purposes to treat it as a sort of Bulgaria, to be presided over by the subservient satrap of an ultramontane Czar.

THE DANGER OF MUNICIPAL THIEVERY.

"We do not know whether the consolidation is sought as a preliminary to the consummation of vast schemes of local improvement, such as the prefecting of railway access to our city by bridges, and the restoration of our declining grain and cattle trades with the West by convenient grain storage elevators, and by vast abattoirs like those of Paris, or whether the city, like the seaports of China, is to be a mere field in which licensed thieves shall be permitted in the name of taxation to steal all they can take without inciting the populace to armed rebellion.

A WISELY PLANNED CHARTER ESSENTIAL.

"We believe there must be in the long run a definite connection between a wisely planned charter for city government and a well-governed city. We do not believe in the permanent efficacy of personal impulse, or even of hysterical popular convulsions, as a means of amending a corrupt working of a city government which is doomed to failure and incompetency by its organic law.

"Therefore, we would be glad to see some attention given to the constitution under which the expected metropolis is to work, provided, of course, it is to enjoy its liberties and is to govern itself at all."

WHERE MR. GLADSTONE BLUNDERED.

A Political Forecast that Came Wrong.

"HARPER'S" for May publishes a chapter in the life of Cyrus W. Field, which contains several letters from John Bright and Mr. Gladstone. One of Mr. Gladstone's that was written November 27, 1862, is very interesting, because it shows how utterly Mr. Gladstone was mistaken as to the issue of the Civil War. When Mr. Gladstone makes up his mind he is not only sure, but cocksure; and it is thoroughly characteristic of the man that having in 1862 come to the conclusion that the South could not be beaten, he should have assumed that that fact was so obvious as to be indisputable. We quote the letter in full as a warning to younger statesmen to pay regard to the familiar and homely advice, never to prophesy unless you know.

11, WILTON H. TERRACE November 27th, 1862.

My Dear Sir.—I thank you much for giving me the *Thirteen Months*. Will you think that I believe the expression I have used if I am candidly the effect this book has produced on my mind? I think you will not. I do not believe that you or your countrymen are among those who desire that any one should purchase your favors by speaking what is false, or by forbearing to speak what is true.

The book, then, impresses me even more deeply than I was before impressed with the heavy responsibility you incur in persevering with this destructive and hopeless war at the cost of such dangers and evils to yourselves, to say nothing of your adversaries, or of an amount of misery inflicted upon Europe such as no other civil war in the history of man has ever brought upon those beyond its immediate range.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND IN THE WAR.

Your frightful conflict may be regarded from many points of view; the competency of the Southern States to secede; the rightfulness of their conduct in seceding (two matters wholly distinct, and a great deal too much confounded); the natural reluctance of Northern Americans to acquiesce in the severance of the Union, and the apparent loss of strength and glory to their country; the bearing of the separation on the real interests and on the moral characters of the North; again, for an Englishman, its bearing with respect to British interests; all these are texts, of which any one affords ample matter for reflection, but I will only state, as regards the last of them, that I for one have never hesitated to maintain that, in my opinion, the separate and special interests of England were all on the side of the maintenance of the old Union; and if I were to look at their interests alone, and had the power of choosing in what way the war should end, I would choose for its ending by the restoration of the old Union this very day.

THE BEARING ON THE NEGROES.

Another view of the matter not to be overlooked is its bearing on the interests of the black and colored race. I believe the separation to be one of the few happy events that have marked their mournful history. And, although English opinion may be wrong upon this subject, yet it is headed by three men perhaps the best entitled to represent on this side of the water the old

champions of the anti-slavery cause—Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Buxton.

But there is an aspect of the war which transcends every other: the possibility of success. The prospect of success will not justify a war in itself unjust; but the impossibility of success in a war of conquest of itself suffices to make it unjust. When that impossibility is reasonably proved, all the horror, all the bloodshed, all the evil passions, all the dangers to liberty and order, with which such a war abounds, come to lie at the door of the party which refuses to hold its hand and let its neighbors be.

THE "IMPOSSIBILITY" OF UNION SUCCESS

You know that in the opinion of Europe that impossibility has been proved. It is proved by every page of this book, and every copy of the book which circulates will carry the proof wider, and stamp it more clearly. Depend upon it, to place the matter upon a single issue, you cannot conquer and keep down a country where the women behave like the women of New Orleans, and where, as this author says, they would be ready to form regiments if such regiments could be of use. And how idle it is to talk, as some of your people do, and some of ours, of the slackness with which the war has been carried on, and of its accounting for the want of success! You have no cause to be ashamed of your military character and efforts. You have proved what wanted no proof, your spirit, hardihood, immense power, and rapidity and variety of resources. You have compressed ten years of war into the term of eighteen months; you have spent as much money, and have armed and perhaps have destroyed as many men, taking the two sides together, as all Europe spent in the first ten years of the Revolutionary War. Is not this enough? Why have you not more faith in the future of a nation which should lead for ages to come the American continent, which in five or ten years will make up its apparent loss, or first loss, of strength and numbers, and which, with a career unencumbered by the terrible calamity and curse of slavery, will even from the first be liberated from a position morally and incurably false, and will from the first enjoy a permanent gain in credit and character such as will much more than compensate for its temporary material losses.

A BELIEVER IN GENERAL SCOTT.

I am, in short, a follower of General Scott; with him I say, "wayward sisters, go in peace;" immortal fame be to him for his wise and courageous advice, amounting to a prophecy; finally you have done what man could do. You have failed because you resolved to do what man could not do. Laws stronger than human will are on the side of earnest self-defense. And the aim at the impossible, which in other things may be folly only, when the path of search is dark with misery and red with blood, is not folly only but guilt to boot.

I should not have used so largely in this letter the privilege of free utterance had I not been conscious that I vie with yourselves in my admiration of the founders of your republic, and that I have no lurking sentiment either of hostility or indifference to America; nor, I may add, even then had I not believed that you are lovers of sincerity, and that you can bear even the rudeness of its tongue.

In 1864, Mr. Gladstone admitted, with a touch of sadness, that he "could not hope to stand well with Americans."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE NATURE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

THE fifth installment of Mr. Gladstone's discussion of "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein" appears in the *North American Review* for May. The concluding chapter will appear in the June number. This May installment discusses the "limitation and reserve of Scripture and the creeds."

THE NICENE CREED.

Of the Nicene Creed Mr. Gladstone says:

"The creed elaborated at Nice and Constantinople represents, even more than any other document, the prolonged, concentrated, and most severely tested action of the mind of the universal church. In the last of these particulars it stands alone. It was through the agonies of the fourth century, the hardest of all the trials, the noblest of all the victories, of the Church of God, that this creed made its way to a position unrivaled alike in loftiness and in solidity. In the East it may be said to enjoy an exclusive dominance. In the West, through the Eucharistic office, it holds the grandest of all positions in Christian worship, so that it is, equally with the Apostle's Creed, incessantly presented to the mind of the Church. It is not necessary now to speak of the several additions made to it under Latin authority in much later times. In this consummate document, mainly as received from Nice and Constantinople, we declare that we 'look for,' and of course therefore believe in, 'the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.'"

THE ATHANASIAN.

To the Athanasian Creed he accords a less important position, because of its more limited acceptance and use throughout Christendom.

"The Athanasian Creed, apart from its anathemas, is a great and wonderful product of substantive theology concerning the Trinity and even more the Incarnation of our Lord; but it is not, I believe, placed, except in the Anglican Articles of Religion, which do not form a Confession for the Church of England at large, on a level with the two preceding creeds; nor is it, except within the English Church, presented with the same familiarity, by inclusion in the public services, to the general mind of believers. It declares that men shall rise again with their bodies; shall render an account for their works; and shall if they have done good 'go into life everlasting;' if they have done evil 'into everlasting fire.' The main distinctions offered by this creed are not that it penetrates further, as modern opinion has done, into the nature of eternity and the particulars of the Divine counsels, but that it presents to us expressly what I suppose cannot be excluded from the implications of the other creeds—namely, the survival and passage into eternity of the wicked as well as of the righteous."

RESERVE OF APOSTLES' CREED.

He devotes great praise to the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed on the score of "their simplicity and their reserve." "Out of four propositions, three, asserting the resurrection, the life everlasting, and the life of the world to come, may be said most rigidly to confine themselves within the limits of elementary Scripture, and to resolve themselves into one—namely, that we who recite the creed are to pass at death into eternity. And here we find that the idea vividly presented to us is the survival of the righteous, whose condition is so properly conveyed under the word 'life.' I do not presume to say that the case of the wicked is excluded. It seems to remain, however, as it were, in the shade. There is here neither declaration nor implication as to the meaning of eternity, as to the relative number of those on the right hand or the left, or as to the conditions of the doom which awaits the sinner."

MEANING OF "ETERNAL."

Mr. Gladstone, continuing his observations concerning the meaning of the word eternal, gives the following very useful cautions:

"It is, indeed, necessary for us to be on our guard against the silent and unwatched intrusion into the religious precinct of conceptions which nowhere bear the sacred stamp, but belong, whether their value be great or small to the ordinary circle of secular knowledge or opinion. And such we must surely admit to be the popular conception of time. Be it ever so true that, for us, in our present condition, the idea of time may fairly be regarded as a simple idea, incapable of resolution into parts, it does not therefore follow that we are entitled to pronounce on its always continuing such in other and, perhaps, quite differently ordered states of existence."

"I confess myself at a loss to see on what just ground there can be constructed any claim upon the ordinary Christian to concern himself with more than the propositions of the creeds as portions of his necessary faith. It would seem that if he entertain other propositions he is under no obligation to elevate them to so high a plane."

"Of the limited service which it is my hope and aim to render by the present examination, to the combined cause of truth and charity, a principal part will consist in my endeavors to remove from the field of controversy a variety of assumptions which, as it appears to me, have no title to a place there, and which have tended both to widen the issue raised and to perplex and embitter the dispute."

UNNECESSARY ASSUMPTIONS.

Whereupon he specifies the following assumptions, which theological leaders have been disposed to read into the Scriptures, yet which, as Mr. Glad-

stone goes on to prove, are not necessary, and have no essential place in a statement of Christian beliefs:

"1. It is assumed that the Christian Revelation is designed to convey to us the intentions of the Almighty as to the condition, in the world to come, not of Christians only, but of all mankind.

"2. It is assumed that when the Scriptures speak of things eternal, they convey to us that eternity is a prolongation without measure of what we know as time.

"3. It is assumed that punishment is a thing inflicted from without, *flagellum Tisiphone quatit insultans*, and is something additional to or distinct from the pain or dissatisfaction which, under the law of nature, stands as the appropriate and inborn consequence of misdoing.

"4. It is assumed that the traditional theory propounds, and the teaching of Scripture requires us to believe that, of those who are to be judged as Christians, only a small minority can be saved.

"5. It is assumed under the doctrine of natural immortality that every human being has by Divine decree a field of existence commensurate with that of Deity itself."

Mr. Gladstone totally denies the claim that is so often either expressly or tacitly made for the foregoing five assumptions that they should be received as portions of the divine revelation to man.

THE STORY OF MR. ROMANES' CONVERSION.

THE first article in the *Quarterly Review* is devoted to the spiritual experiences of the eminent man of science, Mr. George John Romanes. The reviewer rightly thinks that the story of Mr. Romanes' conversion is useful because "the course which Romanes followed resembled that which is pursued by the age. His mental progress may, we think, be distinguished by four stages more or less clearly defined."

A PROGRESS IN FOUR STAGES.

"Starting from a traditional orthodoxy, he, in the first place, parted from his religion on a supposed theoretic necessity. The impression created by a selection of things was allowed to overpower the effect of the whole; the deepest convictions of the mind were sacrificed to a criticism of one of its expressions; the fortunes of Christianity were staked on an argument from design which seemed to be contradicted by enlarged knowledge. Secondly, like modern thought, Romanes looked for a new religion which should be on better terms with modern science—a religion which might stand to reason and by a process of elimination might be purged of offense. Like modern thought again, Romanes did not so much fail to find this new religion; he rather rejected it when found because it had no title to the name which it claimed. The third stage through which he passed was the purification of agnosticism; the careful limitation, that is, of the realm of

natural science and of the inferences which it supports. Would it be fair to say, here also, that he represented the stream of cultivated opinion? The change from an abstract to a practical study of faith is indeed one of the hardest and most important steps. It requires more moral effort and makes a larger demand on the character than any change but the transition from the study to the exercise of faith."

The fourth stage was his examination of faith as a fact and its moral use, and the clear appreciation of the necessity of faith if the world is what faith reports it to be. From the speculative point of view he passed to the practical question, Does it act? Granted for a moment its worth, what are its methods and what are its sources of strength?

A NATURAL CAPACITY FOR RELIGION.

"This final stage of the exercise of faith lies beyond the four steps of mental progress which we have briefly indicated and now propose to retrace. From first to last, the inner conflict, it must be understood, was carried on in the midst of special scientific work which Romanes never discontinued, and did not affect the strictly scientific convictions from which, as his posthumous volume shows, he never swerved. Presenting parallels to a general movement, his course has perhaps been rarely repeated in individuals. He was one of those men who are fitted for that intimate apprehension of God which Newman calls a 'real,' as opposed to a 'formal,' faith, and which is closer than most men either require or attain. The largeness of his capacity for religion shut him off from many of those succors by which others sustain their march, and interposed a long delay before he finally reached his goal. Had the result been other than it was, many of his closest friends would have been faced, not only by a great grief, but by a great difficulty. If the barriers had not fallen, a devout heart, a character of singular beauty, abundant gifts of charity, courage and gentleness, might have seemed to stand as an effect without their adequate cause. But from judging the very existence of God by physical facts, he came to the conviction that 'the idea of God, rightly conceived, is secured to us in Christ, if only we may believe.' In all the trials and delays which Romanes experienced, he won precious lessons for those who, through similar difficulties, pursue his track. Day by day he grew in humility, praying in lowliness of spirit, 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief,' founding on reverential dependence his unrelenting search for God."

MR. GLADSTONE's papers on Bishop Butler are brought to a close in this month's *Good Words*. He enlarges on Butler's circumspectness and courage, admits a few inconsistencies, but denies deficiency in imagination. He dismisses as absurd the idea of Butler's favoring popery.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

MR. WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER describes with much detail, in the *May Century*, the method of selecting the occupant of the papal throne. After the cardinal camerlingo has formally declared a pope to be dead—having previously knocked three times at the door of the bed-chamber, and also on the forehead of the dead man, with a silver mallet—nine days are given up to the celebration of the obsequies, which culminate in a grand funeral pageant.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONCLAVE.

Then follow the preparations for the conclave—always held in the building where the late pope passed away. Every door and window in the quarters occupied by the cardinals is walled up, a couple of dumb-waiters being left through which to pass food and other necessities, and at night the camerlingo, accompanied by torch-bearers, inspects each nook and cranny in the apartments, even looking under the bed to make sure that no outsider is present. Despite these precautions, "many an important missive, secreted in the belly of a capon or in the heart of an orange, or pasted under the label of a bottle of wine, has reached its destination in spite of the vigilance of the bishop inspector of viands; and answers have been slipped back through crevices in the plastered walls, or tssed out of the window in hollow coins. Thus from day to day certain members of the conclave and their associates outside exchange counsel; and it has happened, as in 1831, when Gregory XVI. was elected, that news from abroad has precipitated an election."

ELECTIONEERING AND BALLOT-STUFFING.

The keenest sort of electioneering and political tricks, which would do credit to a set of American ballot-box stuffers, precede the final vote, and it is evident "that cardinals, whatever they may profess, do not rely wholly on divine guidance in their selection of a pope."

"The ballots when open are about four inches long and three broad. In the first or upper section the cardinal writes his name; in the middle the name of the candidate whom he proposes; in the lower section some motto from the scriptures. When he folds the sheet his name, being inside, is covered by the lower section, and only the candidate's name or the seal comes uppermost."

THE CORONATION.

The lucky candidate who eventually receives the necessary two-thirds of the votes is clothed in the papal robes, and the cardinals go through the various prescribed acts of adoration. A few days later, in the balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square, the triple crown is placed upon the head of the new pontiff in the presence of a vast crowd, and he becomes "the father of princes and kings, the rector of the globe, and the vicar on earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

IF THE IRISH APPEAL TO AMERICA.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. William O'Brien has an article calculated to make a good many people reflect. It is entitled, "If Ireland Sent Her M.P.'s to Washington." The suggestion which it contains is one that has often been present to the minds of those who have watched the evolution of opinion on important questions.

ARBITRATE THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. O'Brien says:

"It would be curious to see how far Lord Salisbury's new enthusiasm for an Anglo-American peace tribunal would be modified if he suspected that the Irish question will probably be the first matter of dispute between English-speaking races that will come up for adjustment in the new Court of Arbitration. I hope to be able to show in a moment that an understanding on the Irish question would be one of the most healing functions of a permanent Court of Arbitration."

TWO COMING CENTENARIES.

At the present moment the Irish question is flat; but it is going to boil up tremendously, owing to the historical anniversaries which England had agreed to forget.

"The next five years, which will cover the life of the present Parliament, will bring us two centenary celebrations in Ireland, which will thrill the Irish race to the marrow of their bones, and eclipse in interest anything that is likely to happen in Westminster—the centenaries of the Rebellion of '98 and of the Act of Union of 1800. These two centenaries—the one so full of melancholy pride for Ireland, and the other of unadulterated infamy for England—will rouse Irish patriotism to a white heat such as has not, perhaps, been experienced for a century."

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

When Ireland is excited by remembering what happened a hundred years ago, this is what Mr. O'Brien thinks will happen at the next general election:

"It is as likely as not that the general election will fall in the very year when Ireland will be vibrating with the recollections of how they passed the Act of Union. Suppose the Irish electorate should say: 'Enough of idle babble in the English Parliament; we will elect representatives pledged to go, not to Westminster, but to Washington, to lay the case of Ireland before the President and Congress of the United States, with all the solemnity of a nation's appeal, and to invoke the intervention which was so successful in the case of Venezuela.' Eighty-two Irish representatives—five-sixths of the Irish representation—transferred from the Parliament of England to the Congress of the United States by a deliberate national decree, would represent an event of whose importance the most

supercilious English Jingo will not affect to make light."

HOW WILL IT BE RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. O'Brien does not propose that the Irish members should formally ask that Ireland should be incorporated as a state in the American Union, nor does he suggest that the Irish members should be admitted to Congress; but he thinks they would be received with open arms, and the Irish question, like that of Venezuela, would enter into the arena of international politics.

"That the public opinion of the United States could not resist such an appeal from Ireland, I think few will doubt who know the depth of American sympathy with Ireland, and the interest all Americans—and not the least Irish-Americans—have in eliminating the Irish question from their own internal politics."

MR. LECKY AND DEMOCRACY.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. John Morley's review of Mr. Lecky's two volumes on Democracy. Mr. Morley expresses much disappointment in the work. He makes the pregnant observation that, "Mill said of the admirable Tocqueville, for instance, that he was apt to ascribe to Democracy consequences that really flowed from civilization. Mr. Lecky is constantly open to the same criticism." Mr. Morley says that many things would have been hoped from Mr. Lecky:

"From him, if from any living writer, we should have expected firm grasp of his great subject, unity of argument, reflective originality, power, depth, ingenuity; above all, the philosophic temper. In every one of these anticipations it is melancholy to have to say that deep disappointment awaits the reader."

THE BOOK WHICH IS NO BOOK.

"First of all, a word or two as to the form. Mr. Lecky has never been remarkable for skill in handling masses of material. Great quantities of fact are constantly getting into the way of the argument, and the importation of history breaks the thread of discussion. The contents of an industrious man's note-books are tumbled headlong down, like coals into the hold of a Tyne collier. With the best will in the world, and after attentive and respectful perusal, we leave off with no firm and clear idea what the book is about, what the author is driving at, nor what is the thread of thought that binds together the dozen or score pamphlets, monographs, or encyclopædic articles of which the work is composed. Organic unity is wholly absent; it is a book which is no book."

CARLYLE AND DITCH-WATER.

Mr. Morley insists that Mr. Lecky has taken one thousand pages to express his disgust of Democracy,

which Mr. Carlyle had summarized far more trenchantly in an article on "Shooting Niagara."

"And I doubt whether the ordinary reader will carry away with him from his book much more than from Carlyle's summary damnation of democracy and canonization of aristocracy. Yet Carlyle only took fifty pages. But then Carlyle was a carnivore, and Mr. Lecky has been assigned to the slow browsing tribe of the graminivorous."

"If Mr. Lecky's literary method is bad, I fear that his philosophic temper must be called much worse. The great Duke of Marlborough heard a groom riding in front of him cursing and swearing at his horse. 'Do you know,' he said to a companion by his side, 'I would not have that fellow's temper for all the world?' Not for all the world would one share Mr. Lecky's conviction as to the mean, the corrupt, the gross and selfish motives of all these poor rogues and peasant slaves with whom his imagination mans the political stage."

"A THINKER WHO DOES NOT THINK."

Mr. Morley is severe, but not unduly so, in calling attention to Mr. Lecky's extraordinary inconsequence, and to the ill-heartedness with which he makes admissions that are fatal to his general position. For instance, he says:

"What is the use of a man being a thinker if he will not think? Mr. Bright once said, in a splenetic moment, that the worst of great thinkers is that they generally think wrong. Mr. Lecky is worse still. He thinks that the more Englishmen are admitted to political power, the worse that power will be exercised; yet at the same time, strange to say he is persuaded both that the national character is good and that it is every day growing better."

THE CHARACTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lecky dogmatizes as to what he regards a deterioration in the character of the House of Commons.

"For my own part, after some thirteen years of experience, my strong impression is that in all the elements that go to compose what we may take Mr. Lecky to mean by tone—respect for sincerity, free tolerance of unpopular opinion, manly consideration, quick and sure response to high appeal in public duty and moral feeling, a strong spirit of fair-play (now at last extended *bon aré mal aré* even to members from Ireland)—that in these and the like things, the House of Commons has not deteriorated, but, on the contrary, has markedly improved."

MR. LECKY'S INACCURACIES.

Mr. Morley comments strongly upon the slatternly inaccuracy with which Mr. Lecky makes statements which have apparently no foundation but gossip. For instance, speaking of the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lecky says:

"It is notorious that the most momentous new departure made by the Liberal party in our day—

the adoption of the policy of Home Rule—was due to a single man, who acted without consultation with his colleagues (i. 124)."

And to this, Mr. Morley, who ought to know, replies:

"Whatever may be said of the first part of this sentence, Mr. Lecky must have been aware that the allegation that the single man acted without consultation with his former colleagues rests on mere gossip, and he must know that gossip of this sort is the most untrustworthy thing in the world. As it happens, the gossip is entirely untrue."

A TOLERABLY COMPREHENSIVE CONDEMNATION.

When he comes to deal with the Irish Land act, Mr. Morley has Mr. Lecky on toast. His criticisms may be inferred from the following comprehensive summary of Mr. Lecky's dealing with Irish agrarianism:

"To this still burning theme he devotes, as I have already said, nearly forty pages, and pages less adequate, less impartial, looser as history, weaker as political philosophy, and blinder as regards political practice, it has not been my fortune, after a fairly wide acquaintance with this exhilarating department of literature, ever before to come across."

MR. LECKY'S SINS OF OMISSION.

At the close of his review, Mr. Morley dwells upon the extraordinary phenomenon of the growth of universal military service side by side with universal suffrage, and complains that Mr. Lecky contributes practically nothing to the discussion of this subject:

"No other effect of democracy is comparable with this, no other so surprising, no other so widely at variance with confident and reasoned anticipations. We can only be sure that the retrograde military phrase through which the modern world is now passing must be due to deeper influences than those belonging to democracy as a mere form of government, and must have its roots in the hidden and complex working of those religious and scientific ideas which at all times have exercised a preponderating influence upon human institutions and their working. Such questions are left almost unexplored by Mr. Lecky. Nor can he be said to have advanced any other portion of his subject."

A COMPARISON is drawn by Fester Crowell in the *Engineering Magazine* between the suburban railroad systems of London and New York. In respect of facilities for suburban traffic "it would be difficult," he says, "to find a more poorly-served community" than New York. Only one line has a railway station in the city, whereas London has eighteen great terminals. To show the contrast more completely Mr. Crowell has prepared a composite map of the two cities. He begs for increased facilities in order to prevent overcrowding in the central districts. He does not remark upon the central overcrowding from which a superior suburban service has not yet relieved the British capital.

HOW THE RACE QUESTION WILL SOLVE ITSELF.

BY far the most instructive and valuable article in the *Forum* for May is contributed by an Alabama lawyer, Mr. A. S. Van de Graff, and is entitled, "The Unaided Solution of the Southern Race Problem." The writer of this article has derived his opinions from an exceedingly thorough analysis of facts; and in this regard it differs radically from most of the printed discussions of the Southern race problem which have taken so much space in our periodical literature during the past twenty years. Mr. Van de Graff explains that the United States would have no race problem, so far as the negroes are concerned, if the people of African descent were evenly distributed throughout the country. For they would then constitute only 10 or 12 per cent. of the whole population. The race problem exists for the South merely because of the relatively excessive number of negroes in certain southern districts. He takes the trouble to explain that the prevailing ideas concerning industrial and racial conditions in the South are very false and misleading if applied to the whole southern territory.

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES.

"The big cotton or sugar plantation, with the spacious mansion of the owner and the many cabins of the negroes, is the accepted type of southern industry. In the popular apprehension the wide and diverse territory covered by the southern States is simply 'The South,'—'The Solid South,'—a whole alike in all its parts, over which the negro is uniformly diffused to do the work, while the white man devotes himself to politics and the art of conversation. Does not such a misconception seem incredible—even grotesque—to any one who knows the actual conditions existing in the southern states?"

"Is it not even true also that the South has misconceived itself in a measure, and that because it fought the civil war as a loosely united whole, and for nearly a generation afterward held to a single political party, it has mistakenly supposed itself homogeneous? Has it not been with something of the shock of surprise that we have been lately reminded, by the passing of 'The Solid South' and the rise of the Populist to power among us on lines of cleavage distinctly sectional, that we are not all alike south of Mason and Dixon's line—that the South has always been divided within itself, presenting the very sharpest contrasts in the character and in the industrial and social organization of its people—that in every southern state, indeed, the institution of slavery made between sections differences the same in kind and little less in degree than those that distinguish South from North? Have we always remembered that in much the greater portion of southern territory the negro has remained an insignificant element of the population, and have we been aware that over large areas he is actually

diminishing and already disappearing from the soil?"

"UPLANDS" AND "LOWLANDS."

Mr. Van de Graff proceeds to dissect the "Solid South" by taking the counties rather than the states as units. First, he takes a great region which he calls the "Upland South," beginning with Delaware and including the larger parts of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and considerable parts also of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. He finds by the census of 1890 more the 7,000,000 whites and only about 1,700,000 negroes in this general region. It is a vast portion of the South in which, locally speaking there is no such thing as a race problem.

Along the Atlantic coast line, beginning in Virginia and comprising parts of North and South Carolina and a small wedge of Florida, then stretching across Alabama and Mississippi, is a strip of country with an average width of about a hundred miles which Mr. Van de Graff distinguishes as the "Lowlands." In this strip negroes predominate; and in 1890 it contained 1,800,000 whites and 2,700,000 blacks. In the great Upland region the census showed that the white population is growing more than twice as fast as the black; and even in the Lowland strip the whites were gaining almost twice as rapidly.

OTHER BLACK DISTRICTS.

"The second of the black majority districts is almost described by its name—'The Mississippi Bottom.' It borders the banks of the great river and its tributaries, forming one strip about one hundred and twenty-five miles in width, extending from just above New Orleans to Memphis, and another hardly one-third so broad, reaching along the Red River across Louisiana to the borders of Arkansas and Texas. In this area there were, in 1890, 501,405 whites and 1,101,134 blacks, the black percentage here reaching the maximum—68.71 per cent. Here the blacks increased the faster, their rate being 20.59 per cent. against 14.58 per cent."

The third of the black majority divisions is designated by this writer as the Texas black belt. "Its importance rather consists in its position, as separating the western and Gulf coast regions, than in its magnitude. It comprises fifteen counties, with a population of only 82,310 whites and 126,297 blacks, the percentage of blacks being 60.54."

OTHER WHITE DISTRICTS.

A small area of white predominance is found south of the so-called black belt. Mr. Van de Graff describes it as follows: "South of this 'black belt,' as it is more commonly called in the Gulf states, there appears another unbroken body of white majority counties, which I have designated the 'Gulf coast' region. This covers more than four-fifths of Florida, a fourth of both Georgia and Alabama, perhaps a third of Mississippi—where it stretches up along the

central watershed of the state to a junction with the Uplands; a fourth of Louisiana, and twenty-five counties of eastern Texas, its western limit being marked by the city of Houston. Its population in 1890 included 1,159,703 whites and 569,656 blacks, the blacks constituting 32.94 per cent. The rates of increase—33.61 per cent. for the whites and 28.73 per cent. for the blacks—show an immigration of both races."

The third of the regions of white predominance is called by Mr. Van de Graff the Western South, and he defines it as follows:

"In the 'Western South' there are comprised four-fifths of Arkansas, a seventh of Louisiana and about six-sevenths of Texas. The blacks form less than one-sixth of the population, the numbers being 2,246,559 whites to 459,445 blacks. The rates of increase—46.83 per cent. for the whites and 34.63 per cent. for the blacks—show that the migratory movement of both to the westward still continued large down to 1890. If, following the usual historical classification, we regard Missouri as a southern state, it belongs to this division, and we then have for it a white population of 4,775,017 to 589,629 blacks, the blacks forming only 10.99 per cent. of the total, which is less than would result under our hypothesis of an equal distribution of the negroes over the United States."

AN EQUALIZING TENDENCY.

Having thus divided the South into districts, Mr. Van de Graff proceeds as follows: "These figures show conclusively that for much the greater portion of the South the race problem does not exist in the sense in which we have defined it. For the Upland and Western regions certainly, and almost equally for the Gulf coast, there is no reason to fear negro domination. In the whole South the tendency is distinctly toward the more equal distribution of the blacks and the dissipation of black majorities. The Mississippi bottom is the only important apparent exception, and it may be said of this in passing that in its present sanitary conditions it is the region least fitted for the abode of the white man; that while it has received a heavy immigration of blacks from the eastward it shows in its entirety a rate of increase for the negroes greatly less than either the Gulf coast or western region, and in one-third of the counties comprising it a relative gain of the white population. It may be added that the same forces hereinafter shown to be at work in the other and greater black majority districts are undoubtedly operating in this also, and that their effects have been only temporarily counteracted by the immigration of blacks, which is believed to have now ceased."

"From the Upland and western regions no white immigrant knowing simply the relative numbers of white and blacks will be deterred by the fear of entering a country where negroes alone labor. The small farmer tilling his own land is in possession and control, and each region is, in the popular

phraseology, 'a white man's country.' Of the western it is not necessary to add more than that it has already for several years received a heavy white immigration from the northwestern states. Of the Upland, it serves my purpose to show that a minute examination of the statistical evidence is even more reassuring, and warrants the assertion that from a great portion of this region the negro has already begun to disappear."

THE NEGROES FAIL AS FARMERS.

The writer then, with much detail, shows the relative lessening of the negro element in the border states. The blacks are drifting away from the farms into the cities and mining districts. A very interesting argument is entered into by Mr. Van de Graff to prove that the negroes are not succeeding as farmers in the black belt, and are not likely to hold their own in that region so richly endowed by nature. He believes that the independent white farmer will gradually come into the black belt, and that the negro will succeed best as a factory operative or as a laborer working under white direction.

"This passing of the negro from the fields into the towns is obviously a fact of the greatest importance, not only in its bearing upon his status and distribution within the South itself, but also upon the question whether he is to remain in the South in relatively excessive numbers and as an element of its population not shared in an appreciable degree by the North. Once loosed from the stability of country life, taught to maintain himself in the city, and placed on the great highways of travel, the negro has taken the first and longest step out of the South altogether. The transition from Richmond to Philadelphia, from Atlanta to Cincinnati, from Birmingham to Pittsburgh, or from Nashville to Chicago is comparatively easy, and it may be made by easy stages."

NEGROES ARE COMING NORTH.

The northward tendency of the southern negro Mr. Van de Graff regards as unmistakable and very important:

"There are potent inducements other than the industrial to such a northward movement of the blacks. The political and social status of the negro is higher in the North. This is not to say that race prejudice does not follow him in the North, for it unquestionably does. But the people of the North have not known him as a slave. His vote is often strong enough to decide between the closely balanced political parties. At the same time he is not strong enough to be regarded or to regard himself as a distinct element, social and political. No 'Jim Crow' car is assigned to his separate use. In New York City he may now eat at the best restaurants. His children almost everywhere go to the same public schools with those of the white man, and may follow them to college if they choose. These and other like differences constitute an advantage of

position for the negro in the North, which he is quick to grasp and slow to give up. In a somewhat extended course of personal observation and inquiry on this subject, I have never known or heard of a single instance in which a negro who had once established himself in the North ever returned to the South to live."

WHITE IMMIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH.

The natural tendencies which are working toward the wider dispersion of the negro race throughout the United States are in turn helping to bring white immigrants into the South. "Georgia has been especially favored by these immigrants, and is now receiving a colony of several thousands from Indiana. Arkansas too is reported to have received from the states north and northwest of it, within the last twelve months, a hundred thousand new citizens. But the movement is not confined to any particular region. It may be, and it will be but natural, that at first comparatively few will enter the black belt. But the black belt is too rich to be passed over by an invading array of western farmers. Already in some portions of it the land is passing into new hands and is being enhanced in value.

SUBDIVISION OF THE BIG PLANTATIONS.

The continuance of the movement can only result in the early subdivision of the big plantations into small farms tilled by their white owners. This is the one sufficient cure for all its economic ills. It needs only this to make the region again the richest in all this rich country, and the home of a prosperous and progressive people. Its natural resources, its fertile level soil, its salubrious, genial climate, its wide variety of products, are unchanged or substantially unimpaired. And with this, the one great region that has lagged behind in the rehabilitation of the South, taking its proper place in the forefront of development—with the resultant breaking up of the political storm-centre which the black belt has ever been and still remains,—who can measure the possibilities of southern progress?"

We have been so frequently assured that all signs and tendencies point toward the massing of the negroes in the "black belt," the Mississippi bottoms, and one or two other special regions of the South, that Mr. Van de Graff's seemingly unanswerable demonstration to the contrary is a very valuable contribution toward the better understanding of one of our greatest public questions.

THE royalty on view in this month's *Woman at Home* is the Princess Maud of Wales, with a portrait of her betrothed of Denmark. E. Dalbiqué's interview with Mrs. Perowne at Hartlebury Castle gives a pleasant glimpse of hard work and unostentatious home-life. Clement Shorter's study of Mrs. Gaskell and Charlotte Brontë is enlivened by portraits of the former and of the husband of the latter.

THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

MR. FRANCIS A. WALKER makes out a strong case of "America for the Americans" in his article in the June *Atlantic*, concerning the need of restricting the tide of immigration to this country, and advocates radical measures. "What is proposed is, not to keep out some hundreds, or possibly thousands of persons, against whom lie specific objections like those above indicated, but to exclude perhaps hundreds of thousands, the great majority of whom would be subject to no individual objections; who, on the contrary, might fairly be expected to earn their living here in this new country, at least up to the standard known to them at home, and probably much more. The question to-day is, not of preventing the wards of our almshouses, our insane asylums and our jails from being stuffed to repletion by new arrivals from Europe; but of protecting the American rate of wages, the American standard of living, and the quality of American citizenship from degradation through the tumultuous access of vast throngs of ignorant and brutalized peasantry from the countries of eastern and southern Europe." . . . "All the good the United States could do by offering indiscriminate hospitality to a few millions more of European peasants, whose places at home will, within another generation, be filled by others as miserable as themselves, would not compensate for any permanent injury done to our republic. Our highest duty to charity and to humanity is to make this great experiment here, of free laws and educated labor, the most triumphant success that can possibly be attained. In this way we shall do far more for Europe than by allowing its city slums and its vast stagnant reservoirs of degraded peasantry to be drained off upon our soil."

SCHOOL REFORM IN NEW YORK CITY.

AN entire reorganization of the public school system of New York City is to be brought about under the terms of a bill recently passed by the Legislature and approved by Mayor Strong and Governor Morton. We reprint from the *Educational Review* an abstract of the main provisions of this new law:

1. That the central and final authority over the schools shall be vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the mayor. This board consists of twenty-one members, serving for terms of three years. The terms of one-third of the members expire each year. Members of the Board of Education receive no compensation.

2. The ward trustees are abolished, and the very name ceases to exist.

3. The Board of Education is to appoint a city superintendent and as many assistants as may be necessary, for terms of six years each. There are now eleven assistant superintendents. The present salaries are \$7,500 for the superintendent and \$4,000 for each of the assistant superintendents.

4. The superintendent and his assistants are to consti-

tute the Board of School Superintendents. This board is to inform and advise the Board of Education on all matters affecting the course of study and the educational administration generally, and, under rules to be prescribed by the Board of Education, is to promote and transfer teachers, to classify, promote and transfer pupils, and to have the care and oversight of the schools. Examinations for admission to the eligible list for appointment as principals and teachers are to be held by this board, and from the eligible lists nominations of principals and teachers are to be made by the Board of School Superintendents to the Board of Education, with whom the final power of appointment rests.

5. The Board of Education is to divide the city into at least fifteen school inspection districts, approximately equal in population. For each of these districts the mayor is to appoint five inspectors of schools to hold office for five-year terms. Inspectors receive no compensation. Their duties are of a visitatorial character, they report quarterly to the Board of Education upon the condition of the schools and scholars and the enforcement of the school laws in their respective districts.

6. The Board of School Superintendents have the right to remove any principal or teacher for incompetence, by a majority vote, in case the removal is approved by a majority of the inspectors in the district. Any principal or teacher so removed may appeal to the Board of Education, which board may, by majority vote, reinstate the principal or teacher. If the district inspectors alone or the Board of School Superintendents alone recommend the removal of a principal or teacher, then a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education is necessary to effect the removal.

7. The purely executive duties of the Board of Education that relate to the erection and care of buildings and the supervision of janitors are devolved upon the superintendent of buildings and his assistants.

In the words of the *Educational Review*, whose editor, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, was a leader in the reform agitation, the enactment of this law marks the end of a long fight "to free the public school system of New York City from the control of a clique and of petty political bosses." The chief point of attack was the ward trustee system, which is abolished by the terms of the law.

"This gratifying conclusion of a long and weary contest," says the *Review*, "is due primarily to the intelligence, public spirit, and determination of a group of men and women who have kept up the fight for years. They have never permitted themselves to be discouraged by temporary defeats, or disheartened by apparently insurmountable obstacles, or deflected from the plain path of duty and public service by ridicule or abuse. In Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, and the legislature of 1896, men were found willing to listen to argument on this school question, and independent enough to act promptly and decisively upon their convictions. The combination of these forces made victory possible. On July 1 the ward trustee system ceases to exist. It has for years sheltered incapacity, favoritism, political chicanery, and extravagance. It has effectually prevented any genuine supervision of the schools or any efficient organization and opera-

tion of the system as a whole. Where good schools are found in New York, they exist in spite of the trustee system; where bad schools are found, they are traceable directly to it.

GOOD ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

"A new era now dawns for the New York teachers. Their self-constituted and self-seeking leaders have deceived and injured them. Owing to the action of these leaders, the teachers—the great majority of whom are sincerely laboring for the best interests of the children in their care—have been put in a totally false light before the public. Their leaders and spokesmen have caused them to forfeit public confidence. They have been induced or ordered to sign petitions that recited lies and to attend meetings where lies were deliberately told to them. But their future is in their own hands. If they will eschew politics and wire-pulling, devote themselves to their school work, and turn their backs upon those commissioners, ex-commissioners, trustees, and principals who have misused and abused their confidence, they will find public confidence in them speedily restored. They will then have the weight that belongs to them in molding the public opinion of the metropolis. But their selfish and ignorant leaders must be sent to the rear."

THE POLITICIAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. L. H. JONES, the superintendent of schools in Cleveland, Ohio, has a sound article in the *Atlantic* for June upon the dangers of political influence in educational matters. In a large proportion of towns, counties and cities "the superintendent is a superintendent only in name." "Appointments are made, promotions secured, removals effected, on the basis of a political auction." . . . "The situation staggers belief. No one seems to grasp its real significance. It would be a serious problem if it were simply plundering the public treasury. Its evil would be beyond computation if it extended no further than the corrupting, humiliating and degrading of the men and women who teach in the schools, and who, though they are infinitely the superiors of the political bosses, must submit to the most galling indignities or cease to follow their chosen profession. But the real enormity of the crime begins to dawn upon us when we consider that these political tricksters, who give positions to incompetent teachers in return for political support from the friends of such teachers, steal from defenseless children. The horrible accumulation of social consequences would appall us if it resulted only in deformed bodies and wasted intellectual energies. But the inevitable consequence of incompetence in the schoolroom is spiritual death to the children, the dwarfing of all noble purposes, the paralyzing of all high effort, the destruction of all elevated ideals, the gradual obliteration of all that makes life worth living. Herod

killed the innocents, as he doubtless thought, to protect his throne. The modern politician murders the children for mere gain; and it does not seem to make much difference that his own children are among the number. Partisan politics is the most horrible curse that ever spread its blighting influence over the public schools."

In Cleveland and Indianapolis, however, the situation is much more hopeful. Certain officials, primarily the superintendent, are held responsible for the condition of the schools, and are given powers commensurate with such a burden. The teachers have learned that their work is tested by professional methods instead of by "pulls," and the corresponding gain in tone has been very striking.

THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE TRAINING.

THE return of the annual college commencement season tends to renew the agitation of the old question, "What is college good for?"

"It is not entirely safe to claim that every kind of success, even of legitimate success, will be promoted by a college training," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "If I had a boy for whom it was my supreme ambition that he should become rich I should not send him to college. So far from helping his prospects in that direction it would probably damage them. Money making is a trick. The easy acquisition of it is a knack. It involves the condensation of interest and faculty along a particular line, and that a narrow line. There is nothing to hinder a very small man from being a very wealthy one. Shrewdness does not imply big-mindedness. I might say with a good deal of assurance that it implies the contrary. And shrewdness has more than anything else to do with the acquisition of gain. . . . There are a great many things which can be best done by the man who does not know too much, or, at least, by the man whose intelligence is concentrated at a single point or along a single line. The mechanic who has come to be known among us as the 'Wizard' would, perhaps, have been more of a man if he had gone to Harvard, but it would probably have spoiled him as a 'wizard.' Genius is presumably always a species of mania and liable, therefore, to become something very ordinary if successfully subjected to the processes of the asylum. They had better be kept away from college if the design is to make them experts. College will be able to give them a character of 'all-roundness,' but a knife cannot be round and sharp at the same time; neither can a boy. . . . If we are going to do large intelligent work, the prime condition is the possession of an intellect trained and stocked in the same general and comprehensive way. College training is simply the process of intellectually getting ready, not getting ready for this, that or the other specific mental service,

but simply getting ready—planting down a broad foundation of preliminary big enough to support any breadth or height of superstructure that there may be need or opportunity to put upon it. The college course and the requisite preparatory training costs about seven years of the best and most possible periods of a man's life. But if a young man hopes to do a large, solid work in the world, a work in which intelligence of a broad kind is to play any considerable part, and there is no antecedent obstacle in the way, he makes an irreversible mistake if he considers seven years too much to pay for a liberal education.

THE NEW ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE English reviews, of course, are full of articles about Sir John Gorst's new bill, which cover so wide a ground that it is rather difficult to summarize them. We give the first place to the representative of the preachers, whom the measure most closely concerns.

Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. Macnamara's article in the *Nineteenth Century* is published under the title of "A Radical Commentary." His criticisms, however, are not so much from the point of view of a Radical as from that of an educational expert. He summarizes his view of the bill, its defects, its merits, under three general heads in which he explains exactly what he thinks should be done to make the bill a good working measure.

THE EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

"1. That while I approve of the proposed creation of educational authorities for the control both of primary and secondary education, I am convinced that such educational authorities should be directly elected by the parochial electors *ad hoc*, and that the area for such educational authorities should be in each case an administrative county as defined in the Local Government act of 1888.

"2. But that if educational authorities be appointed as proposed in the bill, these authorities should by statute invariably include: (a) Members of school boards; (b) members of voluntary school committees; (c) teachers working in schools, and (d) other persons interested in education as such.

"3. That there should be no further devolution of powers to smaller local authorities, such as is proposed in Clause 1, 6 (a) of the bill.

DECENTRALIZATION.

"1. I approve the devolution to the new educational authority of certain functions performed by the Education Department in respect of grants, but consider that the Education Department should retain wide powers of supervision and ultimate control.

"2. I suggest that the bill should contain provision for a right of appeal by the teacher against the action of school boards and other managers of schools in terminating their engagements; and also a prohibition against aid being given to any school in which the teacher is required, as a condition of his or her engagement, to undertake extraneous and non-scholastic tasks.

"3. I recommend that the new educational authority should be the school attendance authority in all school districts except those of county boroughs.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"1. I oppose any proposal to limit the Parliamentary grants in any way.

"2. The 'Special Aid Grant,' I suggest, is inadequate.

"3. Sufficient safeguards are not provided for the proper expenditure of the additional aid.

"4. There should be no differentiation between board and voluntary schools as such in the distribution of this aid.

"5. The 'special aid' should be dispensed to the poorer schools, and according to the measure of their needs.

"6. The '17s. 6d. limit' should only be removed if absolute security can be taken that there shall be no falling off in present local income.

"7. The proposal to veto the expenditure of school boards should be struck entirely out of the bill, the ratepayers themselves being the proper court of appeal for and against such expenditures.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

"I suggest that to allow ministers of religion or their delegates to come in and give denominational teaching is one thing; to select board school teachers because of their adherence to particular forms of religious faith—whatever those forms may be—is another thing entirely. And nothing, in my opinion, would strike a more serious blow at the status and independence of the teaching profession throughout the country than a general development along these lines.

"My simple proposal on Clause 27, then, is that the Government should drop it, and drop it quickly."

Rev. Canon Barnett.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. Guinness Rogers quotes the following passage from Canon Barnett's criticism of the new bill:

"There are, of course, blots which ought to be removed in committee. The exceptional treatment of voluntary schools; the assistance given to federation, by which vigorous managers will be brought under the crushing tyranny of diocesan and other boards; the absence of any provision for popular representation on the management of schools receiving public money; the indefinite terms on which the expenses of administration are secured; the fixed limit on expenditure; a certain vagueness as to the

use of special grants in the improvement of teaching; the existence of permissive clauses where there ought to be compulsory clauses—these and many other such blemishes are not of the essence of the bill, and could be removed without affecting its main object."

NEED OF BETTER HOMES FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

MISS CLARE DE GRAFFENRIED, in the *Forum*, makes a strong plea for improvement in the home surroundings of American working people. Miss de Graffenried speaks from a knowledge of present housing conditions gained only by personal investigation. She shows that the tenement evil is by no means confined to the great centres of population, like New York and Chicago, but that the smaller cities are seriously menaced by it.

"In all our growing cities the most dangerous form of tenement is multiplying—buildings once devoted to business or residence purposes, now packed with foreigners not yet educated to our standards. Drainage and water supply are inadequate, closets are clogged, partitions create dark rooms where human beings were never meant to sleep, and in each tiny space dwell from two to ten persons, carrying on all the functions of life.

In Pittsburgh, lately, the manufacturers declared that there are no slums, pointing with just pride to the suburbs of neat, attractive houses of skilled iron workers. No slums? What are the shanties creeping up the picturesque hills, draining to those below? The dirty brick rows backing into cliff or rolling mill and fronting on a network of railroad tracks? How many of these dwellings are supplied with water? Comparatively few, a single hydrant in one yard serving many families. Typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Pittsburgh, and the water of Allegheny, its officials claim, is poison. How many houses have sewer connections? The director of public works answers: 'In two hundred and thirty-nine cases of fever investigated, there was no public sewer connection at all in twenty-six houses; in eighty-five, the connection was with outside closet only; and in but forty-one cases were sewer connections properly made.' In one Pittsburgh tenement row, crowded with Poles, three cellars are used as dwellings, although flooded with water several times a winter; nor are cellar sleeping rooms infrequent in other quarters.

THE TENEMENT IN BUFFALO.

"These Poles, badly lodged, are thrifty, responsive to teaching, appreciating good influences. Thousands of them in Cleveland, where conditions are favorable, own good homes, and they are large property holders in Buffalo,—that beautiful city of detached residences where, its citizens affirmed, neither indigence nor a tenement class existed. Yet, four years ago, a committee of the Charity O. gani-

zation Society of Buffalo reported a tenement population there of 9,148 souls, more overcrowded than New York,—less than 50 per cent. of the houses being sanitary, and some of the remainder of the foulest condition. The average sleeping room in the district investigated is 8 by 7 feet, occupied in 30 per cent. of cases by five or more persons; 25 per cent. by more than five persons, one chamber having fourteen inmates. Happily, Buffalo at once adopted stringent repressive measures, for another committee, consisting of a physician, a lawyer and an architect, studied the improved dwellings of Boston and New York and the best building laws, and finally submitted to the city building inspector a complete and admirable set of ordinances regulating tenements and their future construction. After a hard fight, these ordinances were adopted by the City Council. If enforced, the culture-beds of crime and disease already existing will be condemned, or purged of dangerous features. The worst tenement I ever saw was in Buffalo—an immense Augean stable in which, notwithstanding its unspeakable filth, the Free Kindergarten Association had cleaned one little corner and begun to work. The next worst tenement I know is in Cincinnati, its only entrance being a saloon of the lowest character."

Baltimore has very few tenements, and offers cheaper and better accommodations for the worker than can be found in any other American city of equal size.

"Boston in her old converted dwellings, now let to the laboring classes, reaches a refinement of inconvenience that I have never observed elsewhere. Three tenants, we will say, occupy one house,—not, as might be supposed, a family to each floor, for that arrangement the landlord considers a losing one, top floors bringing little rental. So he hires to one household the back kitchen, the front first-floor room, and the rear garret chamber; to another family, the front kitchen and back first and second floor; to a third he gives the front second floor, side room, and first-floor hall. Every family lives in patches and spots, no two rooms adjoining so as to save labor and steps or economize heat, each housewife trotting from basement to attic, and, worse than all, her girls sleeping in the next garret to other tenants' boys, all far removed from the mother's eye. More than 88,000 persons in Boston reside in houses containing three families, often in fair circumstances; while in 8,000 dwellings from eleven to fifteen persons live, and some big structures include forty-seven tenements."

NEW ENGLAND MILL TOWNS.

"In Fall River,—upraised in every mood and tense,—the 'company houses' depart from the best New England precedent and, with a few notable exceptions, are unpardonably the worst in the city. After studying the town's peculiar growth, I have sympathy with its present tenement-property owners—and would have more, if their dividends were

less and their property were better kept. The past policy of mill men there will never be repeated, but its consequences cannot be removed without immense financial loss. 'Does anybody suppose we would build great tenement barracks now? What are we to do with those we have?' asked a manufacturer. 'We can't afford to demolish them, and to repair them properly would keep us poor.' A lesson to other textile communities inclined, when operatives are needed quickly in times of industrial prosperity, to put up cheap houses without drainage or water supply. Private enterprise and the savings of workmen have wrought vast changes in Fall River, most of the houses lately built being adapted for only one to three families, instead of twelve to fifty families, and always having a bay window."

Elsewhere in New England mill owners have erected houses for their operatives which "compare favorably in attraction with many summer resorts."

SUBURBAN HOMES.

MR. R. CLIPSTON STURGIS makes an earnest plea in the June *Cosmopolitan* for a radical change in the character of our suburban homes. He contrasts very forcefully the restful look of the country places, even of the humbler sort, in England, with the average American frame house, unsubstantial and with no dignity or privacy.

"The first great essential, then, of a home is privacy,—the opportunity to consider and treat the family life as something sacred and apart from the outside world with its cares and troubles. A circle to which you will not admit any one lightly and without consideration.

"The second important consideration is that it should be beautiful. Whether it be a simple cottage or a great mansion, it may still be beautiful and fit for its purpose, either, on the one hand, simple, unpretentious and quiet, in good proportions and of good color; or, on the other, adorned with more stately and magnificent qualities. Each type may have the beauty belonging to it and also be a true home."

The main change Mr. Sturgis would suggest is in the arrangement of the grounds. A winding carriage road to the front door, screened by shrubbery, lawns, kitchen-yards, gardens, and the like, can be so arranged in a half-acre lot as to entirely do away with the objectionable publicity so common in this country. These external arrangements, too, ought to be to a certain degree formal, for when a house is placed on a plot of ground and approach made to it, one has already departed from nature into formality, and the gardens and lawns should correspond, for "order is the real key-note of the small house and the small place; . . . every corner must have its real use and be something which is needed and valued."

"Such homes as these are really within our reach.

They will not cost as much as many of our suburban residences with the fancy stone ashlar, hideous with bad carving, low cut stone walls serving as boundary only, and neither low enough for a mere curb nor high enough for any protection."

The consequences of such an improved style the author believes to be very far reaching. With the increase in the true home feeling all the members will spend more time in it. The charm of the home as thus pictured will induce all members to spend more time in it. The father will, perhaps, pass fewer evenings at his club, and the children, under good home influences and the more constant companionship of their parents, will be more apt to love their home better than any other place, and learn in it of what is good and great and noble in the world outside."

A COMMISSION ON MISSIONS.

THE principal feature in the *Review of the Churches* for April is a series of papers on the project, mooted by Chicago professors, of sending out a world's commission to investigate the success or failure of foreign missions. Mr. Arnold White thinks that "an impartial inquiry into the finance, management and results of a century of Protestant missions, with ever multiplying machinery, urgency of appeal, and vaster expenditure, are as legitimate an object for investigation by the state as the effects of the existing company laws or the reduction of the area under wheat cultivation in England."

Could the \$350,000,000 spent in the last hundred years on Protestant missions not have been better used? Mr. White seems to think the missionaries have too easy a time of it,—certainly an easier life than that of ministers in East and South London. Their readiness to ask for aid from governmental power, their sectarian divisions, their conflicting message, their opening the door to drink and vice, as well as the unrebuked iniquities of professedly Christian powers would, Mr. White argues, form good material for inquiry. Dr. Cust thinks a conference of missionary experts would be of much more use. This proposal is welcomed by Mr. Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Wardlaw Thompson of the London Missionary Society caustically criticises Mr. White's attitude, and holds that any examination of foreign missions which affects to judge their results would be an utter failure. Who are the commissioners to be? he asks. "How and from whom are they to obtain evidence? By what standard will they estimate the value of the methods and of the results of missions to the heathen? This is a subject so many-sided, so extensive, so complicated, involving so many side issues, that whoever has to deal with it thoroughly and reliably must have a trained capacity for sifting intricate evidence, with exceptional power of taking in the bearings and the niceties of the very extensive and involved case."

MR. CARNEGIE IN PRAISE OF POVERTY.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE tells the readers of *Cassell's Family Magazine* "How I Became a Millionaire." His father, a well to do weaver in Dunfermline, was robbed of his business by the development of the factory system, and decided, when Andrew was only ten years old, to emigrate. The future millionaire, when twelve years old, started work as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory in Pittsburgh, and received \$1.20 a week. He says:

"I cannot tell you how proud I was when I received my first week's own earnings. . . . I have had to deal with great sums—many millions of dollars have since passed through my hands; but putting all these together, and considering money making as a means of pleasure giving, or . . . of genuine satisfaction, I tell you that \$1.20 outweighs all. It was the direct reward of honest manual labor."

He had fearfully long hours and almost slavish toil. Then he got a job to mind a boiler fire and work an engine in a bobbin factory, and soon had added to his duties the work of clerk to his employer. Looking back on these early years, when his mother even worked like the rest for wages, Mr. Carnegie waxes enthusiastic in praise of poverty:

"You know how people are all moaning about poverty as a great evil; and it seems to be accepted that if people only had money, and were rich, that they would be happy and more useful, and get more out of life. There never was a graver mistake. As a rule there is more happiness, more genuine satisfaction and a truer life, and more obtained from life in the humble cottages of the poor than in the palaces of the rich."

PITY THE POOR RICH.

"I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a later age; but am glad to remember that they do not know what they have missed. They think they have fathers and mothers, and very kind fathers and mothers too, and they enjoy the sweetness of these blessings to the fullest, but this they cannot do: for the poor boy who has in his father his constant companion, tutor, and model, and in his mother—holy name—his nurse, teacher, guardian angel, saint, all in one, has a richer, more precious fortune in life than any rich man's son can possibly know, and compared with which all other fortunes count for little.

"It is because I know how sweet, and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from care, from quarrels, how loving and how united its members, that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's boy, and it is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor the great and the good have always sprung and always must spring. . . .

AND DON'T ABOLISH POVERTY.

"It seems nowadays a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished. We should be quite willing to abolish luxury, but to abolish poverty would be to destroy the only soil upon which mankind can depend to produce the virtues which alone can enable our race to reach a still higher civilization than it now possesses."

After this panegyric on poverty it would be pleasant to find Mr. Carnegie voluntarily reassuming the more "blest estate." It would be a pity if any mistaken sense of duty held him back from the joy of a Franciscan renunciation and made him a martyr to his wealth.

At fourteen he became messenger in the telegraph office in Pittsburgh and then operator. He earned an extra dollar a week by copying press messages after hours. Then he got a clerkship in the Pennsylvania Railroad offices. His first speculation was the purchase of shares in an express company, to secure which his parents mortgaged their home.

HIS FIRST DIVIDEND.

He thus recalls his receipt of the first monthly dividend of \$10:

"The next day being Sunday, we boys, myself and my ever constant companions, took our usual Sunday afternoon stroll in the country, and sitting down in the woods, I showed them this cheque, saying 'Eureka! we have found it.' Here was something new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toil. A return from capital was something strange and new. How money could make money; how, without any attention from me, this mysterious golden visitor should come, led to much speculation on the part of the young fellows, and I was for the first time hailed as a 'capitalist.' I had never received anything before for nothing, as it were. You see I was beginning to serve my apprenticeship as a business man in a very satisfactory manner."

His next investment was in the firm which began the making of sleeping cars—afterward Pullman's. He got a banker to advance this money. Soon after, he was appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the railroad.

"THE RESULT."

He saw that the day of wooden bridges was past, and started the making of iron.

"So myself and indispensable and clever partners, who had been my boy companions—wasn't that nice, some of the very boys who had met in the grove to wonder at the \$10 cheque?—began business and still continue. . . . The result of all these developments is that three pounds of finished steel are now bought in Pittsburgh for 2 cents, which is cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and that our country has become the greatest producer of iron in the world."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED

THE CENTURY.

MR. WILLIAM A. COFFIN in the June *Century* presents a critical but enthusiastic review of Mr. John S. Sargent's decorative work in the Boston Public Library and his better-known and even more masterly achievements in portrait painting. "Mr. Sargent's great success as a painter of portraits is no doubt due to the 'act that, in addition to a technical equipment of the highest order, he possesses intuitive perceptions which enable him to grasp his sitters' mental phases. His cultivated eye quickly determines the pose which naturally and easily harmonizes the physical side with the mental, and his artistic feeling dictates unerringly by what attributes of costume and surroundings the picture formed in his mind's eye may be best presented on canvas. He rarely neglects to compose his picture; that is, not only to determine the lines of the figure, but also to fill the canvas and balance it."

Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, assisted by her husband's facile pen and brush, gives a fascinating picture of the "Lights and Shadows of the Alhambra." The latter seem more grateful than the former in that sun-parched land. "But when all is said, in the end as in the beginning, for us the great charm of Granada was in the grove, with its cool shade, its soft green light, its incomparable outlook. Here was perpetual twilight when all the land beyond lay grilling in the sun. The chant of locusts was loud in the gardens of the Alhambra, loud the water-carrier's ceaseless cry of 'Agua! agua fresca!' White-hot, the sky met the now snowless heights of the Sierra Nevada; as from an oven came the air that blew over the vega, burned and scorched the town's white houses, climbed its tripe hill. Yet under the elms planted by the conquering Englishman there was always rest from blinding light and pitiless heat."

Joseph B. Bishop has a timely article on the "Humor and Pathos of Presidential Conventions." He describes the fruitless quests of Clay, Webster, John Sherman and others, none of whom took their defeat very philosophically. The modern conventions of ten or fifteen thousand people are tremendously exciting affairs. Mr. Bishop says: "Perhaps the most tumultuous convention ever held was that of the Republicans at Chicago in 1880. Fully 15,000 persons were in attendance upon its regular sessions, and 'demonstrations' were of frequent occurrence, sometimes as often as twice or three times in a single session. At one of the early evening sessions the mention of General Grant's name started a wild uproar, which lasted for thirty minutes. The whole vast assemblage appeared to take part in it. In the centre of the hall, where the New York delegation sat, appeared the majestic figure of Roscoe Conkling, standing upon a chair, and slowly waving to and fro the delegation's banner, which was floating from a tall staff, while from all parts of the hall there came a roar as steady and solid and deep as that of Niagara. In one part of the hall a great body of people could now and then be heard singing 'Glory, glory, hallelujah,' and in another part others singing 'Marching through Georgia.' Thirty minutes by the watch this pandemonium reigned, and then it died out from sheer exhaustion."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. L. H. Jones' article on "The Politician and the Public School," and "The Restriction of Immigration," by Francis A. Walker.

Olive Thorn Miller contributes a most pleasing account of her acquaintance with a certain ruby-throated humming bird. According to Mr. Bradford Torrey, this "bird of the musical wing" leaves his mate, while she is brooding and bringing up her young, and the problem as to his motives in so doing lend much interest to the study of the ruby-throat. "Does he consider his brilliant ruby dangerous to the safety of the nest, and so deny himself the pleasure as well as the pain of family life? Does he selfishly desert outright, and return to bachelor ways, when his mate settles herself to her domestic duties? Or does the pugnacious little creature herself decline not only his advice and counsel, but even his presence?" The particular bird under observation seemed to get on very well in her "grass widow" state, and went about her maternal duties with no interruption but her own restlessness. "The energy of the little mother was wonderful. In spite of the unrest of her life, of continual struggles, and work over the nest, she frequently indulged in marvelous aerial evolutions, dashing into the air and marking it off into zigzag lines and angles, as if either she did not know her own mind for two seconds at a time or was forced to take this way to work off surplus vitality. During all this time I was hoping to see her mate. But if he appeared at all, as several times a ruby-throated individual did, she promptly sent him about his business."

Mr. William F. Biddle arraigns grand opera before the "Court of Reason," and finds that it is a union of two arts "in which the best of both is killed." He reasons as follows:

"1. We have seen that dramatic action, in order to be really artistic, must be true to natural human action.

"2. We have seen that music does not and cannot escape from the bonds of rhythm.

"3. We have seen that, with very few exceptions, natural human action does not and cannot submit to the bonds of rhythm.

"4. Now what follows by logical necessity concerning dramatic action and music? Can we escape the conclusion that if dramatic action joins itself to music, it must lose its truth to natural human action, and therefore its standing as fine art?"

Mr. Biddle believes that Wagner, genius as he was, was so misled by his "theatrical devil" that he fell into this illogical and inartistic slough from which his musical perception would otherwise have saved him. The writer himself confesses to a slight "remnant of indwelling sin" in the matter, but "all the same I do firmly believe that serious grand opera or music-drama is an artistic blunder; that it is approaching recognition as such; and that even in this stage of the world's thought about art it is almost an anachronism. Except in the spectacular form, its passing may be prophesied because it is founded on a falsehood.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

GENERAL MILES' paper on "War" and "Suburban Homes," by R. Clipston Sturgis, have been selected from the June *Cosmopolitan* for special notice.

There is rather a sanguinary tone to this month's issue. In addition to General Miles' article and three war stories, Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor, contributes a paper upon the topic which General Miles refused to discuss. "In case of War With England—What?"—and shows conclusively that while the English navy might capture all our great sea ports at the very outset, our land forces would be absolutely invincible and the British losses—of Canada, of her mortgaged property here and of an American market—would more than offset such disasters. That war will not be declared, therefore, he feels certain, "unless we have previously twisted the British lion's tail until it is ready to come out of the roots."

Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, having found the Spaniards distinctly disinclined to consider the idea of freeing Cuba upon the payment of a hundred million dollars by the United States, describes the Spanish capital and people as they appeared to him during the prosecution of his inquiries.

S. E. Tillman points out in the "Progress of Science" the significance of the discovery by Dubois in Java of a number of bones which possess characteristics connecting them with both man and ape. It seems probable that this *Pithecanthropus*, or erect ape, is one of the "missing links," between man and the lower forms, but, as the writer states, no discovery can ever produce a connection between the men and apes of to-day; in all likelihood they had a common ancestor, but the development since then has been along totally opposite lines.

MCCLURE'S.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS continues in the June *McClure's* her interesting autobiographical sketches—this time with some reminiscences of her relations with Harriet Beecher Stowe and with her publisher, James T. Fields. She says: "My personal remembrances of Mrs. Stowe are those of a young girl whom she entertained at intervals, always delightfully, in the long parlor running the width of the stone house. . . . An amusing instance of the spirit of the stone house comes back to me from some far-away day when I found myself schoolmate to Mrs. Stowe's youngest daughter. This little descendant of genius and of philanthropy was bidden to write a composition, an order which she resolutely refused, for some time, to obey. But the power above her persisted, and one day the child brought in a slip of paper a few inches long, on which were inscribed these words only:

"'Slavery is the greatest curse of human Nature.'"

Her connection with Mr. Fields was by no means marked by the suspicions and bellicose attitude which we are so often told must of necessity exist between author and publisher. "My individual debt to Mr. Fields, in respect to my own work, is one which I cannot and would not omit to acknowledge. He often helped me about my titles; and one of the best ever given to any book of mine—'Men, Women, and Ghosts'—was of his creation. In his fine literary judgment I had great confidence, and would have accepted almost any criticism from him trustfully. But perhaps his

quick intuition perceived that I should be too easily disheartened, for I remember almost exclusively the pleasant, the hopeful, the appreciative words with which he stimulated my courage and my work."

James L. Crane, the former Chaplain of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, tells some very interesting stories of Grant as a Colonel, and draws a very graphic picture of the great soldier.

"He is no dissembler, no assumer of snob dignity; he has more than ordinary freedom from selfishness, and appears to no one as an ambitious man. He is a sincere, thinking, *real* man; by *real* we mean that he does not take to shows, shams, or 'flourishes,' but to realities."

"He is always cheerful; no toil, cold, heat, hunger, fatigue, or want of money depresses him. He was just as buoyant while a colonel, away from paymasters, looking after bushwhackers in Missouri, and with scarce money enough to prepay a letter or buy a pipe full of kinnikinnick, as he is as the hero of a hundred battles, and the commander-in-chief of the finest army in the world, and with the wealth of the nation at his command."

HARPER'S.

THE most noticeable article in the June *Harper's* is by Dr. Andrew Wilson on "The Battle of the Cells." Dr. Wilson's extremely useful paper explains the wonderful action of the white corpuscles of the blood, the myriads of which are independent living blood cells, resembling the animalcule. These curious creatures engulf and ingest solid particles in feeding themselves, rejecting indigestible matter. One of the most important functions of these phagocytic cells have to discharge is the removal of disease from the tissues of living animals. If a healthy hand is scratched so that the blood comes, the healing which immediately sets in is in large part due to the action of these friendly cells. They act both in the lower life and in the higher existence as a veritable sanitary police force, attacking the microbes which threaten us with fevers and other acute disease. The condition we familiarly call health is in fact very largely owing to the work of these little microscopic allies. They are distinct and separate in make-up and functions from the red corpuscles, whose duty it is to carry the oxygen breathed into the blood to all parts of the body, and conversely to convey the waste carbonic-acid gas to the lungs.

E. T. D. Chambers has a beautifully illustrated article on the ouananiche, the magnificent game-fish of Canada. The latter part of June in the Canadian waters is the season when the ouananiche is at its best. They are the most restless and persistent fighters, turning somersaults three or four feet in the air, and making leaps in such rapid succession that one fights one's fish alternately in air and water. The larger ones weigh from four to eight pounds, and these fellows go down and sulk like a salmon. Mr. Chambers gives the ouananiche credit for the combined finesse of the salmon and the bass. They have been known in the course of their prodigious leaps to land in the bottom of the angler's canoe.

Dr. Charles Waldstein dubs Menzel, in the title of his sketch of that artist, "The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany," and he begins by justifying his bestowal of that appellation, comparing him only with Durer. Dr.

Waldstein tells us that Menzel did not begin to paint until he was twenty years of age, and at first found great difficulty in freeing himself from the trammels which his confirmed habit of stencil drawing and of minute accuracy in preparing lithographic plates had imposed upon him. To overcome this he used his right hand for painting, his left hand having been used for drawing. The consequences of this manoeuvre can be detected in many of his later pictures, but not always. Though Menzel has been the royal painter-historian of the German Empire, he has never been a court painter. "Never has he been affected by the propinquity to the court, as is so often the case when artists are drawn into this circle. His technique has never lost its vigor and truth; his eye has never become dull in the perception of true life under the brilliant chandeliers of the palace hall; his imagination and sympathy have never lost their feeling for what is noble, lasting or true in the life of the present or the past."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE June *Scribner's* begins with a paper by Henry Norman entitled "In the Balkans," in which that much-traveled journalist describes this "chess-board of Europe" from the standpoint of the eternal Eastern question. He gives a graphic account of his journey over the "chess-board," and concludes that of the whole Balkan experience, the pearl was beyond question Montenegro. "There is pure romance, untainted by political commonplace, unspoiled by commercialism, almost unknown to the prying tourist. The approach to this mountain land is through a scene of almost unequalled beauty. The Bay of Cattaro, with its still, green expanse of water, its little island church and fortress, its vine-clad hills sloping to the rim, is assuredly among the most beautiful scenes I have ever visited." Mr. Norman cites Mr. Gladstone's remark in a letter to him that the traditions of Montenegro exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylae. Montenegro, says Mr. Norman, is a patriarchal state. Prince Nicolas the First is alike father and ruler of his people. "He controls every department of government, and from his word there is no appeal. Every afternoon he strolls over from the palace to a stone seat under a spreading tree, where four roads meet, and there every one of his subjects has free access to him. I had the honor of a long and intimate conversation with him, in the course of which he told me frankly of his grievance against Austria, who surrounds him with troops and to whom Europe, in the Treaty of Berlin, gave that Herzegovina which in his view Montenegro had purchased by the blood of thousands of her sons, and where he himself had routed the army of Muktar Pasha in the rebellion that immediately preceded the Russo-Turkish War. Never can I forget the vigor of this ruler of the antique type as he paced with great strides up and down his salon narrating to me, with diagrams sketched with his finger on the table, or described by the pattern of the carpet, his campaigns in the neighboring land which he has lost, and apostrophizing, literally with tears, the young men whom he left there. Modern times and Krupp cannon have not destroyed the archaic habits of this magnificent race. Even to-day the bugle blown from the hill-top will bring every able-bodied man, rifle in hand, ready to follow his prince anywhere."

MORE VAILIMA TABLE-TALK.

Among the many interesting passages in the "Vailima Table-Talk," edited by Isobel Strong, and showing Robert Louis Stevenson in his home life, there are some paragraphs this month showing the manner in which the novelist worked on his stories. The diary says: "Louis and I have been writing, working away every morning like steam-engines on 'Hermiston.' Louis got a set-back with 'Anne,' and he has put it aside for a while. He worried terribly over it, but could not make it run smoothly. He read it aloud one evening and Lloyd criticised the love-scene, so Louis threw the whole thing over for a time. Fortunately he picked up 'Hermiston' all right and is in better spirits at once. He has always been wonderfully clear and sustained in his dictation, but he generally made notes in the early morning which he elaborated as he read them aloud. In 'Hermiston' he had hardly more than a line or two of notes to keep him on the track, but he never falters for a word, but gives me the sentences, with capital letters and all the stops, as clearly and steadily as though he were reading from an unseen book. He walks up and down the room as I write, and his voice is so beautiful and the story so interesting that I forget to rest."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE first and most prominent article in the June *Munsey's* is a very handsomely illustrated account of "Our Great Summer Playground," by which is meant the mountains and forests, the lakes and streams of our northeastern states. The writer asks why Americans who have never seen the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain or even Niagara, go to Europe for their holiday trips. "It is strange that other lands should attract them more than their own. They can find no greater variety of beautiful scenery than in the region between the St. Lawrence and Hudson. They cannot find better traveling facilities, a more hospitable welcome, or more tonic air. Do they seek historic associations? The American playground is replete with them, and the history with which its rocks and valleys are inseparably linked is American history."

THE STRONG MEN OF CANADA.

Edgar M. Smith heads a brief article "The Strong Men of Canada," in which he sketches the work and significance of Premier Bowell, Wilfred Laurier, G. W. Longley, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Charles Tupper and others. Of J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and his rise into prominence Mr. Smith says: "One day a good many years ago, the late Sir George Cartier was attempting to address his constituents at an open air meeting. His efforts were in vain; the crowd hooted and hissed their well-meaning chieftain. The situation was critical, for a hearing was necessary to explain away numerous false charges that had been made against the promoters of the confederation movement. Suddenly the pale handsome face of a beardless youth appeared at the window of a carriage, and as if by magic imposed silence upon the angry crowd. Then in the midst of the calm rang out the clear tones of the young orator, and in that maiden speech Chapleau saved his leader from defeat."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the June *Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. Richard Burton, the poet, who is himself a native of Hartford and a worker on the *Courant*, gives a sketch of a famous citizeness of that fine old Connecticut town, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe is now eighty-five years old. Next to her house are the estates of Charles Dudley Warner and George Warner. The former's land touches that of Mark Twain. Thus there is a very congenial atmosphere in the village for the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Burton says: "For some years now entirely withdrawn from society, Mrs. Stowe is much afoot in the open air, her strength for one of her years being remarkable. In the summer time the slight, bent figure, with its white hair crowning a dark, wrinkled face, is a familiar sight to the neighbors as she wanders under the boughs, gathering consolation from sun and shade and wind, or strays down the steep bank to where a little silver stream winds a tortuous length behind the Clemens and Warner grounds. On such walks a trusty attendant is always by her side." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written when Mrs. Stowe was a mature woman of forty. It appeared first as a serial in the *National Era* of Washington. For the serial rights she received \$300, what seemed to her then a good round sum. When the story was given book form in the same year the sale was phenomenal, and the result is a part of United States history. Three thousand copies went off the first day; second edition the next week, a third within a month, and 120 editions within the year, over 300,000 copies. The shy retiring wife of a country professor, familiar with the exigencies of small means, found her royalties in the short space of four months yielding her \$10,000,

CONDUCTING A GREAT HOTEL.

There is a deal of human interest in Mr. John Gilmer Speed's account of "Conducting a Great Hotel." In New York, he tells us, more than 50,000 persons are lodged and fed in the great hotels of the better class alone every night. Of these 25,000 are strangers and transient visitors, 10,000 are regular boarders and another 10,000 are servants and other employees. No less than 10,000 transients are brought into the city each day, but three-fourths of these stop among the cheaper hotels, the lodging and the boarding houses, of which there are such a multitude. To find out about the internal economy of a typical great hotel, Mr. Speed visited the Fifth Avenue, which has become, he says, on account of its long prominence, a kind of national institution. A striking feature brought out in his investigations is the large number of artisans of almost every variety kept at work simply to maintain the hotel in running order. There are workshops in which cabinet makers, painters, upholsterers, machinists, plumbers and gas fitters are constantly at work. The mattresses are all made in the house, and when one gets the least out of order it is at once sent for repair. The seats of upholstered chairs and sofas are overhauled and the damasks and trimmings for those purposes make a large store.

A SERVANT FOR EACH GUEST.

No less than 500 servants are employed by the Fifth Avenue when it is entertaining its full complement of 500 guests; a servant for each guest. The chambermaids get wages of \$12 per month and excellent food and good lodging, and Mr. Speed estimates

that the tips from guests average \$12 more, which makes a very respectable auxiliary income. Among the many other curious details he has collected there is the one of china breakage, which amounts to no less than \$10,000 worth each year. A large part of this is on the wash tables, and a rotary washing machine has been put into operation with the hope of lessening this extraordinary tax.

THE STEWARD'S FORESIGHT.

Mr. Speed tells us that the steward has worked out from long experience a pretty nearly exact percentage of each kind of food called for, so he knows how much of each viand to provide. They provide a little more than this percentage demands, and succeed in getting on the safe side without being wasteful. Green turtle soup is the most popular with hotel diners, and when that is on the bill of fare an extra quantity must be provided. When a popular game such as grouse or partridge or quail or canvas-back duck is on the bill of fare, then the supply must be very liberal. The record shows that eight out of ten will call for canvas-back ducks, seven out of ten for quail, six out of ten for partridge and grouse. There are four portions of grouse, partridge and duck, and only one to a quail. There is one thing of which at dinner it is tolerably safe to say every guest will call for—ice cream. Therefore this is made in great quantities, eighty quarts a day and sometimes a new freezer or so is started after dinner. Roast beef is much more popular than any other meat.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

MISS BEATRICE STURGES' paper in the June *Peterson's* on "Fresh Air and Fish" is taken up largely with comments on the perennial and picturesque charms of Walton's Angler. She quotes the first advertisement of that volume, which offered it for eighteen pence, and tells us that the amount paid a year ago for a copy of that edition was \$1,500.

THE WOMAN EDITOR.

In the course of her sketches of "Some Woman Editors," Mrs. M. A. Hamm tells about such persevering and successful woman journalists as Mrs. Sargent Hopkins, Mrs. Kate Masterson, Miss Mary Bisland, Miss Mary H. Grout, Kate Field, Mrs. Mac Gehan, Miss Ida Tarbell, and others. The "Woman's Department" in the Sunday paper is now naturally the especial care of the girl journalist. "This is an outgrowth of the old household column, which contained cooking receipts and directions how to kill black beetles. It has made a marvelous advance in the past decade. Even in its lowest form it includes culinary items, fashion, social gossip, and foreign notes; but in its best form it tries to give a general account of what is going on in the woman's world of to-day. This new and enormous field includes colleges, books, musical compositions, patents, inventions and discoveries, clubs and societies of every conceivable kind, religious, educational and reform movements, biography, art and even science. In most of the great newspapers there is a separate woman's department, while in many there is no such separation, but the matters which would go to it were there a classification, are treated by woman writers.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for May is a well varied and highly valuable number. In our "Leading Articles" department we have quoted from Senator Allen's article on Western feeling toward the East, and from Mr. Gladstone's article on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein."

IMPORTANCE OF THE NAVAL ENGINEER.

The number opens with a symposium entitled "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," to which papers are contributed by Commodore Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, Professor Aldrich of the University of West Virginia, Professor Hollis of Harvard, Mr. Gardiner C. Sims, and Mr. George Uhler. All of these gentlemen have special knowledge and write in perfect harmony with each other, from the engineer's point of view. The burden of their contention is that the modern navy is essentially the creation of engineering genius, and that like any other vast mechanical construction its success must depend upon the efficiency of mechanical operation. We are shown that in England and France, as well as in the United States, it is of late coming to be understood that the traditional military organization of the naval service does not do justice to the importance of the engineering corps, and that higher rank, better pay, and a much increased numerical strength may not only be claimed with justice by the naval engineers themselves, but must properly be conceded by the government unless the navy is to be left with a weak spot in its organization. This series of articles finds its timeliness in the fact that a bill has been pending in the present Congress which makes increased provision for United States naval engineers. Commodore Melville pays his respects to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and demands that its course of study be very greatly improved as respects naval engineering. He says: "It is imperative that they receive military training, but the safety of our fleets demands that all should obtain more engineering instruction than is now given at the Naval Academy, where the cadets assigned to the Engineer Corps are given but one year in marine engineering. The co-operation of the many scientific colleges and schools should be secured without delay. The institution at Annapolis must be brought into competition with the scientific colleges. This policy would be of advantage to the cadets, to the competing institutions, and to the navy. Annapolis is either unable or unwilling to retain naval engineers, and if its work is brought into comparison with that of other institutions, the Naval Academy will be compelled to extend its engineering curriculum or show cause for its existence."

FLAMMARION ON THE MARTIANS.

That highly imaginative and picturesque astronomer Professor Camille Flammarion, writes once more concerning Mars and its inhabitants. If any reader is laboring under the delusion that Flammarion and other astronomers possess any data whatsoever concerning the inhabitancy of Mars, they will become disillusionized by reading this article with care. From much that has been printed in the newspapers one might infer that it was now reasonably certain that people similar to our own race were living on the planet Mars; and nobody has done more to create this impression than Flammarion. He here admits, however, that "our human form is essentially terrestrial, and that the inhabitants of Mars cannot resemble us." He continues:

"Upon Mars, for example, one might suppose, without scientific heresy, that the remarkable flatness of their bodies may have developed the winged race more highly in the direction indicated, and that the inhabitants of this planet may have received the privilege of flight. Does this amount to saying that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the form of birds? No. The bats, are they not mammals which suckle their young? Is it saying, then, that we must imagine them under this form? Not at all. May they not rather be like dragonflies fluttering in the air above the lakes and the canals. As to this point we can imagine everything and prove nothing. It is even highly probable that the reality is something absolutely different from all our terrestrial conceptions."

Yet Flammarion is light hearted enough to declare, in concluding his article, that we are bound to believe Mars to be inhabited by beings more intelligent than we, and less imperfect; and that he does not despair of our learning how to communicate with them and find out what they are. But it is all fantastic nonsense.

ACCIDENTS OF PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Mr. Joseph M. Rogers writes upon "Men Who Might Have Been Presidents," and reviews the whole course of presidential elections with much interesting condensation of electoral statistics. He shows us that the following men who never reached the White House came, nevertheless, "within an ace of the Presidency:"

"Thomas Pinckney, Charles C. Pinckney, Aaron Burr, DeWitt Clinton, Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Benjamin F. Butler, James G. Blaine, and Samuel J. Tilden.

"These Presidents were either accidents of politics or barely gained election: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson (first term), James Madison (second term), John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln (first term) Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison (owing to Blaine's declination) and Grover Cleveland (first election).

"Indeed the only Presidents ever elected who were the leading choice of their party before nomination were: Washington, Jefferson, Madison (first term), Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln (second term), Grant and Cleveland (second term)."

DEFENDING THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Workman, in an article entitled "The Old Testament Not a Millstone," attempts a reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's article entitled "Christianity's Millstone," which appeared in the December number of the *North American*. Dr. Workman writes from the standpoint of biblical orthodoxy; but his own admissions and explanations will be more likely to shock the average lay member of an evangelical church than the paper which he attempts to refute. Dr. Workman tells us that the account of Adam's fall in Genesis is now regarded by Christian scholars as a mere allegory. He assures us that all reputable scholars now regard the Song of Songs as a lyric poem intended to display the triumph of affection over the temptations of wealth and rank. He explains the narratives which make up so much of the book of Genesis as expressing "the world's best traditional conceptions at the time when they were compiled respecting the origins of things." The stories of the flood and the tower of

Babel, Dr. Workman tells us, must be interpreted "according to the habit of oriental speech;" and these stories are to be regarded as "a primitive means of imparting instruction." He accounts for what he admits to be the erroneous cosmogony of the Mosaic books by explaining that the compiler of the book of Genesis "shared the scientific conceptions of the age in which he lived." He explains the imprecatory psalms and other vindictive passages in the Old Testament as due to the fact that in those times "men's conceptions of morality were necessarily imperfect." Dr. Workman sums up the whole discussion by explaining that for a long time the soundest Christian teachers have taught that the Old Testament "is not a revelation, but the record of a revelation." The simple fact is, Dr. Workman's whole method of interpreting the Old Testament is an evidence of the very thing that Professor Goldwin Smith was commenting upon, namely, the total abandonment by many scholars who, still claim to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, of the old-fashioned way of explaining what is meant by the word "inspired."

MR. HAZELTINE'S ANSWER TO D. A. WELLS.

Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine replies to the long article which Mr. David A. Wells contributed to the April *North American* on the relations between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Hazeltine shows that the people of the United States are not preponderantly British in their origin. He further convicts Mr. Wells of minimizing the issues at stake on the part of the United States in the early contests between this country and Great Britain. He proceeds to show that Mr. Wells does not take half seriously enough the enmity of the governing classes in Great Britain toward the United States at the time of our civil war. He does not think the feeling against England in this country is due (to so great an extent as Mr. Wells asserts) to our dislike of England's aggressive policy in Asia and Africa; but he takes sharp issue with Mr. Wells concerning the righteousness of the British policy in South America and South Africa.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Mr. Lewis Robinson continues his interesting studies of wild traits in tame animals, discussing in this paper "Domestic Cattle." What he tells us about the ox and his historic services to mankind should be read by all boys and girls. Mr. Charles Sedgwick Minot contributes a paper on the microscopic study of living matter. These scientific articles in the *North American* are to be highly commended.

WOMEN AS PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS.

Among the briefer articles is one by Mr. W. S. Harwood on "Constitutional Suffrage for Women," in which he calls attention to the fact that the constitution of the United States does not prohibit woman suffrage, and that since women are now constitutional voters in the State of Colorado they will vote for presidential electors next November. Mr. Harwood entertains the impression that, in the case of a closely contested presidential election, the fact of woman suffrage in Colorado might lead to the rejection of the ballots of that state. He is, we believe, laboring under a misapprehension in supposing that any well informed person doubts the right of the states to give full suffrage to women, not only for state purposes, but also for purposes of choosing members of Congress and presidential electors.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for May opens with a paper by Mr. E. L. Godkin on the political situation, from which we have quoted elsewhere certain paragraphs showing Mr. Godkin's notion of the qualities which enter into the make-up of a typical western man. Mr. Godkin's paper as a whole emphasizes the need of reforming our currency system by making it more similar in its essential principles to the European monetary systems; and he deprecates the prospect of another McKinley tariff bill to be introduced under the supposition that such legislation would bring in an era of prosperity.

Other papers quoted from in the "Leading Articles of the Month" are one by Miss Clare de Graffenreid on Homes for Wage Earners, and Mr. A. S. Van de Graaff's exposition of the Southern race problem.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY, PRO AND CON.

The Cuban question is discussed in two papers, one by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other by Professor John B. Moore, who was at one time an assistant secretary of state, and is now professor of international law in Columbia University. Senator Lodge declares that we must "do our duty" to Cuba, and argues that there are plenty of facts in the situation of the insurgents which justify the recognition by the United States government of their rights as belligerents. Mr. Lodge believes that our government has been needlessly zealous in helping Spain to intercept filibusters on the high seas, and that we might well take active and definite steps to promote the independence of Cuba. Professor Moore writes a somewhat technical legal article in which he endeavors to show that the facts do not justify at present any recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and that, if our government should take such a step, it would be done not as a measure of neutrality based on facts, but as a promise of support inspired by sympathy with the Cuban rebels, with the almost certain result of a war between Spain and the United States. Professor Moore concludes that "if Spain should be expelled by our aid, and, at the close of the war, the island should remain, as probably would be the case, in our possession, it is doubtful whether the confidence of the world in the benevolence of our motives would be strong enough to save us from the imputation of having committed a willful act of spoliation."

FARMING ON CITY LOTS.

Dr. M. A. Mikkelsen writes a brief article in approbation of Mayor Pingree's plan of promoting the cultivation of vacant city lots by the unemployed, or by workmen in leisure hours. He gives more particular attention to the manner in which this plan has been adopted in New York under the influence of leading charitable organizations. The experiment was advantageous so far as it was tried last year, although it was not put into operation upon a large scale. We shall doubtless witness great extensions of this novel idea in the future.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson, the distinguished Norwegian writer, contributes a paper on the literature of his country which seems to be the first of a series. We shall have occasion to make further reference to this first installment when subsequent chapters have appeared.

A valuable educational article by Professor Wilhelm Rein, of the University of Jena, tells of the life and services of Pestalozzi and Herbart.

A well-known Greek, M. Gennadius, who has represented his country as Ambassador at Washington, and is now Ambassador at the Court of St. James, sums up in a rapid and useful sketch the story of modern archaeology so far as excavations in Greece have contributed to it.

CHRISTIANITY NOT WANING.

The Rev. H. K. Carroll, who compiled the church statistics for the last United States census, attempts to prove by statistics of membership and by the size of denominational budgets that the "Power of Christianity is Not Waning." His article is a valuable compilation of statistics; but such facts do not alone afford data for an answer to the question raised in the title of the article. Wealth and numbers are not conclusive proof of the vital force of a religious organization.

GODEY'S.

S. T. WILLIS enumerates in the June *Godey's* some of the "Reasons for an Anglo-American Supreme Court of Peace," and shows the great desirability of such an international tribunal: "Besides the salutary effects on international trade, permanent means of arbitration between these two nations will have a far-reaching moral effect on both countries and all the nations of the earth. With its dominant influence the Anglo-Saxon race is taking a leading part in the world's great drama. A supreme court of peace between England and America would spread a desire for the triumph of international law and justice as nothing else could."

INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

Mary Annable Fanton describes some of the "Industrial Art Schools for Women," and shows that success in this line depends entirely upon ability. She says: "The young girl who ventures to New York, laboring under the old superstition that beauty, style, winning manners, or even influential letters will be permitted to supplement ignorance and faulty drawing, must eventually return to her home more practical, but sadder; for there is no room for her to compete with progressive women in city life. A sex distinction in the estimate of work does not prevail. Beauty may excite admiration, and helplessness sympathy, even in a crowded business office, but neither one nor the other will create a demand for poor designs."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

I. J. WISTAR has a thoughtful article in the June *Lippincott's* upon some of the defects in our system of criminal jurisprudence. While we have done away with severity in our punishment of crime we have omitted to insert in its place the factors of certainty and celerity which are absolutely indispensable in deterring law breaking. The absurd "sharp quillets of the law" upon which acquittals and reversals are often based, not only defeat the ends of justice, but tend to lessen the dignity of the law, in many cases reducing it to a mere farce. The remedy is probably to be found in repealing former mistaken legislation.

HOW ANIMALS FEIGN DEATH.

Mr. James Weir describes some of the death-feigning habits of various animals. Not only the well-known possum, but hares, ground-hogs, snakes and other representatives of lower orders, all the way down to the microscopic animalcule, occasionally adopt this method

of self-protection. "Last summer I had the pleasure of witnessing a realistic bit of acting in which a black viper enacted a death-scene. I found this snake in a meadow in which there were no bushes or rocks among or beneath which it could hide. I teased it for a while with my stick, when it suddenly bent backward and seemingly bit itself in the back. Immediately it shuddered throughout its entire length, turned over upon its back, and feigned death. It was a wonderful bit of acting, which I have never seen surpassed, or even equaled, on the stage. I retired several yards, and, seating myself upon the ground, remained perfectly quiet. In a few moments the snake turned upon its belly and rapidly made off toward the wood on the outskirts of the meadow."

Mary E. J. Kelley shows that "Woman in Business" is a condition, not a theory, for the increase during the last two decades in the number of women employed in "gainful" trades, has been over a hundred per cent. Among the feminine defects to be conquered, the writer places lack of concentration, but believes that this and several other defects are to be remedied by the bicycle.

THE ARENA.

IN another department we have quoted from Justice Clark's article on Mexico and from Dr. Ghose's account of the government of Mysore.

Mr. C. S. Thomas sets forth certain reasons "Why the West Needs Free Coinage," most of these reasons being quite as applicable, if valid at all, to other sections, especially to the South, as to the West.

"No country producing half as much gold as the United States ever established silver monometallism," says Mr. Thomas. "No country producing half as much silver ever established gold monometallism. None but a creditor country ever began the scheme of demonetizing either. The success of such a scheme is only possible through the co-operation of its victims. Its overthrow is essential to the lasting independence and prosperity not only of the great West, but of every section of the Union."

"What is America's Relation to England?" is the question which Mrs. Eveleen Laura Mason propounds; her answer is that there is a conflict of principles between the two nations. This difference is, that America stands for the principle, "Liberty to all and license to none," while England's practice is, "Liberty to none and license to England." Thus the caudal portion of the British lion's anatomy receives another severe wrench.

WHITTIER, THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Mr. B. O. Flower offers some appreciative remarks on the poet Whittier—"the barefoot boy."

"Many of those most delightful pictures of New England life which were indelibly impressed upon the sensitive plate of his brain at this time when nature taught the artless boy, hold for us a special charm, due to their revealing the secret hopes, loves and disappointments which entered into his life. While it is probable that Whittier does not reproduce in detail actual experiences when he reveals to us love welling high within his heart, for pictures of this character are usually held sacred and carefully guarded from an unsympathetic world, even when the profound emotions which they awaken lend power to imagination's flights, there can be little doubt but that he experienced every emotion which he so simply and beautifully depicts."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is an exceptionally good number. We notice elsewhere Mr. Lyulph Stanley's article on the Education bill; Jules Simon's paper on the European question; Mr. Petrie's "Egypt and Israel," and the anonymous paper on "Armenia and the Powers."

ST. PAUL AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. R. E. Lyttelton writes very sensibly as to the discount that must be allowed to St. Paul's utterances on the woman question. He says:

"I do not deny that the writings of St. Paul on the subject of women show a spirit in many ways out of sympathy with our own; but I would assert with all diffidence that, knowing what we now know as to his bringing up and social surroundings, his precepts on the relation of the sexes are not necessarily authoritative for us to-day. (1) In estimating, as we all do in practice, some apostolic precepts as less authoritative for us than others, it is advisable to make clear to ourselves why we do so. (2) Of all the subjects dealt with by St. Paul in his epistles, the relation of wives to husbands is the one in which he most clearly shows his Rabbinical training. (3) Yet, like the rabbis, he does not appear to object to prominence and activity on the part of women when occasion or local custom justify it. (4) In assuming the inequality of the sexes he was laying down such directions as alone would have been useful to the communities he was addressing. (5) If it be supposed that his opinion was based on observation of certain natural differences of endowment, we may admit that it has hitherto been corroborated by history, but it may not be so always."

A FRESH VIEW OF DEAN SWIFT.

Dr. William Barrie has an essay in which he endeavors to do more justice to Dean Swift than is usually rendered him:

"To me it seems that he knew, as none other in the eighteenth century—as, perhaps, only Timon did, and Hamlet, if we search through our literature—the emptiness which marks all human creations, devices, achievements, when that eternal element, that power beyond our naming, is divorced from them. Swift was the supreme cynic, which is half-way to being a Christian. But he came only a few steps farther along the road. His love for Stella might have saved him; it was the pure, unselfish thing which, so long as he obeyed it, made him human. Next to such tender feeling, his eager, almost angry, benevolence strikes me as a token that within the hard rock lay hidden, as it were, a spring of kindness. And his wrath, when he saw oppression weighing down a whole people—his efforts to rouse them, his dauntless courage, his championship of those who could not reward or even defend him—if these things have won him a name which the Irish race never will forget, is it not his due?"

A PLEA FOR RUSSIA.

A writer, signing himself E. H. P., and who has seen a good deal of Russians, both in their own country and in the furthest East, maintains that the Russians are first-class good fellows; that their railway system is the most comfortable in the world; that there is no ingrained hostility between Russian and English peoples, and that they have a great work to do in civilizing Asia. Speaking of the Russian character, he says:

"Russians, as a race, are inclined to be procrastinat-

ing, unpunctual, forgetful, idle, and, in a word, unbusinesslike. On the other hand, there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose, as is generally supposed in England, that the average Russian is a truculent individual. On the contrary, the Russians are one of the gentlest and most inoffensive of peoples, in addition to which there is a natural and deep seated earnestness, piety, and devotion of character, devoid of cynical fickleness, militant aggressiveness, or namby-pamby Mrs. Grundism."

WANTED AN ENGLISH BIBLE.

Mr. H. W. Horwill pleads for a new translation of the English Bible. He says:

"I would propose that there should be made at intervals not exceeding a hundred years a complete new translation of the whole of the Bible; a translation as new as that of an Aristotelian manuscript just discovered in Egypt. This would give an opportunity for utilizing any fresh discoveries affecting the text. . . . The Revision Commission should include a few numbers possessing an actual acquaintance with the daily speech of the peasant and the artisan. . . . The man who is wanted to represent the interests of the English tongue is rather some one of the type of Robert Blatchford or Thomas Champness. This scheme would not destroy, or intend to destroy, the Authorized Version."

COLOR SENSE IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Havelock Ellis contributes an interesting and carefully written paper as to the way in which color is used by writers in our literature. He says:

"It is, first, an instrument for investigating a writer's personal psychology, by refining the nature of his æsthetic color-vision. When we have ascertained a writer's color-formula and his colors of predilection, we can tell at a glance, simply and reliably, something about his view of the world which pages of description could only tell us with uncertainty. In the second place, it enables us to take a definite step in the attainment of a scientific æsthetic, by furnishing a means of comparative study. By its help we can trace the colors of the world as mirrored in literature from age to age, from country to country, and in finer shades among the writers of a single group. On the contrary it shows that the decadence, if anywhere, was at the end of the last century, and that our own vision of the world is fairly one with that of classic times, with Chaucer's and with Shakespeare's. At the end of the nineteenth century we can say this for the first time since Shakespeare died."

A PROPOSED MODEL OF THE EARTH.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace discusses M. Reclus' proposal to create a gigantic globe model of the earth, so big that it would be 420 feet in diameter, and puts forward a claim of his own for a globe which would be more useful, cheaper, and smaller. He says:

"I believe that such a globe can be made which shall comply with the essential conditions he has laid down, which shall be in the highest degree scientific and educational, which shall be a far more attractive exhibition than one upon his plan, and which could be constructed for about one-third the amount which his double globe would cost. It would only be necessary to erect one globe, the outer surface of which would present a general view of all the great geographical features of the earth, while on the inner surface would be formed that strictly accurate model which M. Reclus considers would justify the expense of such a great work."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a capital number, although the articles are rather long. Mr. Morley's review of Mr. Lecky's "Democracy" runs to nearly twenty-four pages. The other articles which are noticed elsewhere are Mr. Blunt's "Truth of the Dongola Expedition," Mr. William O'Brien's "If Ireland sent her M.P.s to Washington," the articles on the new Education bill, and Dr. Fenton's medical view of "Cycling for Ladies."

HUNGARY'S PAST AND FUTURE.

Dr. Emil Reich, in a paper entitled "Hungary at the close of her first Millennium," expresses with eloquence and enthusiasm the pride which the Magyar feels in his country. He says:

"Europe will perhaps be astonished. Accustomed though people are to admire past life in Italy, present life in France and the grand future in America, they may, perhaps, have to learn that the vistas of the future open in Hungary no less grand a spectacle than beyond the ocean. The United States will dearly pay, as they are paying already, for the absence of stimulating neighbors. Never menaced, never challenged, they will inevitably Chinify. Hungary is called to a rôle of immense importance in the whole east of Europe—just because it is threatened, attacked, and jeopardized; just because political and commercial interests are clashing there in the southeast corner of Europe with all the violence of untried youth. Too powerful to be incorporated by Slav might; too cultured and rich to sink to the level of the civilization of minor Danubian kingdoms, Hungary will, in course of time, solve the problem of the southeast of Europe, as England has solved that of the northwest."

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Lord Egerton of Tatton contributes a very well-informed article as to the extent to which co-operative associations have been established on the Continent:

"There are many circumstances in the present style of English farming which are less favorable to co-operation than those that exist in France. Our competition with producers abroad is unequal, we are handicapped by higher wages, higher rates of transport, and by a worse climate; yet I think I have shown that, though not a remedy, co-operation is useful and may be a palliative of agricultural distress, if it is taken up and supported both by the producers and consumers; it will, however, have many difficulties to encounter and prejudices to be overcome before the present costly system of the sale of agricultural produce is supplemented by one founded on purely economical principles."

EUROPEAN COALITIONS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. T. E. Kebble writes an interesting article, chiefly historical, on this subject. The three coalitions which he deals with are those of 1780, 1800 and 1887. In each of those cases England had given her neighbors cause to hate her and to attack her whenever they had the chance. This, he thinks, is not the case now. In those days, too, Continental nations were not divided from each other by such deep-seated enmities as those that prevail at present. Nations also went to war much more readily. All three coalitions were complete failures:

"The conclusions we are justified in drawing from them would be highly reassuring if we were only certain that the England of to-day was the England of

ninety years ago, and that enterprises of great pith and moment were as a little likely to be turned aside now, as they were then, by a namby-pamby squeamishness to which the rest of the world are total strangers."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for May contains little of special interest. Two articles on South African affairs are noticed elsewhere; also Major Griffiths' second article on the expedition to the Soudan.

LIFE FROM THE LOST ATLANTIS.

The London Theosophists have just published an interesting little book which we are told is the first of a series of histories of territories that have ceased to exist, but whose stories have been recovered by reference to the astral records. In this book there is an account given of the ancient Atlantis, illustrated with maps, said to be nine thousand years old. It is a far cry from the theosophical book to St. George Mivart's article, but the scientist's paper is quite as interesting in its way as the Theosophical transcript from the astral chronicle. It seems that quite recently a naturalist in the republic of Columbia came upon a little "marsupial" with diprotodont dentition. This little creature, St. George Mivart says, is the solitary survivor of the lost continent of Atlantis. He says:

"This little, apparently insignificant, mouse-like creature turns out to be an animal of extreme interest, for it affords strong evidence that what we now know as South America and Australia must have been connected, and the Atlantic at least bridged by dry land, if even an Antarctic continent may not have existed, of which South America and Australia are divergent and diverse outgrowths. This small dumb witness of an age we cannot imagine testifies to us as efficiently, as unconsciously, concerning a condition of the earth's surface as it was before either South America or Australia could be truly said to be—save as yet unseparated elements of a South Atlantic continent."

"ORIES OR OPPORTUNISTS?"

An unsigned article bearing this head has the first place in the review. It does not come to much, for the writer, although uneasy, has not the faculty of putting his points with sufficient freshness to attract attention. He says:

"We see every probability of the Conservative party having a very long lease of office. Is there not some danger that good, easy Conservatives may one day wake up to find that they have been keeping Conservative governments in power only to bring about the predominance of Liberal principles?"

No doubt he is quite right. There is every probability that what he says will come to pass, and certainly it is not Mr. Chamberlain's fault if it does not come to pass. The Liberals will be interested to read his somewhat mournful facts adduced to prove that the Conservative party has no policy beyond that of merely being always a day or two behind the fair on every subject. The writer says that if the Conservative party stands for anything it stands for the unity of the Empire, but he says:

"Has one of the Conservative leaders taken a single practical step toward Imperial Federation, the only plan that can make the Empire really one? Is it even inscribed on the party banners? Did the Conservatives, who preponderated on the Imperial Federation League, save it from breaking up? Does Lord George Hamil-

ton's compromise over the Indian cotton duties point to any great devotion to the Imperial idea? A 'Spirited foreign policy.' Undoubtedly that was a characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield's *régime*. He was a genius, and had ideas. Is not caution rather the dominant factor of Lord Salisbury's policy?"

That is all very well; but when all is said and done this writer would find it very difficult to suggest any better policy than that which his party is at present pursuing.

THE ADVANCE INTO THE SOUDAN.

Major Griffiths, who sounded the note of alarm last month, has now discovered that it is a great stroke of high policy. He thinks, however, that it will cost a lot of money; but he believes that in six, twelve or eighteen months the Egyptian army alone, or slightly aided, may accomplish the conquest of the Soudan. One result of this conquest would, he thinks, be somewhat unexpected. If England relieves Egypt from the menace of southern invasion, and can reduce its army and build its reservoir, Covent Garden will draw its early peas, asparagus, and new potatoes from the very valley of the Nile. Egypt was once the granary of the world, and even now it is producing onions so as to pull down the prices on Covent Garden. It would be a novel battle-cry to smash the Caliphate in order to cheapen peas in the London market.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S WOMEN.

Mr. Garnet Smith discusses the women in George Meredith's novels. Mr. Smith says Mr. Meredith's heroines are of the future in their instinctive demand for freedom "of thought and action; of the past in their timorous submission; of the present in their incapacity of freedom and independence, their irresolute conformation, now to man's tastes and demands, and now to their own. By their present state is our civilization judged; judged by Mr. Meredith to be a halting, insufficient semi-civilization. In the English Golden Age to come, woman shall be the perfect Androgyne, manly in brain, womanly in heart; and man, if he uses his opportunities aright, if he duly assimilates the Celt, shall be capable of artistic feeling and intellectual courage, shall have some right portion of womanliness within him, and yet not be womanized. Let him decry this Golden Age, continue his sentimental demands, require women to be pliant slaves, not valiant helpmates; and man is self-punished in that he must fare through life's battle with but half a comrade, with but half a woman he has won to his side. With prophecy is mingled warning."

THE THEORY OF THE LUDICROUS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly prints a lecture on the subject which he recently delivered at the Royal Institution. It is hardly as laughable a paper as its title implies. Mr. Lilly says:

"A sense of the Ludicrous is the most sane thing we have. Incorrectness and abnormality are the notes of the Ludicrous. And they provoked one to affirm—*ridentem dicere verum*—what is correct and normal. We may say, then, that the Ludicrous is an irrational negation which arouses in the mind a rational affirmation. Carlyle, in one of his early letters, speaks of a sense of the ridiculous as 'brotherly sympathy with the downward side.' It is a most pregnant saying. 'Twenty-seven millions, mostly fools.' Well, better to view them as fools than as knaves. For the emotion raised by folly is rather pity and ruth than anger. Then again, the Ludicrous, and especially the variety of it which we call Satire, is an inestimable instrument of moral police."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains another of the valuable series of articles entitled "Made in Germany." The array of statistical facts which this writer is producing as to the extent to which German manufacturers are displacing the products of English workmen is the most important contribution that has been made to economical discussion of the present day. This month he deals with the competition of Germany in chemical products, and he says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Germany is a more formidable rival and has already given us a sounder beating in chemicals than in any other field of trade, not even excepting iron and steel. The treatment of chemical products is becoming one of the mainstays of industrial Germany."

England has been beaten out of the field in camphor and quinine, and even in opium. Her alkali export has gone down from one-half to three-fourths in three years, while German manufacturers are coining money. Even German salt is ousting English salt from India. England makes enormous quantities of pitch and sends it away to the Continent to be worked up. She discovered aniline dyes, but the trade has almost entirely departed to German factories, in one of which there are no less than sixty trained chemists.

WANTED—A LEGAL CODE FOR THE DOCTORS.

In an article entitled "The Privilege of the Patient," L. H. takes occasion from the recent trial of Dr. Playfair to demand legislation to prevent doctors from revealing their secrets. He says that, judging from the evidence of the most distinguished physicians produced at the trial, it would seem that:

"Any single one of the twenty-three thousand medical practitioners in Britain may reveal, in his discretion and without consultation with his patient or any one else, whatever is confided to him under the professional seal, provided he deems that, in so doing, he is protecting either wife or child."

This being so, he demands that their mouths should promptly be sealed. He says:

"As, therefore, the English doctors, contrary to tradition, history, and the opinion of their professional brethren all over the world, recognize a rule which sets their own safety and their own difficulties above the public interest and security, it is time for the legislature to interfere: to declare that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, with or without suspension from practice, for any medical man, except in cases where he is by law compelled, to disclose any information confided to him in the pursuit of his calling. There is nothing new in the suggestion; it is believed that, without a single exception, the law exists in the form under consideration in every country of Europe save our own."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. P. Anderson Graham, writing on the "Agricultural Muddle," ridicules the idea that anything can be done for the distressed farmer by marking foreign meats or relieving local rates. He says:

"It is well to face the truth at the outset: that nothing will serve but a complete riddance of agriculture from tithe and land tax. No improvement of an estate can possibly be so advantageous as the removal of this burden. Why then in cases where the landlord is unable to redeem, should the state not advance him the requisite capital, to be repaid in so many years—just as

it helps an Irish tenant to become an owner and an English squire to get his draining done? To compare Mr. Gerald Balfour's elaborate Irish Land bill with the timid efforts to help English's husbandry, is to see that the Tories are blindly offering a premium to agrarian agitation."

One great thing which is necessary is hardly to be supplied by acts of Parliament, for the great desideration is more intelligence on the part of the farmer:

"What is really needed is such a co operative league as that, for instance, which collects apricots from small holders in France and sells them to the English jam-makers."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

FROM the *National Review* we have quoted elsewhere some of Mr. Diggle's remarks upon the Education bill. All the other articles are very readable.

CAN ENGLAND BE INVADED?

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clarke discusses this question at considerable length. The article concludes as follows:

"If the nation is true to its own splendid history, if the precepts of Howard, Raleigh, St. Vincent and Nelson are permitted to inspire the national policy, and if the illusions bred in times of peace are flung aside, the essential naval conditions can be fulfilled. Then, as in the past, will England be secured against over-sea invasion."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Sir C. H. Tupper tells the whole story about the quarrel over the Catholic schools in Manitoba, printing the documents, acts of Parliament, etc., bearing on the question, and also analyzing the vote by which the second reading of the bill was passed which was subsequently withdrawn. He says:

"The Manitoba School act of 1871, subsequently adopted by the local legislature, provided for a School Board with two sections, one Protestant and the other Catholic, with a Protestant superintendent and a Catholic superintendent. The management of each class of schools was left in the hands of the respective sections. Protestant and Catholic school districts were created. The legislative grant was divided. In 1890, by an act of the Manitoba legislature, the two boards were swept away, and all schools were made subject to the Department of Education and Advisory Board, which was empowered to prescribe text books and forms of religious exercise. The legislative grant was withdrawn from every school not conducted under the department."

This act has been declared contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and the government insists that the Catholics must have their schools in accordance with the terms of the Parliamentary contract. It was a measure giving effect to this view that was obstructed to death last month in the Canadian Parliament.

MR. HARDY AS A DECADENT.

Mr. A. J. Butler criticises Mr. Hardy's later novels very severely. He says:

"It is all very well to talk about writing for men and women; but there are passages in Mr. Hardy's later books which will offend men in direct proportion to their manliness, and which all women, save the utterly abandoned—and it is not among these presumably that Mr. Hardy seeks his readers—will hurry over with shuddering disgust. With what may be called the 'night-

cart' side of nature humor has nothing to do; and one need not, perhaps, wonder that Mr. Hardy, having deliberately chosen to depict that side, has—only for the time, let us hope—undergone a total suppression of his once delightful faculty for genially depicting its humorous side."

LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. H. D. Traill writes a sketch of Lord Salisbury that is critical rather than biographical. In the course of his article he tells the following anecdote:

"He is reported to have said that during this week of acute crisis he had but one unvarying answer for the anxious representatives of foreign governments who called upon him to inquire whether there was any probability of this country being involved in war. His uniform answer was that he could not say—that no English minister could say; and that those who credited any such minister with a power of determining the issue one way or another misconceived the character of the English people. 'Given a certain condition of public feeling, it would be as impossible,' he assured his interviewers, 'for any English government to keep the nation out of war as it would be, if an opposite mood prevailed, to force them into it.' His is surely as frank and full a recognition of whatever there is of vital truth as distinguished from mere parastical rhetoric in Radical tributes of homage to our 'crowned democracy' as any reasonable man could desire."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

RECENT convulsions in the South African market will whet some appetites for an article in *Cornhill* for this month on the South Sea Company—the financial boom of the last century. The fashions of name-giving are criticised in a paper on the "Art of Nomenclature." After holding the post for some years, Mr. James Payn, who has long suffered from ill health, has retired from the editorship of this magazine, and the chair has been filled by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, whose connection with the *Spectator* is well known.

THE INVESTORS' REVIEW.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN is a Canadian Protectionist" is the title of a fierce attack by Mr. A. J. Wilson in the *Investors' Review* on the Canada Club speech. The true inwardness of that speech was, according to Mr. Wilson, the desire to help the Canadian Pacific gang at present running the Dominion to carry the next election; or, in Mr. Wilson's words, "We can well believe him saying to himself as he rolled out his magniloquent nonsense, 'It's awful rot, I know; but Tupper—confound him!—says I must speak, and give him a lift else he'll lose the election. He's a good old chap; so here goes.'" English railways accounts for 1895 are overhauled. The increased receipts are set down partly to the increased naval expenditure of government, and "no passing flush of traffic prosperity (government created or other) can do more than hide for a brief season the ravages of an open and uncontrolled capital account." Mr. Rees Davies contributes a good word for the prospects of the Manchester Ship Canal, ascribing its present financial failure largely to the determined efforts of Liverpool and the railway companies.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

OUT-OF-DOOR AND VACATION BOOKS.

By Oak and Thorn : A Record of English Days. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 226. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Most of the "English Days" were passed by Miss Brown last summer in a successful attempt to "do" interesting places after "gypsy" methods. That Miss Brown saw much in this way which the ordinary traveler misses is clearly evidenced in her book, and the keen enjoyment which she had in the seeing, the flavor of which she imparts to the reader, is enough to make us all long for a bit of "gypsy" experience like hers. No such modernity as cycling intrudes in this volume, although many of the chapters will doubtless have suggestions for cyclists. "The Pilgrim in Devon," "The Haunt of the Doones," "The Land of Arthur," and "The Brontë Country," are chapter headings, which indicate the directions of some of the wanderings which Miss Brown so vividly describes.

Notes of the Night, and Other Outdoor Sketches. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D. 16mo, pp. 231. New York : The Century Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott is well known as an observant naturalist and a charming descriptive writer. He loves to tell of the smaller creatures which live in the country "about home." The initial essay of his present volume, which gives its title to the series, is concerned with nature's night sounds in the country, and with those insects, birds and other animate creations, which are more active at night than in the day. It is a rude jar to our self-conceit to find that Dr. Abbott can tell us so much about these things we had not known before. "When Grass is Green," "An Old Barn," "A Rocky Roadside," and "Landmarks" are among the titles of other essays in the same book. Dr. Abbott is a zealous champion of Thoreau, whom he believes to have been imperfectly understood by both Emerson and Lowell, to say nothing of the host of lesser critics.

Spring Notes From Tennessee. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo, pp. 233. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The record of some well spent days about Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chickamauga. Mr. Torrey has an easy descriptive and narrative style, and he writes of interesting themes. Considerable ornithology is scattered through his pages, and at the end of the book a list is given of nearly one hundred birds found in the neighborhood of Chattanooga during three weeks in the spring of 1894. One chapter of the book is especially devoted to "Some Tennessee Bird Notes."

The White Mountains : A Guide to Their Interpretation. By Julius H. Ward. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Lovers of the White Mountain region are again indebted to Mr. Julius H. Ward, whose excellent little book, while not in the strict sense a guide to the mountains, has served to stimulate interest in White Mountain scenery and to give expression to the enthusiasm of the White Mountain tourist. To the present revision of his book Mr. Ward has added four entirely new chapters; perhaps the most important of these is his description of "The Winnepesaukee Region," in which more of the scenic glories of New Hampshire are depicted. Ten half-tone pictures and a map of the mountain district illustrate the volume.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. With Maps. First Edition for 1896. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. Planned and Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. Compiled by Edward King. 32mo, pp. 529. New York : Cassell & Co. \$1.50.

Rivalry in guide book publishing is now so keen that the traveling public probably gets better literary service than ever before. The guides now prepared for European touring are marvels of condensed and useful information. The editor of one devotes considerable space to an enumeration of the serious omissions of a competitor, and assures his readers that he himself could never be guilty of such sins. He also states that all the alterations necessary for the season of 1896 have been made in his book. We note, however, that his guide has nothing to say to travelers about the European expositions of this year—a matter which might be supposed to interest globe trotters to a certain extent.

Vacation Rambles. By Thomas Hughes, Q.C. 12mo, pp. 415. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This volume is made up of letters written to the *London Spectator* by the late author of "Tom Brown's School Days," at intervals during the last thirty-three years of his life. These letters are descriptive of Mr. Hughes' travels on two continents. For American readers interest will centre in the two series of letters from the United States—the first in 1870, and the second during the years 1880-87. These latter give vivid word pictures of life and scenery in Tennessee, where Mr. Hughes established the Rugby colony. An appendix contains the author's Boston address of 1870 entitled "John to Jonathan," a clear statement of England's position in our Civil War.

FOLK-LORE AND LEGENDS.

What They Say in New England : A Book of Signs, Sayings, and Superstitions. Collected by Clifton Johnson. 16mo, pp. 263. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

By making diligent use of his ears Mr. Clifton Johnson has come into possession of an astonishing amount of New England folk-lore, and "What They Say in New England" is a neat little attempt at compilation. Mr. Johnson's earlier books—notably "The New England Country"—revealed the author's knowledge and appreciation of the New England character. His personal endowment of Yankee wit and humor has proved an invaluable aid to the successful interpretation of Yankee beliefs and superstitions. Mr. Johnson is his own illustrator, and as in previous efforts his work is characterized by grace and delicacy of touch.

Scottish Folk-Lore. By the Rev. Duncan Anderson. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

"Reminiscences of Aberdeenshire, from Pinafore to Gown" is the sub-title of Mr. Anderson's book. Between the covers will be found a variety of contents—stories, sketches, character studies, descriptions of places, people and customs, transcriptions of native Scottish drollery, and amusing allusions and incidents without number. The work is dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Legends of Florence. Collected From the People and Retold by Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann). Second Series. 12mo, pp. 285. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

In these "Legends" there is nothing to betray the individuality of the compiler. Even the familiar broken English of "Hans Breitmann" is wanting. The old Florentine stories are prettily told, frequently in the original Italian when in verse, and as collections of folk-lore these volumes serve a

useful purpose, affording as they do so many revelations of national and race character.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes. By John T. Morse, Jr. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 358-395. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

The biographer of Dr. Holmes has had an important task, and we judge from the manner of its performance that it has been a wholly congenial one. Mr. Moore is a nephew of his subject, and his ample literary qualifications are well known. Materials have been placed at his disposal unreservedly. If the reader experiences any disappointment whatever, it is likely to be caused by the comparatively small number of Dr. Holmes' letters which appear in these volumes. This, however, is not chargeable to any shortcomings of the biographer, but rather to the genial Autocrat's aversion to personal correspondence. The illustrations, which include portraits of Dr. Holmes, his father and mother, and various famous members of the Saturday Club, and a view of the old gambrel roofed house in Cambridge, are all interesting and well executed.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar: His Life, Times, and Speeches, 1825-1893. By Edward Mayes, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 820. Jackson, Miss.: Edward Mayes. \$5.

"The Inspired Pacificator" Justice Lamar has been called. From the delivery of his eulogy of Sumner, in 1874, to the day of his death, in 1893, Lamar was regarded as one of the foremost representatives of the South in the councils of the nation. His biography is interesting to Southern and Northern men alike, portraying as it does the career of a statesman who strove to cement the union of the two sections. As Representative and Senator from Mississippi, as President Cleveland's first Secretary of the Interior, and finally as Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Lamar was for many years in the public eye, and no son of the South has more loyally and worthily served the reunited country since the failure of the cause for which, as a Mississippian, he fought in vain.

Dolly Madison. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This sketch of one of the most popular of the women of the White House, written by the author of "The Colonial Cavalier," is an admirable accession to the series entitled "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," although the years of Mrs. Madison's womanhood came long after the close of the Revolution, and her personal knowledge of colonial times could have been only the recollections of childhood. She knew the Washingtons and many other Revolutionary figures, and she lived to the middle of the present century, so that the range of her acquaintance with the public personages of successive eras in our national history was unusually extended. Mrs. Goodwin's descriptions of the home life of the Madisons in Washington and at Montpelier, their Virginia country seat, are fascinating—the more so because they are evidently faithful to fact and free from undue striving after picturesque effect. Mrs. Goodwin has a rare facility in making historical documents contribute to the interest of biographical narrative.

Sheridan: A Biography. By W. Fraser Rae. With an Introduction by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. Two vols., octavo, pp. 444-451. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$7.

The recent brilliant revival of "The Rivals" by Jefferson and his star company in the United States makes specially appropriate at this time the publication of an exhaustive biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The author of "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" had an attractive personality, and it seems strange that biographical justice has been so tardy in overtaking his memory; for it is generally conceded that the earlier "lives" of Sheridan abounded in inaccuracies and misjudgments. The present work is vouched for by Lord Dufferin, Sheridan's great

grandson, and the opportunities opened to Mr. Rae in the way of access to family papers and other documents have undoubtedly enabled him to write the best biography of Sheridan in existence. Of the five portraits of the great dramatist which accompany these volumes, two are reproductions from paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, while a third is from a drawing ascribed to that artist.

Don Emilio Castelar. By David Hannay. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

This sketch in the "Public Men of To-Day" series is more valuable as a contribution to recent Spanish history than as a biography, although Castelar has for many years been to Americans the most interesting personage of modern Spain. Doubtless the author is right in placing a high value on the services rendered by Castelar in exhorting his countrymen to peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes, though the present Cuban crisis does not seem to justify the conclusion that the lesson has been thoroughly learned.

Six Modern Women: Psychological Studies by Laura Marholm Hansson. Translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. 12mo, pp. 229. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The author of these studies has chosen as typical women of the time Sonia Kovalevsky, George Egerton, Eleonora Duse, Amalie Skram, Marie Bashkirtseff and Anne Charlotte Edgren-Leffler. These six modern women belong to five nationalities and represent four professions. The author's chief aim has been to show that their careers have had one thing in common, that the womanly natures of the six "new women" have inevitably asserted themselves, notwithstanding their new opinions and aspirations.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Democracy and Liberty. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 589-620. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

In two portly volumes of nearly five hundred pages each the foremost of England's surviving historians takes his countrymen into his confidence as to the drift of contemporary politics. It would be difficult to find two words in the dictionary which have inspired more enthusiasm than those which are linked together in Mr. Lecky's title page; but of enthusiasm in any shape or form there is but little trace in these volumes. Mr. Lecky sees his subject in a sort of melancholy twilight. It is evident that for him as for the followers of Browning's lost leader, it will never be glad confident morning again. He is painfully conscious of living in the midst of a generation that is going to the bad, and although he remonstrates and expostulates, as a philosopher should, with the suicidal tendencies of the multitude whose downward rush carries them along with it, there is not from first page to last page a sentence that brings with it the cheerfulness of an assured hope or the certainty of a well established faith. Mr. Lecky's volumes are entertaining, suggestive, and full of instructive data, but his materials are not well digested, nor are his alleged facts, from the experience of the United States and other countries, sufficiently well attested. The whole work, in fact, is a piece of special pleading intended to emphasize the author's discouraged view of political and social tendencies in his own country. Thoughtful and studious American readers will find these volumes too important to be overlooked, but no one can well pronounce them satisfactory or in any sense authoritative. We commend to our readers Mr. John Morley's review of "Democracy and Liberty," a condensation of which will be found among our Leading Articles of the Month in this number of the REVIEW.

New Orleans: The Place and the People. By Grace King. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Certainly New Orleans is one of the most distinctive and fascinating of all our American communities. The visitor

can enjoy it without any knowledge of its history, but his enjoyment will be increased many fold if he can have an intelligent interpretation of the manner in which the city has come to be what it is. Miss Grace King has prepared a very readable and adequate account of the early life of New Orleans, and has brought her chronicle well down to the present period. The book will hold an indispensable place.

The United States of America, 1765-1865. By Edward Channing, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

While less than one-third of Professor Channing's book is devoted to accounts of battles, a much larger space has been assigned to the discussion of social and political conditions antecedent to the Revolution and Civil War. Three maps compiled by the author illustrate the text, and a useful bibliographical note, together with various important documents, is appended.

Cuba and the Cubans. By Raimundo Cabrera. 12mo, pp. 442. Philadelphia: The Levytype Company.

This volume makes accessible to English readers Cabrera's "*Cuba y sus Jueces*" (Cuba and Her Critics) which has passed through eight editions in Spanish since its first publication in 1887. The author, a Cuban autonomist who wrote before the outbreak of the present war, has laid bare the whole wretched system of misgovernment under which his country has suffered at the hands of Spain. The deeper causes of the present hostilities have never been more fully set forth. The translation of Cabrera's work, by Laura Guiteras, has been edited for the American public by Louis Edward Levy, who has added a brief summary of descriptive and historical data. The book is supplied with a large number of portraits and other illustrations, and a map. An appendix contains numerous biographical sketches.

Dr. Jameson's Raid: Its Causes and Consequences. By the Rev. James King, M.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 180. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 50 cents.

A compact account of the recent disturbances in the Transvaal, with introductory chapters on the geography of the region, the characteristics and history of the Boers, the South African diamond and gold fields, and the grievances of the "Uitlanders." There is also a sketch of Dr. Jameson's career. The cipher telegrams which have been published since this book was written would have added to the completeness of the narrative.

The Balance of Power, 1715-1789. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. Period VI. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

The title chosen for the sixth volume in the series, "*Periods of European History*," covering the seventy-five years preceding the French Revolution, is fairly suggestive of the general European situation during the greater part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Hassall has made a special effort to show the interdependence of the various national policies of that era, the beginnings of the Eastern Question, and the rise of Russia and Prussia. A chapter is devoted to "Europe and the War of American Independence," in which the ensuing misfortunes of France are traced to her connection with the American cause. The volume is provided with six excellent maps, and is well indexed.

Russian Politics By Herbert M. Thompson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

With the exception of the first three chapters, which deal with the physical environment, the racial antecedents and the national history of the Russians, Mr. Thompson's volume is practically devoted to an account of the Russia of to-day. The reforms of the early years of Alexander II. are treated with much fullness because of their intimate relation to most of the political questions of the day in Russia. Of particular interest are the chapters on the emancipation of the peasantry from serfdom, on religious persecution, on the question of the extradition of prisoners to Russia, and on the leading

personalities in modern Russian politics. The book is supplied with five maps.

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated, with Annotations. By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. Part III. *The Religion.* Octavo, pp. 599. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

The third volume of the American edition of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's exhaustive work has just appeared. It is entirely devoted to the religion of the Russian people—a subject which M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses with great elaboration. His chapters on the minor Russian sects are perhaps more interesting to the American reader than his account of the orthodox church and its ceremonials.

With Kelly to Chitral. By Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O. Octavo, pp. 160. New York: Edward Arnold.

This book pictures the daily life of British officers and Indian troops on a frontier expedition. "How we lived and marched, what we ate and drank, our small jokes and trials, our marches through snow or rain, hot valleys or pleasant fields, in short, all that contributed to fill the twenty-four hours of the day" makes the substance of Lieutenant Beynon's narrative.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Expansion of Religion. Six Lectures Delivered Before the Lowell Institute. By E. Winchester Donald. 12mo. pp. 298. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume of Lowell Institute Lectures by Dr. Donald, who is the successor of Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity Church, Boston, makes an eloquent plea for the "larger hope" of modern Christianity. The titles of the lectures are as follows: "Religion and Salvation," "The New Anthropology," "Religion and Righteousness," "Religion and Individualism," "Religion and Socialism," and "Organized Religion."

Evolution and Dogma. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 478. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$2.

Dr. Zahm, who is professor of physics in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has attracted much attention by his utterances on the theory of evolution. He has been a prominent lecturer at the Catholic Summer Schools and has startled some of the more conservative among his co-religionists by his advanced views on the harmony of science and religion. His position is not unlike that of Professor LeConte, and other Christian evolutionists of the Protestant faith. As an index of the more liberal tendencies of the times among Roman Catholic thinkers and scientists, his book is most significant.

Silence, with Other Sermons. By Edward Clarence Paget, M.A. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

A volume made up of 27 sermons by the rector of Trinity Church, Muscatine, Iowa. These sermons were preached on various occasions, and on both sides of the Atlantic. In the order of their arrangement, the outline of the Christian year has been followed.

The Failure of Protestantism in New York, and Its Causes. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 186. New York: Victor O. A. Strauss.

Mr. Dixon is widely known for the stirring and intense quality of his preaching upon the practical questions of the day, and he has in this little volume heaped up a most terrible indictment of the Protestant churches in the city of New York for their failure to do their proper work and to hold their own in the community. It is by recognizing facts rather than ignoring them that true progress is accomplished; and it will be better for the churches if they take Mr. Dixon's statistics and arguments to heart, with a view of profiting by them. Mr. Dixon does not use soft language. This is a specimen of his scathing rhetoric: "I say therefore

unhesitatingly that the Christian church that does not seek to reach the masses is a humbug. It reaches nobody. It is a caricature, it is a farce, it is a swindle. In my soul of souls I believe it is a stench in the nostrils of the Father of humanity. The sooner such churches are torn down and ground into concrete the better—the better for the church, the better for truth, the better for organic religion, the better for men. Such churches as social clubs for the exchange of social courtesies might result in good; but standing as the pretended embodiment of the regenerative spirit of the living God they cumber the ground. The sooner we learn this the better."

An Ethical Movement. A Volume of Lectures. By W. L. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This book, by the lecturer of the St. Louis Ethical Society, affords an insight into the spirit and methods of the Ethical Culture movement. It is dedicated to Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, the recognized leader of that movement, to whom the author acknowledges his indebtedness for sympathy and counsel.

ESSAYS, TREATISES AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Little Leaders. By William Morton Payne. 16mo, pp. 278. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.50.

We have few writers in the field of literary criticism or of educational discussion whose work deserves higher rank than that of Mr. William Morton Payne, of Chicago, whose medium for a number of years has been the *Dial*. Mr. Payne is a gentleman of the widest reading, whose judgments while just are always reasonable and generous. The present volume is made up of a number of essays reprinted from the *Dial*, where they originally appeared as opening editorials. Ten deal with literature and criticism, ten with educational topics, and ten with distinguished authors who have recently died. The volume is exceedingly creditable to its author, while Chicago also is to be congratulated upon a book so worthy in its contents and so beautifully made by Chicago printers.

Life and Spiritual Education. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. 18mo, pp. 198. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Corson's excellent little treatise, while it makes no attempt to give formal instruction in elocution, offers incidentally many sensible suggestions which professional elocutionists and others who read or speak in public may profitably act on. It is not, however, a manual of practice in the use of the voice. It is an essay which deals with the higher and broader philosophies of the subject.

Charm and Courtesy in Letter-Writing. By Frances Bennett Callaway. 16mo, pp. 250. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Miss Callaway does her teaching mainly by example, using the letters of many eminent men and women of our own and former times to illustrate and enforce her instructions. Letter-writing, it is often said, has become a lost art in these days of the typewriter. Miss Callaway deserves our gratitude for her modest attempt to revive it.

Youthful Eccentricity a Precursor of Crime. By Forbes Winslow. 18mo, pp. 120. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

This brochure by Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent neurologist and physician to the British Hospital for Mental Diseases, is worthy of the most thoughtful perusal, especially in America, the land of nervous disorders. Dr. Winslow utters warnings which parents cannot heed too attentively.

Shakspeare's The Merchant of Venice. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction. By Francis B. Gummere, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Professor Gummere's work in this volume of the "English Classics" series includes not only the sixty pages of notes to

"The Merchant of Venice," but also, as introductory to the play, a brief and readable survey of Shakspeare's life, period and works, some excellent remarks on the play itself, and helpful suggestions to teachers.

A Text-Book of the History of Architecture. By A. D. F. Hamlin, A.M. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This book, written by the adjunct professor of architecture in the School of Mines of Columbia University, while it fills a place in the "College Histories of Art" series, is adapted to the needs of the general reader as well as of the college student. It is not unduly technical; it avoids, as far as possible, discussion of controverted points, and presents only the leading facts in architectural history. It is, however, fairly comprehensive. A chapter is included on Architecture in the United States. The illustration of the volume is very full, more than two hundred architectural objects being represented. A list of monuments is appended to the history of each period down to the present century.

SCIENCE.

The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution. By E. D. Cope, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 563. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$2.

Professor Cope, who is president for 1896 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has attempted in this book to mass the more important evidence on the question of organic evolution, especially that of the animal kingdom. A large proportion of this evidence has been contributed recently by the science of paleontology. Many of the facts derived from this source are here brought together for the first time in a single treatise.

Geological Biology: An Introduction to the Geological History of Organisms. By Henry Shaler Williams. Octavo, pp. 414. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.80.

This volume should be cordially welcomed by all students who desire to know the recorded facts which confirm the theory of evolution. In the words of the author, "men have been speculating in all conceivable directions to form some theory as to how evolution ought to work, and as to what the history of organisms ought to be; it is the province of geological biology to tell us what the history of organism has actually been. The geologist does not ask what is the theory of evolution, but what are the facts of evolution." The geologist's habit of approaching the subject from the historical side has provided Professor Williams with a point of view not shared by the majority of writers on evolution. He has wisely adapted his work to the needs of the general reader, and no special knowledge of either geology or biology is pre-supposed.

Elements of Botany. By J. Y. Bergen. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.20.

This text-book is based on the system of botanical instruction in the Boston English High School. It endeavors to combine in one volume simple directions for laboratory work with an outline of vegetable anatomy and physiology, and a brief statement of the principles of botanical classification.

The White Pine: A Study. By Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves. 16mo, pp. 102. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot is the consulting forester on the management of the Biltmore Forest, belonging to the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina. Mr. Graves, his colleague in the preparation of this little book, is also a practical forester, and is now prosecuting his studies abroad. This is said to be the first systematic description of the growth of a North American tree. The tables of volume and yield are based on careful observation; they show the percentage of merchantable timber in comparison with the diameter of the tree, the yield for a given area, the height of a forest pine at a given

age, and other valuable data. The book admirably fulfills the chief motive in its preparation, which was to make clear the real nature of forestry, and to awaken interest in improved methods of forest management.

Prehistoric Americans. Part I, The Mound Builders; Part II, The Cliff Dwellers. By the Marquis de Nadaillac. 32mo, pp. 241. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. 50 cents.

This is the first volume of a series to be known as the "Catholic Summer and Winter School Library." It is the work of an eminent archaeologist, an authority on prehistoric America, and is written in an attractive and readable style. We hope it may be taken as fairly indicative of the standard set for the quality of the entire series, which may be made a most valuable auxiliary of the present educational movement in the Roman Catholic Church of the United States.

FICTION.

Tom Grogan: A Novel. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Certain admirers of Mr. Smith's new story are declaring that "Tom Grogan" is a complete demonstration of the wickedness and the futility of trades unionism. Tom Grogan was an Irish stavedore on Staten Island who was killed before our story begins; and the business is carried on after his death by his wife, who comes to be universally known herself as Tom Grogan, because she makes contracts and executes them in the name of her late husband. She is a plucky woman of unlimited physical strength, of unqualified beauty, without any faults or defects of character, and in short a wholly admirable personage. The story is devoted entirely to an account of the manner in which she suffers infamous persecution at the hands of the trades unions, whose leaders endeavor to destroy her business and who resort to crimes of every description. In the end she triumphs over her adversaries. The characters in this story conveniently array themselves in two groups. All the people in one group are heroes and heroines, while all the people in the other group are villains. In strict justice it should be remarked that associated with the villains there are a few persons whom we may call victims. The heroes and heroines are in every instance those persons who are not connected with trades unions. The villains under all circumstances are trades-union leaders or persons associated with them. Considered as a story, Tom Grogan is readable and attractive. But if taken as representative of the spirit and work of trades unionism, it is a very one sided and unfair performance. Mr. Smith as a political economist and as an authority on Bulgaria or Armenia is worthy of very slight attention. As a story teller, he is in the first rank, and as master of a pleasant, descriptive style, he is beginning to obtain general recognition as one of our most worthy authors. From the point of view of literary workmanship, Tom Grogan is his best performance thus far, and a more readable story has not appeared this year.

Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel will not rank with his best work, but no one can deny its eminent readability. The scene is laid in Amalfi, where an English widow and her daughter are sojourning for health and pleasure. Subsequently there arrives at the same hotel a young Englishman, who promptly falls in love with the daughter. It turns out that the mother, Mrs. Bowring, had secured a divorce from her first husband, Adam Johnstone, and both had subsequently married again. The young Englishman, Brook Johnstone, proves to be the son of Mrs. Bowring's first husband. The family situation is thus an extremely difficult one; but common sense prevails, and the lovers are allowed to live their own lives, unmarred by the tragedy that had affected their parents. The book does not go deeply into the social problems which its plot incidentally suggests.

A King and a Few Dukes: A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This is a story of adventure, pure and simple, and it holds the reader fascinated to the end. Its hero is a young American who has imagined himself heart broken on account of a disappointment in love, and has retired to a secluded vale in Servia, where he has leased from the Servian government a great tract of land. A political overturn has dethroned the king of a neighboring small Balkan state, who is obliged to flee and who takes refuge with our American friend. The young American makes plans for restoring the king to his throne, but the entire scheme is frustrated by the superior craft of a charming princess, the sister of the king's successor. The princess, having captured everybody, graciously bestows pardon and makes a successful elopement with the young American.

Pirate Gold. By F. J. Stimson. 16mo, pp. 209. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The thing that redeems this book is its touch of old Boston local color. So cultivated a man of letters as Mr. Stimson ought to be superior to comic-opera plots, and ought to rid himself of defects in style which would not be tolerated in a schoolboy's essay writing. No other writer of standing in this country is guilty of so many slovenly and obscure sentences as Mr. F. J. Stimson.

The Seats of the Mighty: A Romance of Old Quebec. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has been finding most attractive material for fiction of a semi-historical cast in the romantic atmosphere and action of the Anglo-French struggle which terminated in the conquest of Canada by the English in the eighteenth century. The present novel belongs to the time of General Wolf's operations against Quebec, and it is illustrated with some very interesting drawings, maps, and reproductions which make real to us the old Quebec of more than a hundred years ago. Mr. Parker's rapid development as a romance writer has now brought him into the very foremost rank.

A Strange Sad Comedy. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Octavo, pp. 281. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

This is a charming little story in which a typical Virginia girl and a typical English young lady afford an amusing contrast, while a young English nobleman and a New York architect are likewise placed in a position of rivalry which serves to show their respective national traits. The New Yorker, after a resolute campaign, wins the Virginia girl, while the titled Englishman surrenders at discretion to his countrywoman. Ever thing is vivacious and agreeable about this book except the name, than which nothing could be farther fetched or less appropriate.

White Aprons: A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

We have learned to expect only good things from the pen of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, whose study of our colonial history has been so well worth while. Her latest volume is a story of the times of Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, in the year 1676. It is unnecessary to say that it is a charming story, and still more superfluous to add that its fidelity to the conditions prevailing in the Virginia colony at that time is carefully sustained.

Dame Fortune Smiled: The Doctor's Story. By Willis Barnes. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Willis Barnes writes a readable story which does not attempt to hide a main purpose, but for which, probably, the author would not have taken the trouble to spin the tale. This purpose of Mr. Barnes is to expound that new gospel of wealth which teaches the personal benefits and social ad-

vantages flowing from large and well-planned benevolence on the part of men of wealth who, instead of deferring their philanthropies until after their own demise, adopt the plan of devoting their own lives to the administration of the institutions for the public good which their wealth makes it possible for them to create. The book is designed to exert a most excellent influence.

His Honor, and a Lady. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). 12mo, pp. 331. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Everything that Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) writes is full of wit and of the quality which holds the reader's unflagging attention. Her latest story, like some of its predecessors, finds its scene in India, and its characters are taken chiefly from Her Majesty's civil servants in that region.

The White Rocks: A Novel. Translated from the French of Édouard Rod. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

This pathetic tale,—on the highest plan of moral and religious sentiment,—comes to us from France to put to shame the trashy and low-toned novels that the English writers, particularly the women writers, are sending to this market. Édouard Rod's delicacy and insight suggest Hawthorne. The hero of this tale is a young Swiss pastor, of peasant origin but of great devotion and eloquence. The sympathy which exists between him and the wife of the chief man of the village grows, before they are aware of it, into a stronger attachment. Their sense of duty, however, fully protects them. The pathos of the tale is very deep and strong.

The Puppet-Booth: Twelve Plays. By Henry B. Fuller. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

The publishers explain that, "in this book Mr. Fuller enters a field which has not been occupied by any American writer. 'The Puppet-Booth' contains twelve highly imaginative plays, each confined to a single act. They are powerful and striking, filled with humor and with much of the weirdness of Maeterlinck, and they are so interesting that the person who begins the book will not leave it until he has read the twelve plays. One is obviously a parody on Ibsen, and another a sly hit at Weyman and Anthony Hope."

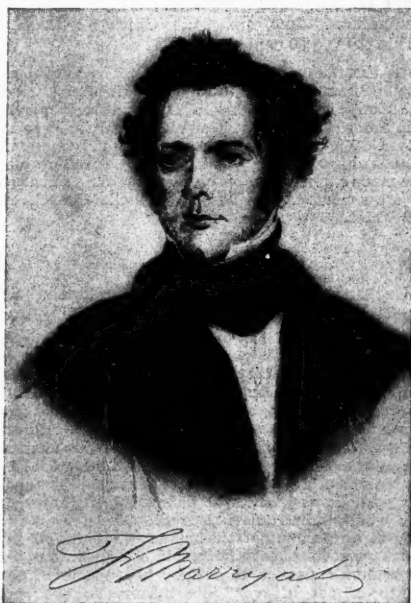
Tartarin of Tarascon, Traveler, "Turk," and Lion Hunter. 16mo, pp. 245. Tartarin on the Alps. 16mo, pp. 365. By Alphonse Daudet. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each \$1.

For light summer reading nothing could be more satisfactory than the daily editions of Daudet's Tartarin books, which J. M. Dent & Co., of London, have devised, and which are sold in the United States by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The illustrations are by several well-known French artists, and are not only very numerous, but extraordinarily clever and amusing, so that they add very much to the charm of the text.

The Novels of Captain Marryat. Limited Edition. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. "Peter Simple and the Three Cutters;" two vols.; "Frank Mildmay, or, The Naval Officer;" "Newton Forster, or, The Merchant Service;" "Jacob Faithful;" "The Pacha of Many Tales." Octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each volume \$3.

The revival of interest in the novels of Captain Marryat is a noteworthy indication of the taste of present-day readers of wholesome entertainment. It is a part of that sharp reaction from the vast mass of psychological, physiological, and "problem" novels that living writers have been inflicting upon a public which now rises in exasperated revolt. A complete limited edition of Marryat has been undertaken by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in conjunction with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., of London. Six volumes are already issued, and the series will include twenty-four, bound in navy blue

buckram and embellished with a great number of full page etchings prepared especially for this edition. The first two volumes include "Peter Simple and the Three Cutters," and the editor, Mr. R. B. Johnson, presents a critical and biographical introduction which adds much to the value and



CAPTAIN MARRYAT,
From frontispiece of "Peter Simple."

interest of the edition. As a writer of sea stories Marryat has never been equalled. Happy the lad privileged to read the entire series. This limited set is to be issued at the rate of two volumes per month.

The Uncommercial Traveller, and A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. With an Introduction and Notes by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo, pp. 698. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This continues the Macmillan edition of Charles Dickens' works, with the usual brief introduction by Charles Dickens the Younger. It is printed from the edition that was carefully corrected by the author in 1867 and 1868.

Effie Hetherington. By Robert Buchanan. 12mo, pp. 264. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

A Rogue's Daughter. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

Ruth Farmer: A Story. By Agnes Marchbank. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

That Girl From Bogota: A Novel. By Clarice Irene Clinghan. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Home Publishing Company.

Platonic Affections. By John Smith. 16mo, pp. 249. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Worth While. By F. F. Montrésor. 16mo, pp. 142. New York: Edward Arnold. 75 cents.

Those Good Normans. By Gyp. Translated from the French by Marie Jussen. 16mo, pp. 286. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.

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Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

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The Fruits of Fraudulent Railroad Management. J. S. Tait.
The Absence of Facts About the Nicaragua Canal. Charles B. Going.
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The Art of Julia Marlow-Taber. Beaumont Fletcher.
Reasons for an Anglo-American Supreme Court of Peace. S. T. Willis.
Some Industrial Art Schools for Women. Mary A. Fanton.
Great Singers of this Century.—VIII. Albert L. Parkes.
Music in America.—XIV. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

A Visit to Athens. William Crosswell Doane.
Queen Lukeria of Gorelovka. H. F. B. Lynch.
The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany. Charles Waldstein.
Through Inland Waters.—II. Howard Pyle.
The Guananche and its Canadian Environment. E. T. D. Chambers.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXXIX. Poultney Bigelow.
The Battle of the Cells. Andrew Wilson.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

Mrs. Stowe at Eighty-five. Richard Burton.
This Country of Ours.—VI. Benjamin Harrison.
Conducting a Great Hotel. John G. Speed.
Substitutes for a College Training. Charles H. Parkhurst.
The American Girl in Sculpture. Isabel McDougall.
When and How to Bathe. Cyrus Edson.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

Naval Warfare in 1896. Owen Hall.
Criminal Jurisprudence. I. J. Wistar.
The Feigning of Death by Animals. James Weir.
Youthful Reading of Literary Men. Edith Dickson.
The Changeful Skies. Charles C. Abbott.
Woman in Business. Mary E. J. Kelley.
The Washingtons in Official Life. Anne H. Wharton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

Reminiscences of Harriet Beecher Stowe.—VII. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Grant as a Colonel. James L. Crane.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Portraits of Mark Twain.
The Life of Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Our Great Summer Playground.
Patriotic Societies of the Civil War. Marcus Benjamin.
The Strong Men of Canada. Edgar M. Smith.

New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

How Boston Gets its Water. Fletcher Osgood.
Mount Auburn. Frank Foxcroft.
Reminiscences of a Flower Painter. Ellen Robbins.
A Month in an English Poorhouse. Max B. Thrasher.
The Benedict Club. Julius H. Ward.
Historic Andover. Annie S. Downs.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

In the Balkans. Henry Norman.
The Evolution of the Trotting Horse.—II. Hamilton Busby.
Vailima Table-Talk.—II. Isobel Strong.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. April.

An American Salon.
One Plate, One Developer. J. C. Hegarty.
Beginners' Column.—XXVII. Copying. John Nicol.

American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia. April.

Rome or Naturalism.—I. Augustine F. Hewit.
George Washington. Richard H. Clarke.
Rimes Clericales. Hugh T. Henry.
Balfour's Philosophy.—II. St. George Mivart.
Scotland's Service to France. William J. Onahan.
The Lesson of the Landscape. James S. Kendal.
The Chippewas of Lake Superior. Richard R. Elliott.
Purcell's Life of Manning. T. F. Gaiway. A. F. Marshall.
The Christians under Turkish Rule. B. J. Clinch.
Recently Discovered Apology of Apollonius the Martyr.

American Historical Register.—Philadelphia. May.

Lafayette's Visit to the United States in 1824-25.
Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution. T. H. Murray.
The Garrison of Fort Amsterdam. L. D. Scisco.
Some Colonial Families.
The Centennial of the Cincinnati. Gen. John Cochrane.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly). May.

Recent Legislation in Restraint of Trade. C. F. Beach.
The German Inner Mission.—II. C. R. Henderson.
Profit Sharing in the United States. Paul Monroe.
The Michigan System of Child Saving. C. D. Randall.
Distribution of Sexes in the United States. W. F. Willcox.
The Data of Sociology. Lester F. Ward.

Social Control.—II. Edward A. Ross.
Christian Sociology. Shaller Mathews.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. May.

National Currency and Hard Times. H. H. Trimble.
Does Maternity Preclude Politics? Francis F. Victor.
Finance and Its Influence upon Industrial Progress.—II.
A Cabinet Secretary of Labor. Morrison I. Swift.
Ethics of the Single Tax. George Bernard.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.

Niagara as a Timepiece. J. W. Spencer.
Development of the Monetary Problem. L. G. McPherson.
Principles of Taxation. David A. Wells.
The Pygmy in the United States. J. Weir.
Pending Problems for Wage Earners. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
Physiology of Color in Plants. D. T. McDougal.
Natural Science in a Literary Education. A. H. Tolman.
Political Rights and Duties of Women. George F. Talbot.
Recent Work on Roentgen's X Rays.

The Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) June.

The Smaller Houses of the English Suburbs.—I. B. Fletcher.
City Apartment Houses in Paris. Maurice Saglio.
French Cathedrals.—V. Barr Ferree.
Linear Perspective.—II. G. A. T. Middleton.
Japanese Architecture. C. T. Mathews.
Examples of Architecture in St. Louis.

The Arena.—Boston. May.

Professor Roentgen's Discovery. James T. Bixby.
Man in His Relation to the Solar System.—II. J. Heber Smith.

Why the West Needs Free Coinage. C. S. Thomas.
Mexico in Midwinter. Walter Clark.
What Is America's Relation to England. Eveleen L. Mason.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—V. Frank Parsons.
Representative Women on Vital Social Problems.
Whittier, J. G.: A Barefoot Boy. B. O. Flower.
Mysore, an East Indian State. J. N. Ghose.
Divine Healing or Works. Eugene Hatch.
Bank Monopoly—Specie Contraction—Bond Inflation. A. Roberts.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

Drawing in the Public Schools.—II.
Talks on Elementary Drawing. Elisabeth M. Hallowell.
Talks on Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

Some Painters of Old Bruges. George Wharton Edwards.
Domestic Weaving. Candace Wheeler.
The Art of Seeing. William S. Horton.
Influence of Rembrandt on Modern Art. Clara Ruge.

Atlanta.—London. May.

Flora Poetica. Dr. G. R. Wynne.
Hampstead and Keats; Haunts of the Poets. E. Oliver.
Realism Ancient and Modern. J. Brierley.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. May.

The Venezuela Question. John C. Ropes.
Some Aspects of American Barbarism. Henry G. Chapman.
Whisky in the Public Schools. E. S. Martin.
Heinrich Heine. Marion M. Miller.
Montaigne, the Satirist. Henry H. Chamberlain.
Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, the Teacher. Daniel K. Dodge.

Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

Deer Hawking in India. Col. H. Ward.
Light Infantry of the Hunting Field. J. F. Sullivan.
Lion Shooting. Lord Delamere.
Hunting in France. Lord Ribblesdale.
Mixed Days in Australia. F. G. Aflalo.
The Derby. A. E. T. Watson.
Elephant Hunting in Nepal. Col. H. Wylie.
Golf for Women. Mrs. Mackern.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

The Post-Office Savings Bank.
The Rise in Consols.
C. E. Tritton. With Portrait.
Velocity of the Monetary Circulation.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

The Problem of Well Being and Suffering.—II. H. Creelman.
Jerusalem and Thereabouts. A. K. Parker.
History of Old Testament Prophecy.—V. W. R. Harper.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. May.

The South African Problem.
An Old Oxford Common Room. Rev. P. A. Wright-Hendersson.
Fate in the Face. Dr. Louis Robinson.
The West of Ireland.
Recent Celtic Experiments in English Literature.
Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty."

As the Seasons Change. "A Son of the Marshes."
The Work of the Session; From Top to Bottom.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April 15

The Exploitation of the Mekong Valley.
The Industries of Valparaiso.
The Economic Condition of Abyssinia.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

The Teaching of the Bible as to the Study of Borderland.
Lord Lytton; Stories from the Life of a Magician. With Portrait.

Automatism. Miss X.
On the Theory of the Double. With Portrait.
Obsession. Miss X.
Dreams; Interpreted and Explained.

The Bond Record.—New York. May.

The Territory of Alaska from a Commercial Standpoint. F. Funston.

"The People's Money." Government vs. Bank Issues. J. L. Laughlin.
Anthracite Coal. William Griffith.
Perishable Character of Bills Discounted. W. C. Cornell.

The Bookman.—New York. May.

Mark Twain as an Historical Novelist. W. P. Trent.
Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War.—I.
Stendhal.—I. Frederic Taber Cooper.
Columbia's Coming Celebration.
A Curious Relic of the Browning Family.

The Cambridge Magazine.—Cambridge, Mass. May.

Equality in a Republic. Charles W. Eliot.
Elmwood.—The Home of Lowell. R. S. Duncan.
Where woman Enjoys Equal Rights with Man. Mae D. Frazar.
Difficulties of Working People.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

History of Parliamentary Dissolutions in Canada. M. J. Griffin.
A Canadian Bicycle in Europe.—II. Constance R. Boulton.
Queen's University and Its Founders. J. J. Bell.
Charles Sangster, the Canadian Poet. E. H. Dewart.
Future of the British Empire in South Africa. David Mills.
The Value of All British Cables. Danvers Osborn.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Big Men at Play.
How I Became a Millionaire. Andrew Carnegie.
The Homes of Lord Rosebery. F. Dolman.
The Australians in the Cricket Field, 1890. A. C. Maclaren.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

The New Ruthenian Cardinal. B. J. Clinch.
The Walled City of the North. B. J. Reilly.
The Priest of the Eucharist. E. Lummis.
Where the Sun Shines Bright. M. J. Riordan.
The Ethiopian's Unchanged Skin. J. J. O'Shea.
The Farm-Hand in Old England and New. F. W. Pelly.
Some Famous Rings. M. J. Onahan.
The Negroes and the Baptists. J. R. Slattery.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. May.

The Stellar System; the Far Distances of Our Universe.
Reminiscences of Tyneside.
Shoeburyness.
Upper Class Emigration.
A Chapter on House Flies.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. March.

The Working Hours of Pupil Nurses. Adelaide Nutting.
Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town.
Rural Loan Associations in Germany. H. F. Merritt.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. May.

Footprints of Washington. H. H. Ragan.
Flowers of Field and Forest. Byron D. Halstead.
The Air We Breathe.—VII. Sydney A. Dunham.
Physical Condition of the American People. E. Hitchcock, Jr.

Mr. Gladstone and the United States. John Gennings.
A Romance of the Stars. Mary Proctor.
The Bandits of the Venetian Republic. Paulo Fambri.
Nutritive Value and Digestibility of Food. Thomas Grant Allen.

One Good Indian. D. A. Goodsell.
Aerial Pigeons. G. Reynaud.
Cuba, Our Neighbor in the Sea. F. H. Osborne.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. May.

Missionary Settlement for University Women in India.
Presbyterian Missions to the Jews. A. B. King.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Egyptian Question; the European Question. Jules Simon.
Egypt and Israel. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
Armenia and the Powers. From Behind the Scenes.
A Fresh View of Dean Swift. Dr. William Barry.
Life and Art. Vernon Lee.
A Plea for Russia.
Women's Suffrage and the Teaching of St. Paul. E. Lyttelton.
London as the Capital of the Empire. Laurence Gomme.
The Plains of Australia. George E. Boxall.
Wanted—An English Bible. H. W. Horwill.
The Color Sense in Literature. Havelock Ellis.
The Proposed Gigantic Model of the Earth. Alfred R. Wallace.
The New Education Bill. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

South Sea Company: The Financial Boom of the Last Century.
The Early Days of European Travel.
The Art of Nomenclature.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.

Life in a Japanese Bungalow. Mae St. John Bramhall.
Venezuela and Her Debatable Boundary. J. H. Welch.
Cuba's Struggle for Independence. J. W. Herbert.
The Salvation Army.

The Dial.—Chicago. April 16.

The Triumph of the Novelist.
The Red Badge of Hysteria.

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The Tie that Binds.

Selection of Felicitous Book Titles. Mary R. Silsby.

Education.—Boston. May.

Do We Need a National University? E. P. Powell.
The Training of College Graduates. S. T. Dutton.
Aims and Methods in the Study of Literature. Nathaniel Butler.
A Study of Macbeth. Sarah E. Hawley.
Use of "Correlations" in Memory Training. C. Moffett.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

Our Diamond Jubilee. Very Rev. Dr. Casartelli.
Catholic Antiquities of the Darent Valley. Kent.
Biblical Science and the Bible. Rev. J. A. Howlett.
Alexander VI. Rev. T. B. Scannell.
Wanderings of Early Irish Saints on the Continent.
One of Canon Gore's Dissertations. Dr. W. Gildea.
The Place of the Holy Trinity in the Divina Commedia.
The Life of Cardinal Manning. Rev. W. H. Kent.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

An Historical Dissertation on Gardening. Russell M. Garner.
The Rights of the Church. Rev. H. Rashdall.
Relief by Means of Employment. T. Mackay.
The Co-operative Banking Movement. Henry W. Wolff.
Agricultural Depression. W. Dockar Drysdale.
Illicit Commissions.
What Is Christian Socialism? Rev. J. Carter.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

The Rights and Duties of Great Britain in South Africa.
English Letter Writing in the Nineteenth Century.
The Art of Movement.
Public Works in Ireland.
Emma, Lady Hamilton.
Horseless Carriages.
The Early History of English Law.
Westminster and St. James.
John Stuart Blackie.
Democracy and Liberty.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Electives in College Admission Requirements. C. W. Eliot, J. Tetlow.
Modern Languages as an Alternative. C. H. Grandgent, M. H. Morgan, J. Sachs.
Botany as an Alternative. J. Y. Bergen, Jr., C. B. Davenport.
College Admission Requirements. A. K. Lowell, N. S. Shaler.
The University of Michigan.—II. B. A. Hinsdale.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Sir Philip Currie and the British Embassy at Constantinople.
The Sparrow in the Zoo. Phil Robinson.
The Receiving Room of the London Hospital. Frances H. Low.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

Tories or Opportunists?
The Scheme for the Spread of Christianity in England. W. W. Hunter.
South Africa:
1. Rhodesian Affairs. H. L. W. Lawson.
2. The High Commissionership of South Africa. Rev. W. Greswell.
The Theory of the Ludicrous. W. S. Lilly.
The Integration of the Empire.
The "New Marienbad Elegy," and the Poet on the Wolds.
The Election Petitions of 1865-6. Hugh Chisholm.
Tsar and Emperor. Karl Blind.
The Women of George Meredith. Garnet Smith.
The Egyptian Question; to Akasheh and After. Major A. Griffiths.
Marsupials of Australia; Life from the Lost Atlantis. St. George Mivart.
National Education:
1. Disraeli on National Education. Rev. J. W. Hoste.
2. Some Reasons for the School Board Rate. Major-Gen. Sim.
3. Secondary Education and the London Board. C. L. A. Skinner.

The Forum.—New York. May.

The Political Situation. E. L. Godkin.
A Salutary Mandate to the National Conventions. W. Salomon.
Our Duty to Cuba. H. C. Lodge.
The Question of Cuban Belligerency. J. B. Moore.
Need of Better Homes for Wage Earners. Clare de Graffenried.
The Cultivation of Vacant City Lots. M. A. Mikkelsen.
Modern Norwegian Literature.—I. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.
The Unaided Solution of the Southern Race Problem. A. S. Van de Graaf.
Pestalozzi and Herbart. Wilhelm Rein.
Recent Excavations in Greece. J. Gennadius.
Is the Power of Christianity Waning?—No! H. K. Carroll.

Free Review.—London. May.

Friedrich Nietzsche. Ernest Newman.
Dean Farrar's "Book of Daniel;" an Orthodox Surrender.
The Winter of Our Discontent. A. Stephens.
Our Police System; Who Shall Watch the Watchmen? E. Carpenter.
Anarchist Communism, etc.; a Leaf from Utopia. Wm. M. Beith.
About that Economic Schism Again. F. H. Perry Coste.
A New Scotiotheistic Theory. J. P. Gilmour.
Free Love Criticisms. Frederick Rockell.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Newfoundland Regiments. J. F. Morris Fawcett.
Smollett's "Roderick Random;" an Eighteenth Century Saga.
Padre Giulio Cesare Scotti; Bishop in Partibus. J. W. Sherer.
A Lightning Tour. Percy Fitzgerald.
On the Writing of History. Arthur J. Gossip.
Marie Bashkirtseff. H. Schiltz Wilson.
Ballooning; the Empire in the Air. A. MacIvor.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. May.

Seeking Both Ends of the Globe. R. R. Wilson.
The Fair Women of Austria. M. Humphrey.
Great Singers of this Century.—VII. Albert L. Parkes.
Three Ladies of the Camellias. Beaumont Fletcher.
Masterpieces of German Sculpture. V. Robard.
Queen Margherita at Monza. Mary S. Pepper.
Music in America.—XIII. Rupert Hughes.

The Green Bag.—Boston. May.

Nicholas Hill. Matthew Hale.
The Surratt Cause Celebré. A. Oakley Hall.
The Supreme Court of Mexico. Walter Clark.
Legal Ethics. W. E. Glanville.
A Reform in Criminal Procedure. Champion Bissell.

Guntton's Magazine.—New York. May.

England's Return to Protection. George Guntton.
Credit Associations in Germany.
A Proposed "Clearing House Currency."
Farm Prices Not Made Abroad. J. R. Dodge.
Specialization of Function in Women. Harriot S. Blatch.
Political Revolution of the South. Jerome Dowd.
Non-Partisanship a Municipal Necessity. D. H. Bolles.

The Home Magazine. Binghamton, N. Y. May.

The Soldier's Home at Washington.—I. Thomas Calver.
Revival of the Olympian Games.
Bismarck and the German Empire. Guy C. Lee.
Some Hillside Railroads. Alan Merriman.
Shall We Adopt the Metric System? J. Southworth.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

The Biblical Account of the Deluge. J. W. Dawson.
A Newer Chapter in the "Warfare of Science." J. B. Thomas.

The Triumph of Christianity. John H. Barrows.
Inductive Method in the Study of Christ's Person.
The Silent Centuries in Egypt. J. F. McCurdy.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. May.

Pump Irrigation on the Plains. H. V. Hinckley.
The Art of Irrigation.—XII. T. S. Van Dyke.
Corn and Its Cultivation. H. R. Hilton.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology. Continued. S. Schechter.
The Cotton Grotto, an Ancient Quarry in Jerusalem. C. Adler.

Dr. Wiener on the Dietary Laws. C. G. Montefiore.
Yedaya Bedareli, a Fourteenth Century Hebrew Poet and Philosopher.
Inedited Chapters of Jehudah Hadassi's "Eshkol Hakkofer." Johann Reuchlin, the Father of the Study of Hebrew among Christians.

A Collation of Armenian Texts of the Testaments of Judah; Dan; Joseph; Benjamin.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies. Philadelphia. March.

Standing of Engineering among the Professions. J. S. Keerl.
Experiences in an Engineer's Practice. W. P. Rice.
Production of Diphtheria Antitoxin. T. Smith.
The Sewerage System of Indianapolis. C. C. Brown.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) May.

The Army in Time of Peace. Major George S. Wilson.
The School at Fort Riley. Capt. John C. Gresham.
The Sioux Campaign of 1890-91.
Light Artillery Horses. Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer.
Military Aeronautics. Capt. W. A. Glassford.
Target Practice in Armies of Europe. Capt. C. S. Roberts.
Some Great Commanders of History. Capt. Edward Field.
Formation of Foreign Infantry. Lieut. F. R. Couderc, Jr.
The British Army. Lieut. C. A. Rhodes.
Curved Fire and High Explosives. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
The Horse's Foot. Capt. F. Smith.
Metallic Tubes by Boulet Process.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—(Bi-monthly.) March-April.

Tests of Pneumatic Torpedo Gun at Shoeburyness, England.
Sea Coast Defenses and Organizations of Sea Coast Artillery.
Proposed System of Harbor Defense. T. L. Sturtevant.
The Struggle Between Armor and Artillery.
Sea Coast Artillery Instruction.
The Bicycle for Military Purposes.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

Indemnity against Breach of Trust. W. C. Smith.
Roman Law in the Middle Ages. Continued. J. S. Taylor-Cameron.
Dealings with Life Policies. John Burns.
Personal Liberty in Scots Law. Continued. J. Harvey.
The Law of Presbyterianism. A. Taylor Innes.
Land Legislation in an Indian Province. Lieut.-Col. J. W. MacDougall.
The Law of Bastardy. James Kidd.
The New Marriage Law in Hungary. F. P. Walton.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. May.

How Horace Mann Influenced My Life. Henry Sabin.
Horace Mann at Antioch College. Thomas Charles.
Testimony of Grade Teachers.
Should History Be Taught in the Kindergarten? Anna I. Davis.
Our Kindergarten Domestic Life. F. Minerva Joslin.

Knowledge.—London. May.

The "Walking" Goby. H. O. Forbes.
English Coins. G. F. Hill.
Some Curious Facts in Plant Distribution. Continued.
Our Fur Producers. Continued. R. Lydekker.
Variable Stars. Dr. A. Broster.
Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.
Babylonia and Elam Four Thousand Years Ago. T. G. Pinches.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The British Museum. Continued. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
The Rabbit Woman. Down in the World. Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.
Frederick George Jackson and Franz Josef Land. E. Whymper.

Lend A Hand.—Boston. May.

Publicity of Crime. E. E. Hale.
Crime Increased by Lax Enforcement of Law. G. Hunting-
ton.

The Discharged Convict in Europe. S. J. Barrows.
The Insane Colony at Gheel. S. G. Smith.
The Ethical Basis of Charity. Alexander Johnston.

London Quarterly Review.—London. April.

The Revised Version of the Apocrypha.
Westminster and Its Abbey.
The Balkan Peninsula.
The Table Talk of Shirley.
Charity Endowed and Unendowed.
The Memoirs of Lady Eastlake.
The Future Life.
Cardinal Manning.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Sick Nurse. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
Ralph Allen; the Man of Bath. Archibald Ballantyne

Lucifer.—London. April 15.

Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Berkeley and the Occult Philosophy. E. Scott.
Man and His Bodies. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
The Education of the Sexes. Miss S. E. Gay.
The System of Chaitanya. Rājendra Lāla Mukhopādhyāya.
Devachan. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

Newfoundland.
The Old Packet Service.
Mary Stuart at St. Germain.
The Centenary of Ossian.
J. Rodway's Book, "The West Indies and the Spanish Main."
Thomas Hughes.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

Baron Moritz de Hirsch. M. Ellinger.
Abyssians and the Sudan.
Recording Unuttered Thoughts. Henry A. Mott.
The Royal Family of Christ. Mrs. F. G. de Fontaine.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi monthly.) May-June.

The New Psychology. John Bigham.
John Keats—His Character and Works. James B. Kenyon.
After Capitalism, What? Robert F. Bishop.
Catholicity. Henry A. Reed.
The Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. D. Stevenson.
The Theoretical and the Practical. George A. Coe.
Personal Element in Social Reform. William MacDonald.
Comparative Religion. J. F. Chaffee.
Methods and Principles. D. G. Downey.
History of the Third Restrictive Rule. T. H. Pearne.
Phases of Faith. G. M. Hammell.

The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. May.

The Three Kinds of Karma.—I. Charles Johnston.
The Correlation of Spiritual Forces.—II. Franz Hartman.
Salvation. Henry Wood.
Adonis, Phoenix and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Genius: Inspiration or Acquisition? Mme. F. Higgins-Glen-
erne.
The Symbolism of Twelve. Margarette D. Ward.
The Kivigtoks of Greenland. Andrew T. Sibbald.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines. May.

On Lake Como. Mrs. W. F. Peck.
Some Attractions of the Upper Mississippi. W. W. Gist.
Jefferson Davis and Black Hawk. Charles Aldrich.
A Glance at Recent Western Literature. Mary J. Reid.
Civil Service Reform and Consular Service. J. Brigham.

Mind.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

The Conception of Immortality in Spinoza's "Ethics."
Plato's Earlier Theory of Ideas. R. P. Hardie.
Sense, Meaning and Interpretation. Continued. V. Welby.
Character and the Emotions. A. F. Shand.
Self-Knowledge. J. I. Beare.
The "Type Theory" of the Simple Reaction. E. B. Titch-
ener.
The Philosophy of Common Sense. W. W. Carlile.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. May.

Protestant Missionary Work in Japan for 1895.
Why a Mission in Mexico? J. D. Eaton.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

The World Kingdoms and the Kingdom of God. A. T. Pier-
son.
Missions in Siam and Laos. F. F. Ellinwood.
The First Missionary Expedition and Its Century Fruit.

Missionary Work in Malaysia. S. L. Baldwin.
Christ's Teaching about Money and the Rule of Giving.
Un evangelized Central Asia. Arthur Neve.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York.
May.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
Scandinavian Customs and Character. Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
Modern Schools of Painting.—III. Edgar M. Ward.
McDonald Clarke, "The Mad Post." W. S. Hillyer.
A Rambler's May Day. Harry E. Miller.
Recollections of Gen. William T. Sherman.—II. H. C. King.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. May.

The World Awheel.
Types of Fair Women.
Prominent American Families.—The Lees. Virginia Cousins.

Music.—Chicago. May.

How Silk Worm Gut Violin Strings Are Made.
The Union of Poetry and Music. W. M. Derthick.
Music and French Poetry. F. E. Sawyer.

National Review.—London. May.

France and Egypt. (In French.) With Map. François De-
loncle.
Can England Be Invaded? Lieut-Col. Sir George Clarke.
The Peak of Camerouns; the Throne of Thunder. Miss
Mary Kingsley.
The Manitoba School Question. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
Thomas Hardy as a Decadent. A. J. Butler.
The Imperial Note in British Statesmanship. George R.
Parkin.
Lord Salisbury, a Unionist Leader. H. D. Traill.
Kafir Finance. W. R. Lawson.
A Recent Visit to Japan. A. G. Boscawen.
The Education Bill. J. R. Diggle.

New Review.—London. May.

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The Cinematograph. O. Winter.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
AA.	Arts.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
AL.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	GMag.	Guntion's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BRec.	Bond Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bost.	Bostonian.	K.	Knowledge.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	R.	Rosary.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	SRev.	School Review.
CR.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	WR.	Westminster Review.
				WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

Revival of Canal Building.—A bill was introduced in the lower House to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of America. This company proposes to construct a canal of 20 feet navigable depth and sufficiently wide for the largest vessels from the head of tide-water navigation in the Hudson River to Lake Champlain, from Lake Champlain to Lake St. Francis, from the head of Lake St. Francis to the Long Sault Rapids on the St. Lawrence, and from Lewiston, on the Niagara River, to a point above Niagara Falls. The *Independent* uses the organization of this company as a text for the discussion of the probability of a revival in canal building, and says: "It may be that our next great advance in engineering will come from a more comprehensive study of the problems of water transportation, and especially of the problems of water supply and its future use. We are everywhere letting great power go to waste; and not only so, but the preservation of water in the water areas and its distribution, not only in irrigation, but in the supply of rivers and canals, may become a question of the greatest importance commercially and from the engineering point of view."

The Carrying Trade on the Lakes.—From the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Navigation, it appears that the number of vessels of all kinds on the Great Lakes was over 8,300, with a tonnage of nearly one and a quarter million gross tons. Steam vessels made up half the number, sail vessels one-third, and canal boats and barges the remainder. Steam vessels made up two thirds of the tonnage, however, and sail vessels a quarter. Of the tonnage owned in the several customs districts on the lakes, it is interesting to note that Cleveland heads the list, followed in order by Buffalo, Port Huron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Marquette, Sandusky, Grand Haven, Erie, Champlain, Oswegatchie, Toledo, Niagara, Oswego, Vermont, Duluth, Cape Vincent, Genesee and Dunkirk.

The Coal of Alaska.—Mr. Freeman H. Curtis, an expert mining engineer now postmaster at Seward, Cal., has been interested for some years in developing coal mines at Coal Bay, Alaska. In

an interview in reference to Alaska's mineral wealth, in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Call*, Mr. Curtis says: "Both gold and coal have been known to be there for some time, but it is only within the past two or three years that any particular attention has been paid to developing those interests. The coal prospects give great promise, because of both the quality and quantity of the veins. The supply is virtually inexhaustible. It is of the Scotch splint and English cannel variety, being suitable for all domestic purposes and also for all kinds of stationary engines, including marine."

The Bicycle Industry.—The rapid growth of the popularity of the bicycle and the large industry which its manufacture has developed are almost phenomenal. In 1891 it is estimated that about 10,000 were in use in what is now Greater New York, and of which number about 50 were used by women. To day the number of riders in Greater New York is estimated at 200,000, of which one-third are women, while there are at least 200 bicycle dealers and about 200 more handle wheels as a side line. The approximate value of the wheels ridden in Greater New York is quoted at least \$12,000,000. When these figures are multiplied by the country at large, for the popularity of the bicycle is not confined to any city or state, some idea of the dimensions of this industry may be realized.

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Growth of the British Merchant Navy.

—Although our foreign trade has increased threefold since 1861, the tonnage of our merchant marine has declined from 2,500,000 tons in that year to 982,000 tons in 1890. In comparison with these well-known figures the following facts in reference to the tonnage of Great Britain, taken from the *Glasgow Herald*, are interesting:

"Half a century ago the whole British tonnage did not come to one fourth of what it is now, while even in 1870 it was little more than half. A fact of equal importance is that in these olden times the great majority of our merchant vessels were propelled, not by steam, but by sails. Now steamers preponderate, and thus add immensely to the carrying power of our mercantile marine. As to the comparison with the trading fleets of other nations, it may be sufficient to state generally that the British tonnage is larger than that of the whole of the rest of the world put together. The exact figures are: Total tonnage of the world, 24,569,946; total British tonnage, 12,969,951."

Cheap Gas for New England.—A bill known as the Whitney Gas bill, incorporating a company bearing the name of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, has been favorably reported in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. The bill authorizes the establishment of plants and putting down pipes in any city of the State to furnish fuel gas and illuminating gas. The company is to have \$5,000,000 capital stock, and the intention is to put up a very large plant in Boston first, to be followed by similar plants in other cities. The Boston plant will not only furnish gas, but will also make coke and chemical products, for the works are to be practically a by-product coke plant, and will use Nova Scotia coal from the mines controlled by the company. By utilizing everything that can be obtained from the coal it is claimed that the company can furnish gas very cheaply, and it hopes to substitute fuel gas for coal in Boston, and later in other large cities, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The bill now pending fixes maximum rates of 35 cents per 1,000 feet for fuel gas and 50 cents for illuminating gas.

A Wholesome Example.—A decision has been rendered in the case of *Porter vs. Sigafos*, involving the Good Hope mine, near Perris, Riverside County, California, that should have a wholesome influence in checking the misrepresentation of values so common in speculative enterprises of this character. The property mentioned is a gold mine, with considerable development, purchased several years ago from the defendant. Subsequent work showed that its value had been largely overestimated. A suit was brought on the grounds that the vendor concealed the true condition of the mine and was guilty of various fraudulent practices, resulting in a judgment for the plaintiff of \$875,000.

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Cash Surrender Value of	- - - -	8,930	
On the 45th Anniversary a paid-up value of	- - - -	15,303	
Cash Surrender Value of	- - - -	12,452	
On the 50th Anniversary a paid-up value of	- - - -	20,000	
Cash Surrender Value of	- - - -	17,000	

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B. C. 369—A. D. 1895.

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By ALEXANDER DEL MAR, M. E.

Formerly Director of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner to the U. S. Monetary Convention of 1876, Author of "A History of the Precious Metals," etc.

The *Financier* of New York says: "What Webster's Dictionary is to the English language, Del Mar's History of Monetary Systems is to finance. It is a record so complete that its presence on the library shelf will greatly lighten the labor of the financial student, who otherwise would be compelled to spend hours of tiresome research to ascertain facts which are plainly set forth in this work."

The following list of Chapters affords some view of the immense scope of the work:

Preface.

Bibliography.

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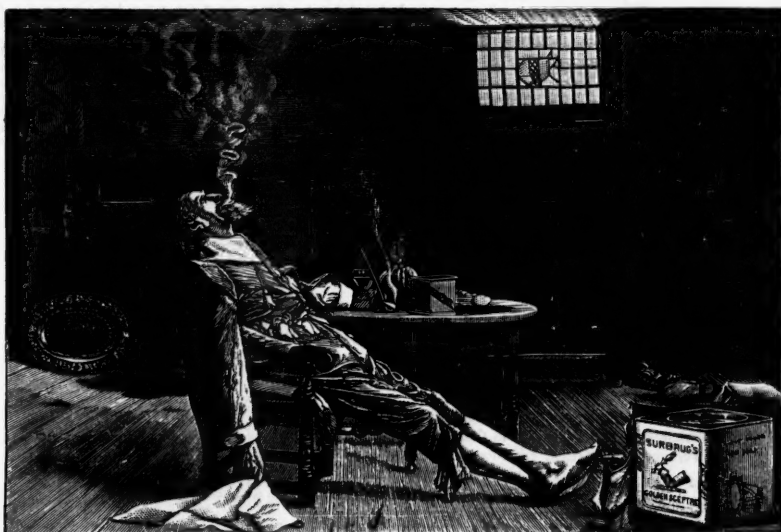
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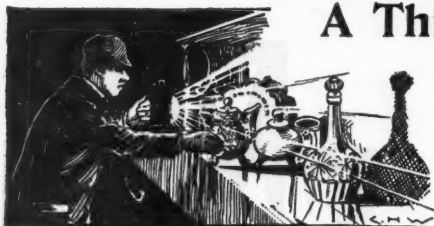
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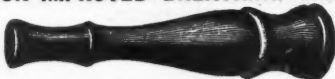
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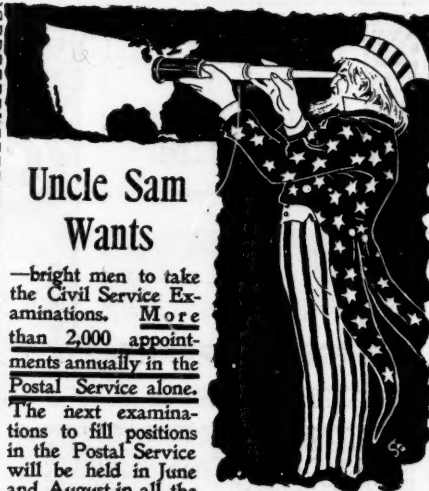
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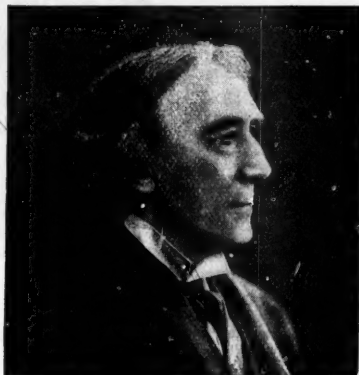
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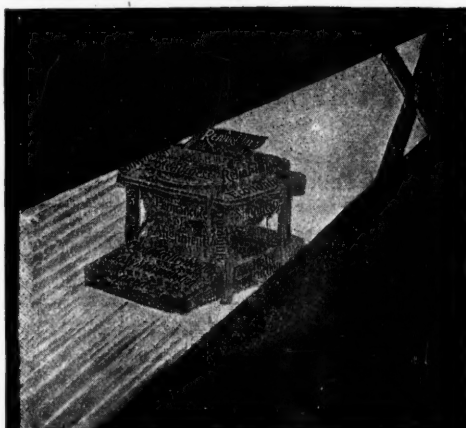
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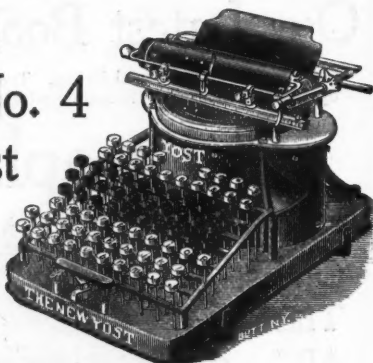
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SHORTHAND
TYPEWRITER

is taking the place of stenography because it is so quickly learned and because a typewriter that prints a word at one stroke is plainer and faster than shorthand. \$25.

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This machine is an "evolution," the outgrowth of years of experience and the best results of scientific work. Its principles appeal at once to the educated mechanic. It is **Light, Small, Compact, Easily Operated,** with Universal Key Board.

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Let them commence to wait upon three customers at the same time. They will not all finish together. It takes less than a moment to make out a bill on a

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The handle is turned; two bills come out; one for the customer, second for the cashier or spindle, a third record is retained inside under lock and key; all done at one writing. Good results for less than a moment's work. Our Model 3 costs \$20. Catalogue and samples, showing how it is done, sent free of cost. **Your Money Back** any time within 60 days if Register does not accomplish work we represent it will.

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341 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

N. B. Some state agencies still open. Small capital needed.

1 1/2 SAVED

ON ANY TYPEWRITER

Machines of all makes, new or second-hand, in perfect condition. **SOLD, RENTED OR EXCHANGED.** Sent with privilege of examining. Big bargains in first-class bicycles. Wheels of all styles. Matchless opportunity to buy. Don't fail to write us. Catalogues sent free.

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make it. All dealers in stationery keep it. The use of selected paper in your correspondence is an evidence of culture, and you cannot afford to use paper that will be criticised as poor. No economy in it. Ask your dealer for "Whiting's Papers"—the recognized standard—take no other—take no chances.

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are fitted with every convenience to tempt the most careless into systematic business habits.

Illustrated catalogue—free. Tells all about the Globe Cabinet Filing System and is full of suggestions about Office Desks and other good things for the office.

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Latest triumph in filing devices THE OHMER DUST-PROOF SHUTTER CABINETS

*Ornamental in appearance
Easily operated
Of large capacity
Require but little space
Adapted for any and all places*

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Are unequalled for smooth, tough leads.

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Are doing business at the old stand making and selling the best Art Tool in use. Applies color by a jet of air, enabling the artist to do the best work cheaply, rather than to do the cheap work. Send for circulars, free. Address

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SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE

For Private Papers.
Handsome
Metal Case,
Lock and Keys;
24 Pockets,
Removable.

\$1.50,
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Sells at sight. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
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Contractors to United States Government.

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Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Safes.

Endorsed by merchants and bankers everywhere.

FOOD PRODUCTS

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HELPED WIN THE YALE-CAMBRIDGE GAMES

Also the games of the New York-London Athletic Clubs, and many other Athletic Contests during the past season. It is used in another form, as a marching ration by the French and German armies. **Vino-Kolafra** is used by Physicians, Trained Nurses, Invalids, and brainworkers on account of its

MARVELOUS SUSTAINING POWER.



Gives
Strength
Allays
Hunger and
Thirst
Regulates
and Sustains the action of the Heart and
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Builds up Invalids

Vino-Kolafra invigorates and vitalizes the whole system, overcomes the Pain and Weakness of Disease, dissipates Melancholy, and imparts Mental Elasticity and Courage. It has no reaction—no bad after-effects.

KOLAFRA BLOCKS

for Cyclists, Tourists,
Sportsmen, Athletes, etc.—
portable and
convenient
where **Vino-
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THE KOLAFRA BLOCK.
Price per package 10 cts.
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WAS DEVELOPED BY THE
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Languid?

Exhilaration, enjoyment and effervescence of spirits are the laughter of the constitution. The liver, which sets the whole mechanism of man at work, at times becomes torpid; it is then that Pabst Malt Extract, The "Best" Tonic, produces that healthful activity which reacts upon the whole system and gives a lifting, strengthening sensation, by seeking the place which needs it most. With its invigorating influence, and the blessed gift of slumber and mental balance, The "Best" Tonic will give courage for any undertaking, and obstacles will seem but a joyous test of energy. Take

Pabst Malt Extract
The "Best" Tonic.

MILWAUKEE BEER IS FAMOUS
PABST HAS MADE IT SO

WEARING APPAREL



*Specialties
for
Children:*

NOT only everything desirable for their regular outfitting, but also many articles to meet peculiar requirements, not usually found in the general stores, and for that reason form a unique and interesting feature of the one store devoted to supplying the wants of Children, for instance:



Ear Caps, to remedy the defects of out-standing ears. Many thousands have been used with entire satisfaction—has the approval of prominent physicians—is no irritation to the most sensitive child. Price **\$1.25**.

Shoes to correct weak Ankles.

The ankle is staided and slightly braced with flexible ribs so that the first tendency to turn is prevented. Highly recommended by physicians and surgeons.

\$1.50 to \$2.50,
according to size.

Our Catalogue with over 700 illustrations, free for 4 cents postage.



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Easy to hook,
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—If you do the hooking and unhooking—never separates by itself.

The **DeLONG**
Hook and Eye

See that

hump?



Richardson &
DeLong Bros.,
Philadelphia.
Makers of the **CUPID Hairpin**.

It will not slip out of the hair.

America's Favorite.

F.P. CORSETS



CREATE HANDSOME FORMS

Will give the wearer satisfaction every time. If not for sale at your dealer's, send **\$1.00**, the price of the F. P. Corset, style 41, to

BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO.,
85 Leonard St., New York.

STERLING SILVER FOR SPRING WEDDINGS

DANIEL LOW, Silversmith,

Send for Catalogue. **232 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.**



FREE OUTING CLOTHING
Shows 1896 Styles. Only book on fashionable Outing clothing issued. Send 2c. stamp for Book B.

White Duck Trousers

by mail, post prepaid, **\$1.50**. Send leg and waist measure; allow for 2-inch roll at bottom.

Description.—Our trousers are made of extra quality Duck in best manner; side, watch, and hip pockets; taped seams; wide hem on bottom and straps on waistband for belt. All hand finished. Buy direct and save retailers' big profits.

H. S. LOMBARD, Outfitter, 22, 24, 26 Merchants Row, Boston.

STEWART'S DUPLEX SAFETY PINS.

ALL SIZES.
PATENTED.



SIZE 2

GUARD IS ON
NO OTHER PIN.

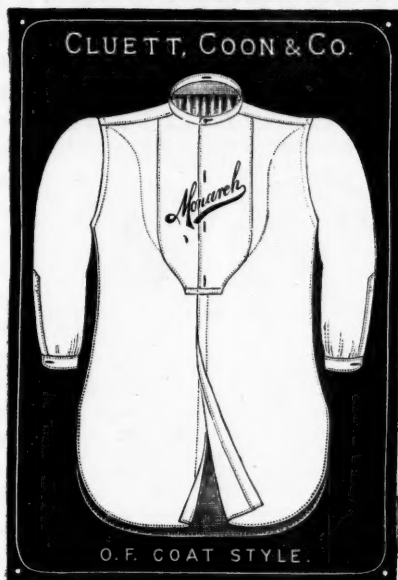
Made in rolled gold, nickel plate, and black. **Work as easily in the dark as in the light, and fastens from either side, but cannot slip through.** If once used, will use no other. Don't accept the "just as good;" insist on the best.

If dealer doesn't keep them, send three 2c. stamps for sample worth double the money. *Only one sample to same address.*

Consolidated Safety Pin Co., Box R, Bloomfield, N. J

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WEARING APPAREL



The "Monarch" Brand SHIRTS

ARE A GUARANTEED PRODUCT OF SCIENTIFIC PROCESSES.

The MAKING of ONE DOZEN "Monarch" SHIRTS requires the labor and attention of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO PERSONS, and EACH SHIRT with its various parts is INSPECTED SIXTY-FIVE TIMES before it is passed to the retail dealer and to you.

Small wonder that one of the best retail dealers in N. Y. City recently said: "I can sell the 'Monarch' shirts to my best patrons, and know they will have no fault to find with me for recommending them."

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

The Family Wash Blue. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

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10 CENTS. **LOOK.** 10 CENTS.

STERLING SILVER BELT PIN, 10c.



Sterling Plated Belt Buckle, Belt Pin, and Shirt
Waist Set, 50c. Jewelry Cat. free, 320 illustrations.
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THIS AD. WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

**FIRST IN MODEL—
FIRST IN QUALITY**



First in Workman-
ship
All combined in the
**Flexibone
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Special Models for
CYCLING; special
fabrics for Summer
Wear—the rarest fabrics ever
conceived for corset wear are
embodied in the details of
**FLEXIBONE
MOULDED CORSETS.**

Ask your dealer, or send di-
rect for inspection. Price,
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us a card for booklet "Corsets, and how to select them."
Mention Journal. CORONET CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

A Cycle Suit
To wear from
Morning till Night
HULBERT SAFETY SUIT



SARAH BERNHARDT says of hers:

"Your bicycle skirt, that you have just created, consti-
tutes a great progress in that line over all others that
have been made up to this time, and I voluntarily recom-
mend it. It is as pretty as a city costume. It adjusts
itself very quickly before mounting a bicycle, and then
it gives such complete freedom of movement, and leaves
to the woman all her natural grace."

PRICE SKIRTS, \$10.00.

Catalog on Application.

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Men and Women's Sporting Outfits and Costumes,
26 WEST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.

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BICYCLES

CYCLING FOR THE MIDDLE AGED AND ELDERLY.

BY J. CLEVELAND CADY.

AS an aid to business, health, and recreation, the bicycle is the most remarkable factor of our times. It has assisted the laboring man in many of our cities and large towns in solving the "housing" problem, as he can locate his family amid sanitary surroundings, in the fresh air and freedom of the country, and "wheel" speedily to and from his work in business centers. It has brought returning health, high spirits, and new usefulness to hundreds who had failed to get relief from any other means and were hopeless. Finally, it has given a new interest to what had before been stupid and dreary holidays, and has added many times its former value to a vacation.

It is a boon for all ages, but probably one that is needed more by those of middle age and past, than by their younger friends. The numberless activities that attract the latter will in most cases lead them unconsciously into sports and games that furnish them abundant air and exercise. This, however, is not true of their seniors who need exercise that is alluring but not exhausting,—that is, not a tedious duty, but a keen pleasure.

For this class especially the following suggestions and encouragements are offered with the hope that they may lead some to prove the value and charm of this new ally.

To the young the difficulties of learning to ride are minimized, and are rather an entertainment than otherwise. Their supple limbs speedily adapt themselves to the necessities of the case, while their confidence and lack of apprehension enables them to master all difficulties with surprising rapidity.

Many older persons who really have greater need to acquire the art, and in many cases desire to, are deterred by a dread of the preliminaries,—the tumblers and bruises they believe to be in store for them.

To such it is to be said that it is after all only a simple matter of balance, in most cases more easily acquired than swimming or most other physical accomplishments, which, when one "gets the hang of," they perform unconsciously. There is no profound mystery about it,—only a little patient and frequent practice is necessary with as favorable conditions as possible.

For those who can attend a bicycle school, or have the aid of a teacher, a few lessons will suffice. For others that may not be in the way of such advantages, or may prefer to be their own instructors, a few general hints may be of service.

For a learner, a heavy wheel (build of '93 or '94) is preferable to the light wheels of to-day; it is more steady, and its handle bar less sensitive to the erratic movements of the novice.

Continued on Page 48.

THE HIGH CLASS SETH THOMAS CYCLOMETERS,

POSSESSING FEATURES FOUND IN NO
...OTHER CYCLOMETER...



1,000 Miles.
DIAMETER, 1 1/4 INS.
Price, \$1.00.



10,000 Miles.
DIAMETER 1 1/2 INS.
Price, \$1.50.

LIGHT, STRONG, ACCURATE, DURABLE,
SHAPELY, COMPACT AND EASILY READ.
These Cyclometers are Absolutely Accurate.

Register 1,000 or 10,000 miles and repeat.
Can be set at any time without the use of special tools.
Will not register when motion is reversed; thus a rider can spin his wheel backward when oiling, etc., without disturbing index.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO.,

Makers of Clocks and Watches,

Address all correspondence to THOMASTON, CONN.

49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

149 State Street, CHICAGO.

126 Sutter Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

365 Days Ahead of Them All.

KEATING.

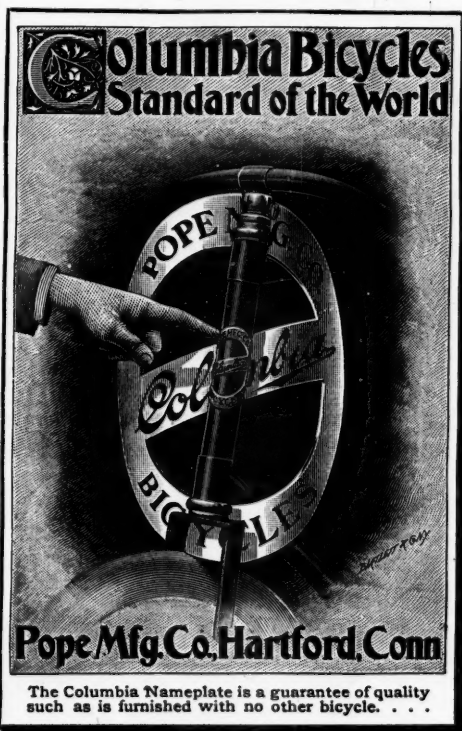


STYLE too elegant for pen, types or electro
to picture.

BEAUTY adorned with glistening nickel.
Art catalogue 4c. in stamps.

KEATING WHEEL CO.,
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Consider the Nameplates:



How They Multiply!

At the 1895 Cycle Shows they said the new and very striking nameplate on *Columbia Bicycles* was absurd and meaningless and would be changed within the year.

At the 1896 Cycle Shows there was not a bicycle that did not have a conspicuous nameplate of some kind, and our attorneys reported seventeen direct infringements and thirty-nine more that showed clear intention to imitate.

Now, why this unanimous imitation of a meaningless symbol?

Manifestly in the hope that some of the favors showered upon Columbia excellence might fall to the imitators.

But imitations are not Columbias, as the public well knows. And as for Columbia nameplates—

You See Them Everywhere

BICYCLES

If practicable, it would probably be as well to hire a strong and rather heavy wheel of this kind for the nervous period of practice and experiment, deferring the purchase of the permanent machine until a more confident and skillful stage has been reached.

One would thus have more comfort in learning, and the new wheel be saved more or less defacement caused by its unskillful use.

With bicycle in hand, the novice will wisely seek a smooth, level piece of road (not necessarily of any great extent) in rather a retired place, or at an hour of the day when curious and fun-loving spectators are not about,—the very early morning, perhaps.

For the first efforts the saddle should be placed so low that the rider when sitting upon it can, by tilting one side, without difficulty, touch his toes to the ground. There are two advantages in this,—it gives the rider a feeling of security in regard to falling (and confidence is everything in bicycling), and in case of unsteadiness enables him to regain his balance without an upset. With the saddle thus low, one can push around quite fearlessly, until suddenly they unexpectedly find themselves possessed of the "knack" of the thing.

It is not within the limits of this article to advise more particularly as to the details of learning; they will in most cases come quite naturally, and if information is desired on any point there are in all neighborhoods riders who will be pleased to give needed explanation.

The matter of acquiring the use of handle bars and pedals is gained by patient practice, often, however, very quickly.

When the rider is quite "at home" on the wheel, a better one will very naturally be desired, and the multiplicity of those claiming his attention will be quite bewildering. It should be said emphatically that a "high grade" wheel is in all cases to be preferred.

The modern bicycle is so extremely light that it needs to be of the best materials and workmanship to render it quite safe for the rider, and also to avoid constant and annoying journeys to the "repair shop." Said a young man who was patiently waiting around such an institution one fine day last fall,—“My wheel is a — (mentioning an inferior make); I bought it last spring, and I certainly have averaged twice a week at this repair shop all the season.” This was probably an extreme experience, but after all typical.

In the "high grade" wheel its several parts are made by its manufacturer; in those of inferior grade they are usually purchased of the wholesale furnishers of the different portions and "assembled" or set up in completed machines by the so-called maker.

In the high grade wheel the utmost care and ingenuity is used to secure the finest and most suitable material for the various parts; the desire to excel,—

Continued on page 50.

Palmer Tires

give the rider
confidence



THEY are the only tires you are sure of getting home on if punctured. Air will not escape for hours. Palmer Tires are the easiest riding, quickest repaired and fastest tires. They mark the high-grade wheel. They are expensive. Send for catalogue. PALMER PNEUMATIC TIRE CO., CHICAGO.

DON'T be talked into taking a cheap tire that can only be repaired by the aid of complicated tools and materials in the hands of an expert mechanic.

Insist upon having the Dunlop which can be repaired



WITH THESE.

Drop us a post card for our catalogue.
THE AMERICAN DUNLOP TIRE CO.,
504-506 W. 14th St., New York City.
307-309 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
36 & 38 Lombard St., Toronto.

BICYCLES

ECLIPSE BICYCLES

THEY STAND THE TEST.



This is an exact reproduction of a photograph of Mr. H. J. vom Scheidt, of Buffalo, N. Y., with his four boys, as they appear riding an Eclipse Bicycle around Buffalo and its Suburbs, frequently going 10 and 15 miles into the country. His unique outfit was a familiar sight in Niagara Falls, where he frequently rode. Mr. vom Scheidt has ridden an Eclipse since 1893. Each year the children got heavier and the wheel lighter. The total weight carried is over 400 pounds. The wheel is a regular stock machine fitted with attachments to carry the children.

Strong ✧ Light Running ✧ Perfect Workmanship

Six years' experience, an immense new factory, fitted only with up-to-date machinery and the best materials obtainable at any price, have enabled us to build a wheel that, for accuracy of adjustment, rigidity, speed, ability to "get there," and KEEP AWAY FROM THE REPAIR SHOP, stands unequalled.

TANDEM :: COMBINATION TANDEM :: LADIES' DROP AND RATIONAL :: MEN'S ROAD AND RACER.

Send for Artistic Catalogue.

ECLIPSE BICYCLE CO., Drawer G, ELMIRA, N. Y.

BRANCHES: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Indianapolis, and Hamilton, Ont.

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BICYCLES

to put forth the finest article,—is the dominant thought, and all the little details that affect the lasting and fine-running qualities of the wheel are thoroughly studied out and wrought with exquisite care. In the other class the aim is to make a brave showing, but to save at all points where the public will not detect it, so as to secure the largest profit on each wheel, or great sales by the low prices possible.

In the one case a superior product is relied upon to secure extensive and profitable sales; in the other a low price coupled with a showy appearance.

If one's means are limited, they had much better purchase a second-hand wheel that has been reasonably used and is in good condition—if of "high grade," than the most showy new wheel of an inferior quality. They will get better service, most satisfaction and have less annoyance from it.

The rider is often tempted to take foolish risks which frequently result in harm. While a youthful and athletic person may do so as readily as in football, or polo, those of middle age and past are very likely sooner or later to pay the penalty of their lack of carefulness.

Among such risks may be mentioned the coasting down steep or unfamiliar hills, where the sudden appearance of a team, an unexpected obstacle, a muddy or sandy stretch at the bottom, or a bad rut, involve serious disasters.

Also, the riding in the crowded portions of a city, where a "side slip" of the wheel, or a sudden entanglement, may prove dangerous. The conservative and careful rider will avoid danger and accidents, and enjoy his outings with constantly increasing pleasure and advantage, while the more reckless one suddenly finds such pleasure ended, for a time at least, and in many cases forever.

In purchasing a cycle, one should in no case (unless an accomplished gymnast) get one without a brake. However expert one may become in "back-pedaling," there are occasions of emergency when the aid of a brake may mean all the difference between safety and disaster. The writer has known many who have with some contempt refused to have them on their wheels, who are paying to-day (and will all their lives) a severe penalty for their choice.

Another danger,—the temptation to over-exertion,—should also be alluded to, although the note of warning is frequently sounded. This temptation arises from the desire (even among people quite unpretentious in other matters) to make something of a "record;" or to keep pace with younger and more athletic riders; or to "see what they can do," or to realize that their ability to do is steadily increasing. Sensible riders among the mature curb themselves against such impulses. In his early experience, the writer took his first ride of length with a person of large experience and fine skill, and rather dreaded the trip, fearing he either should not

Continued on page 52.

You Must Have "Money to Burn"

If you will pay \$100 for a Wheel, when for \$75 you can buy one in every point its equal—

The ENVOY For Men The FLEETWING For Women

The perfected results of ten years' experience in cycle making; have not been over-praised or over-advertised; but there are none better—few, so good.

TENTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE READY.

Buffalo Cycle Company
302 Mass. Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Safety of Cycling depends on the Brake.

HULBERT AIR BRAKE



PRICE, \$3.50.

Attached and detached to any wheel anywhere in a minute. Weight, complete, 13 ounces. Cannot injure the tire; checking pressure can be regulated to an ounce, and each ounce once applied remains checking wheel until release valve is touched. Will supersede hand brakes on bicycles as it has on railroads.

CATALOG ON APPLICATION.

HULBERT BROS. & CO.

Men and Women's Sporting Outfits and Costumes,
26 WEST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.

BICYCLES



Our booklet, "The Perfect Tire," illustrated in colors, free provided you mention this magazine.

BRANCH HOUSES:

Boston, No. 63 Franklin St.
 Chicago, No. 334 Dearborn St.
 San Francisco, No. 1510 Market St.
 Canada No. 50 Wellington St.,
 West Toronto.

NEW YORK TIRE COMPANY
 MAIN OFFICE:
 No's 59 AND 61 READE ST.
 NEW YORK.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

BICYCLES

be able to keep up with his companion, or, lagging, would render it tedious for him.

Having this in mind he started at a brisk pace, when the expert tourist said: "Hold on, my friend, we are not 'scorchers' or record makers; we are riding for health and pleasure. Let us take it moderately and enjoy the day, the sunshine, the views and everything about us." This we did, stopping now and then to examine some old building, take a photo of an interesting bit, or a drink from a spring.

Such leisurely riding gives to an intelligent person the greatest benefit, both mental and physical. When the occasional hill is reached, unless it be a moderate one, the rider will be wise to dismount and walk, not only that he may avoid overtaking himself, but because walking brings into use a different set of muscles, and greatly rests the rider, who on remounting sets off with a surprising freshness.

To ride all day on level roads, rarely dismounting, is far more exhausting than to go over somewhat hilly roads with an occasional and beneficial change of exercise.

Having learned to ride and become possessed of a desirable "mount," the rider begins to consider the means of using it to the greatest advantage. While at first short rides about home suffice, sooner or later his ambition seeks something of a more varied and extensive character. A day's trip to some town twelve or fifteen miles away, and return, will prove a delightful outing. The ride will give a keen appetite for the mid-day meal, after which a period of rest will be most welcome. On the return a bath, "rub down" and dinner, will put him in a most delightful physical state and make existence bliss! It has been a day in which the lungs have had a long and complete airing, the circulation a thorough but not too active stimulation, until every part of the body has been stirred by it. The liver has had no chance to be dormant, nor the mind an opportunity to dwell upon its usual cares.

A New York business man who seemed to have fallen into chronic ill-health by overwork, was last season persuaded by a friend to try the bicycle; he found it so improved his health that he finally took two days each week and devoted them entirely to cycling, taking such trips as have just been described. He did not limit himself to the few good roads in his neighborhood, but went off spying out hitherto unknown parts of the country, new scenes and places, making the acquaintance of the farmhouse for his mid-day meal, and welcoming the occasional apple orchard as a perfect godsend. Winter found him an apparently robust man, with a new life and vigor, and a keenness of enjoyment he had not known since his youth.

From such day trips our rider will look forward to a vacation on a wheel,—popularly called a tour. This has its advantage over the former, if it is wisely managed, in the repeated application of the tonics of fresh air, exercise and pleasure.

Continued on page 54.

\$15.00

Given away!

That is what you do when you give \$100 for any wheel, with

MAJESTIC BICYCLES

AT

\$85



We invite comparisons, being sure of the result, because the Majestic has a particularly graceful outline, the best of material and workmanship, is easy running, thoroughly guaranteed, and sold, like all our goods, at an honest price. Don't pay more than our price and fool yourself out of \$\$\$\$. There are too many things you can get with them, and the \$\$\$ themselves are not so easy to get.

CATALOG ON APPLICATION.

HULBERT BROS. & CO.

Men and Women's Sporting Outfits and Costumes,
26 WEST 23d STREET,
NEW YORK.

The Spalding Bicycle

BEST BICYCLE BUILT ITS NAME ITS GUARANTEE.

See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle—the Perfection of Saddle Construction—is fitted to your Bicycle.

Sent Free—Handsome Illustrated Catalogue.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
New York. Chicago. Philadelphia.

FACTORY AT CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Bicycles, Athletic Supplies, Bicycle Sundries and Clothing.



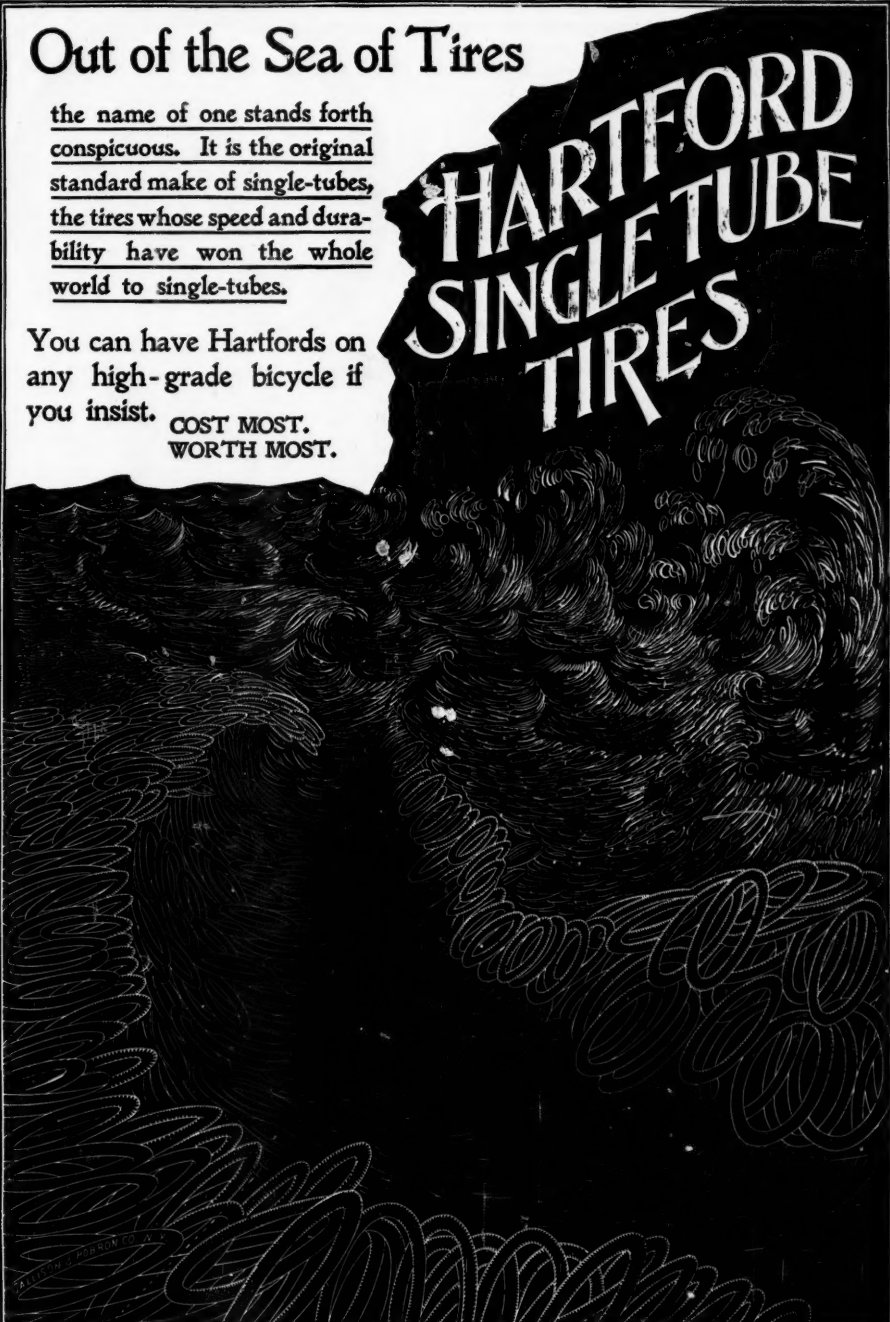
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the name of one stands forth
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the tires whose speed and dura-
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You can have Hartfords on
any high-grade bicycle if
you insist.

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BICYCLES

It is a crescendo of health and happiness. The tourist has the freedom of the tramp without his deprivations, and with a hundred enjoyments added.

While good roads are, of course, delightful, they are not a matter of first importance in a tour. Good, cheerful company should be placed first—intelligent, appreciative companionship, that can properly value the beauties of nature, enjoy the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of people, and be amused rather than annoyed by occasional poor fare or quarters. With such companionship, one can laugh at an occasional bad road, hard bed, or unattractive table.

Such tourists will care nothing for "records" (the silly bane of cycling); they will not wildly press forward, their backs humped and their minds bent on the ground before them, but with eyes alert for the multiplicity of interesting things about them, they will have much delightful material for conversation and recollection; while their note books (if they wisely carry them) will be filled with notes of quaint people and scenes enjoyed.

Having thus noted the course of the beginner from the time he hesitatingly took the wheel in hand to his touring days, let us say in conclusion (a conclusion in which he will heartily concur) that nothing in our knowledge can bring so much pleasure into the life of the man or woman no longer youthful as the reasonable and intelligent use of the bicycle.



Better Tires were never made, because that would involve an impossibility.

If this stamp is on your tires, they are all right.

New Brunswick Tires are old time flyers, High grade and up to date. They'll carry you the season through Without a scratch or break.

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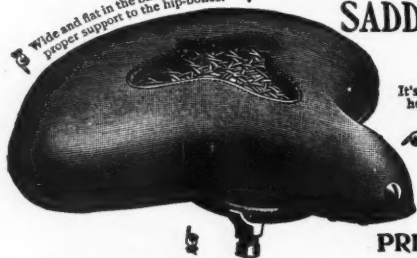
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Wide and flat in the back, to give the proper support to the hip-bones.



It's soft here.

This opening makes it healthful and harmless.

**PRICE,
\$3.50**

One model for men and another for women that combine the following important points which are missing on the common leather strap saddle, *i.e.*, to relieve all injurious pressure, to be comfortable for long rides, durable, non-sagging, ventilated, and handsome. It's the rattan and V-shaped opening does it all. You can get it for nothing if you are buying a wheel this year, as all the wide-awake bicycle manufacturers and dealers are putting it on "no charge."

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WHITE FLYER
"CONSIDER
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A PERFECT ROAD ILLUMINANT.

NO MORE WICK DROPPING.

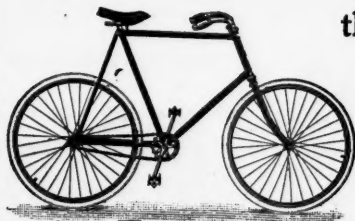
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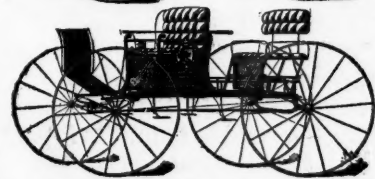


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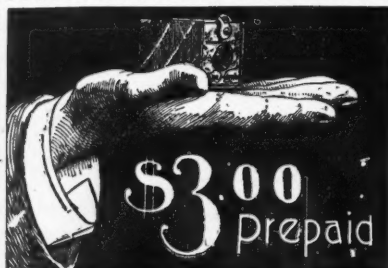
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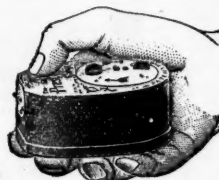
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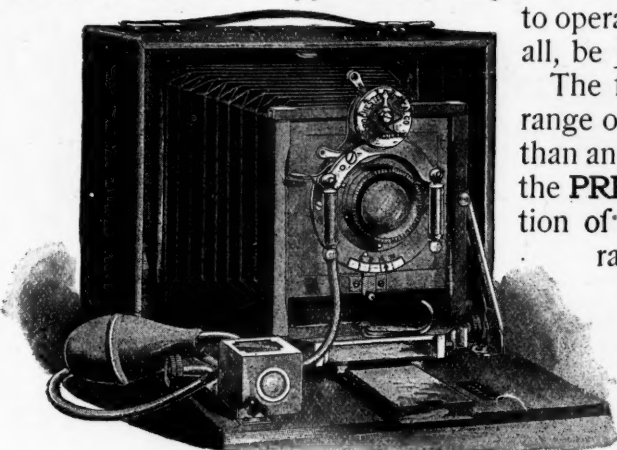
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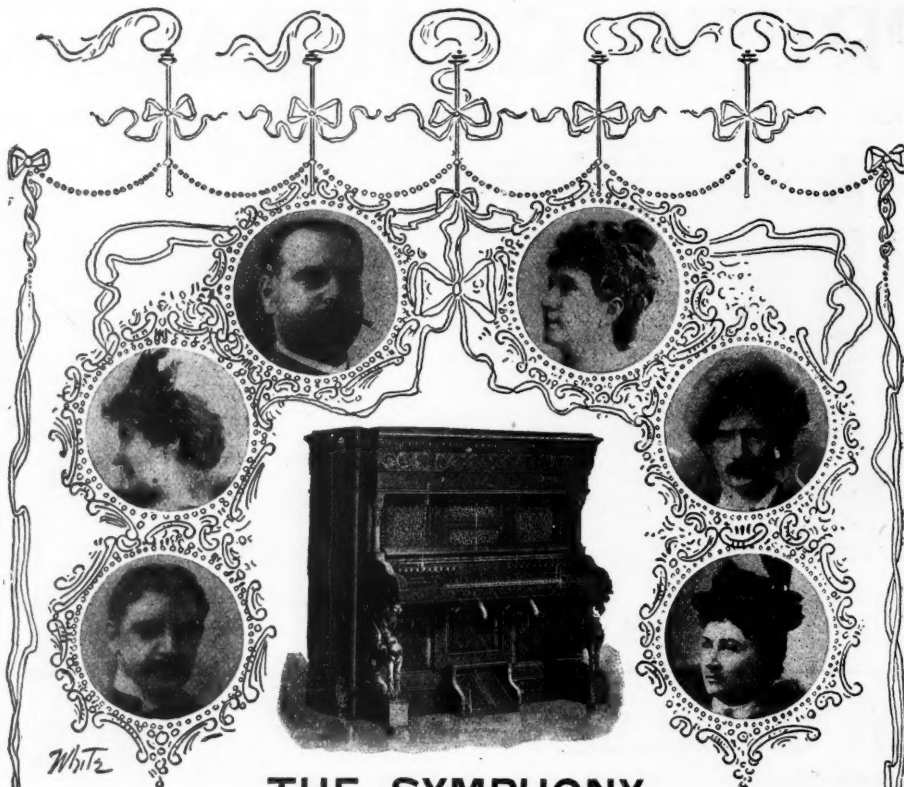
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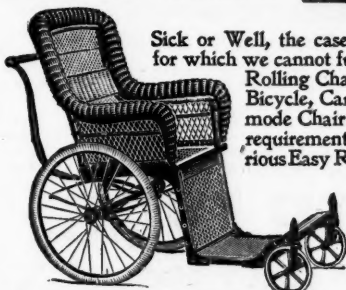
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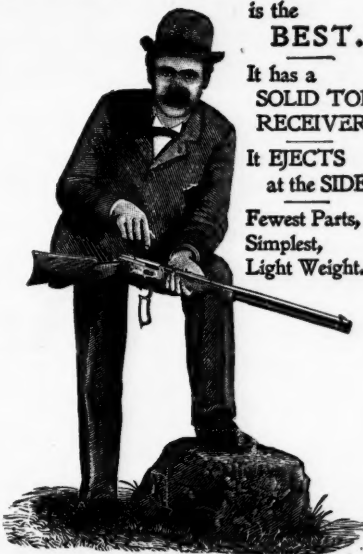
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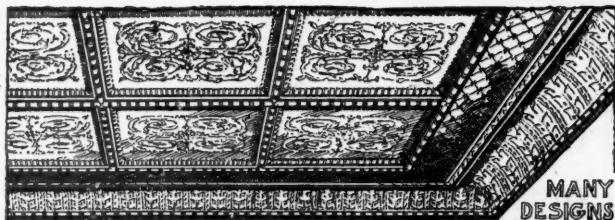
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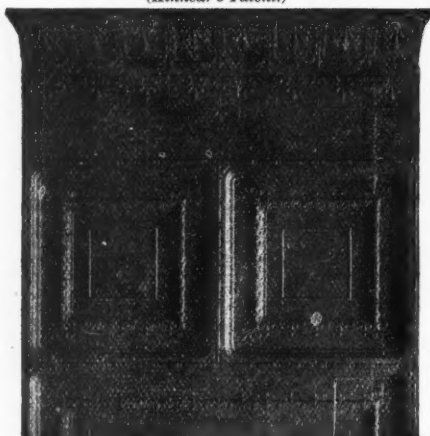
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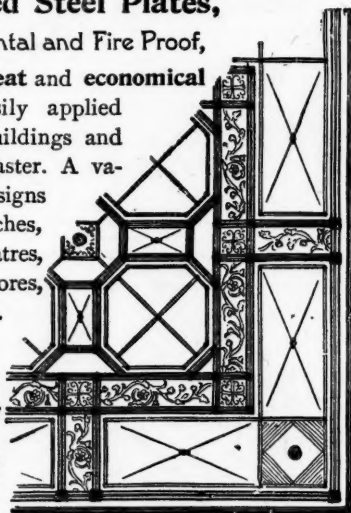
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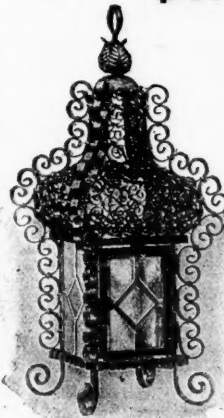
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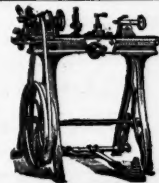
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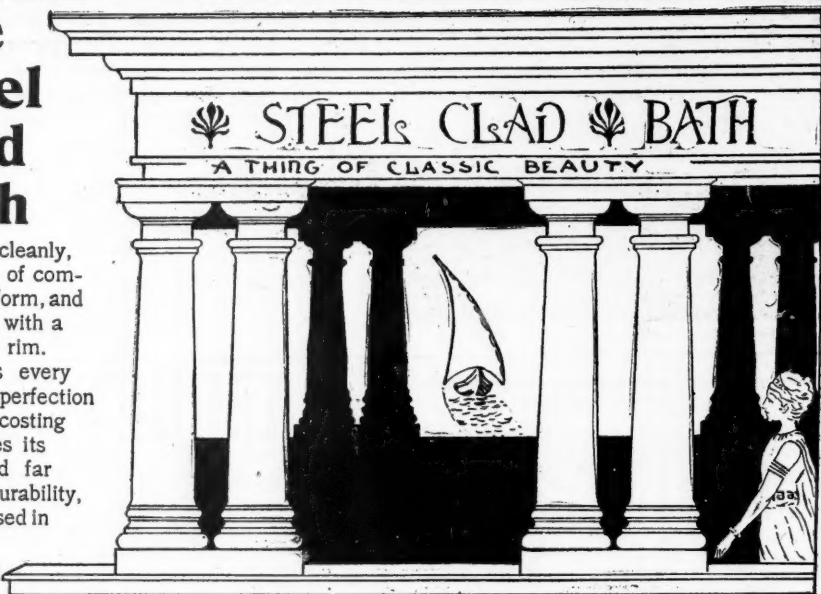
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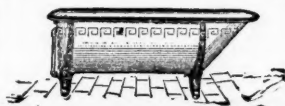


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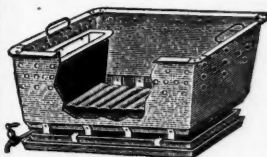
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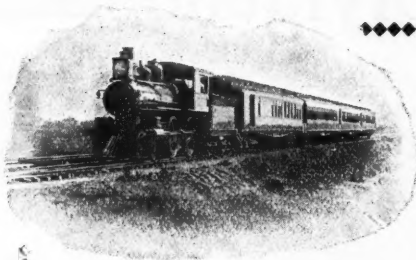
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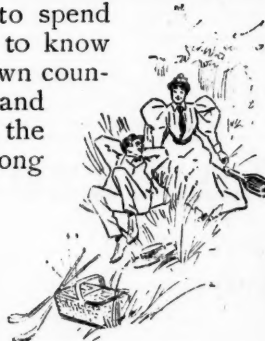
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FIGURE NO. 2.



FIGURE NO. 1.

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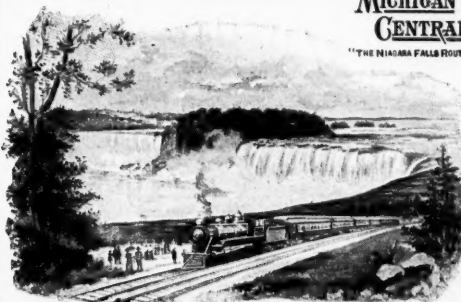
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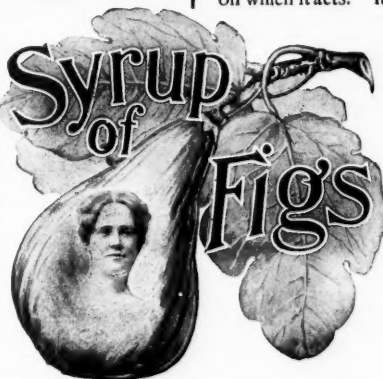
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